

HISTORY OF
POLITICAL PARTIES.
NATIONAL REMINISCENCES
— AND THE —
TIPPECANOE MOVEMENT.

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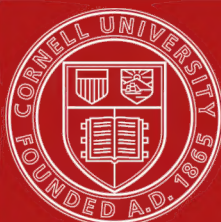
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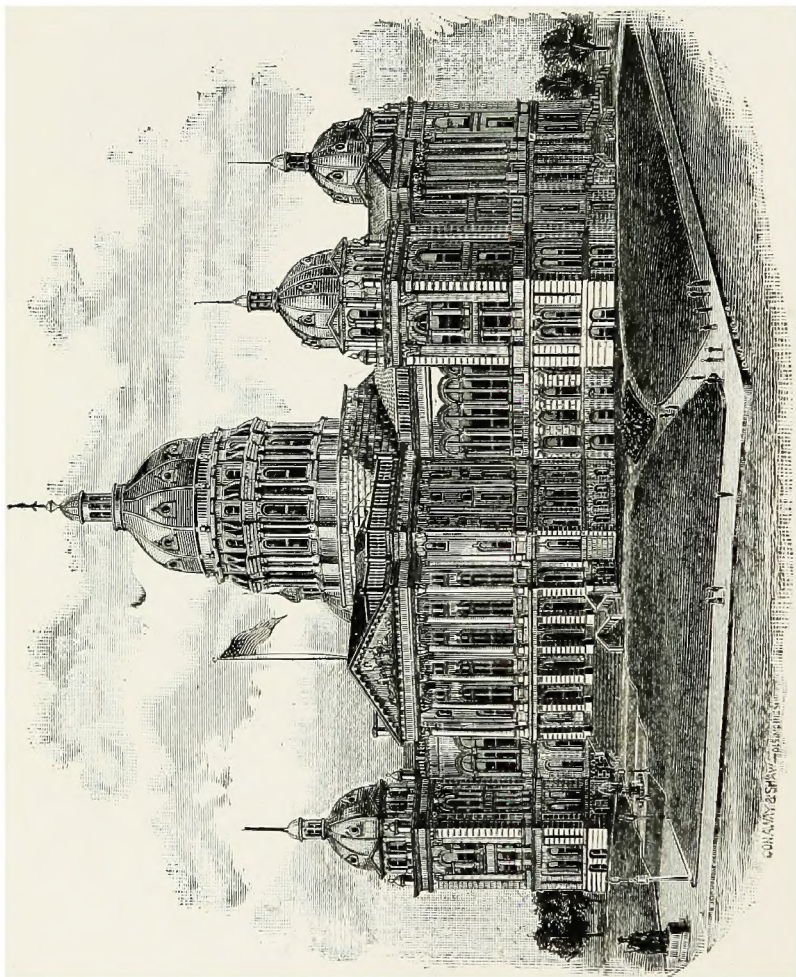
WASHINGTON, - 1789-1797
 JOHN ADAMS, - 1797-1801
 THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1801-1809
 JAMES MADISON - 1809-1817
 JAMES MONROE - 1817-1824
 JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, 1824-1828

ANDREW JACKSON, 1828-1836
 MARTIN VAN BUREN, 1836-1840
 WM. H. HARRISON, 1840-1841
 JOHN TYLER, - 1841-1844
 JAMES K. POLK, - 1844-1848
 ZACHARY TAYLOR, 1848-1849



MILLARD FILLMORE, 1849-1852
 FRANKLIN PIERCE, 1852-1856
 JAMES BUCHANAN, 1856-1860
 ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1860-1865
 ANDREW JOHNSON, 1865-1868
 ULYSSES S. GRANT, 1868-1876

R. B. HAYES, - - 1876-1880
 JAS. A. GARFIELD, 1880-1881
 CHESTER A. ARTHUR, 1881-1884
 GROVER CLEVELAND, 1884-1888
 BENJAMIN HARRISON, 1888-1892
 GROVER CLEVELAND, 1892-1896



IOWA STATE CAPITOL, DES MOINES.

History of Political Parties,
NATIONAL REMINISCENCES,
AND
The Tippecanoe Movement.

—————CONTAINING—————

ELABORATE ACCOUNTS OF THE FEDERAL AND
REPUBLICAN PARTIES OF THE
OLDEN TIME;

THEIR PASSING AWAY, THE ORGANIZATION AND HISTORIC ACTS
OF THE

WHIG, REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC PARTIES;

WITH BRIEF ALLUSION TO OTHER

POLITICAL BODIES OF EPHEMERAL EXISTENCE.

TOGETHER WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A Variety of Useful Tables, &c., &c.

—————
COL. DORUS M. FOX, AUTHOR AND PUBLISHER
DES MOINES, IOWA.

1895.

—————
IOWA PRINTING CO., DES MOINES,
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A. 185479

OLD PARTIES MAY PASS AWAY, NEW PARTIES APPEAR, BUT UNION FOREVER
MUST BE THE NATIONAL SHIBOLETH.

SILVER MAY DIVIDE, TARIFF MAY SUNDER, LOCAL QUESTIONS DISTRACT;
THE UNION FOREVER! WILLINGLY, WELL, UNWILLINGLY, THE UNION ANYHOW!
UNION OVER TREASON AND DISUNION! THIS WAS FOUGHT FOR, AND WON!
THE UNION OF STATES! THE UNION OF AMERICANS! THE AMERICAN UNION
FOREVER!

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS,
in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five
By COL. D. M. FOX,
In the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington.

Dedication.

TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

AND

THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS OF THE UNION ARMY;

TO

ALL WHO FOUGHT UNDER THE STARRY BANNER

FOR

THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND HUMAN FREEDOM,

BE, THEY

NATIVE BORN OR FOREIGN, WHITE OR BLACK,

THIS HISTORY IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

The Republican party found the country distracted by a gigantic rebellion. The Union Army under the control of a Republican Congress conquered treason. It found two labor systems fighting for supremacy; two systems radically opposed; one based on the idea that capital should own labor, the other that labor should own itself. By wise legislation it maintained this principle until 1892, when there was demand in shops and field for all who desired work. Therefore, confident that a party that has accomplished so great a good will satisfactorily solve this and other economic questions; and to the members of the Grand Army who during the war, and since, have so nobly sustained the Republican party, this volume has been consecrated and the work is recommended to their protection and favor.

THE AUTHOR.

PREFATORY, ..

THE author submits to his fellow citizens all, this "History of Political Parties, Reminiscences and the Tippecanoe Movement," with the assurance that his purpose has been to make records of facts only. He is a Republican, because confident that the principles and measures advocated by that party give promise of the greatest good. In stating the differences existing between parties, the author has sought to avoid misrepresentation of either. There are unmistakable distinctions now, as there have been from the earliest days of the Republic, as to the best methods of conducting the government. These differences have resulted in the organization of parties; their existence is undoubtedly for the best good of the country, if both do not clothe themselves in the deceptive mantle of self-righteousness—while they not only believe themselves immaculate, but their opponents monsters, unredeemed by any virtue. This is the present condition and mode of procedure, specially in presidential campaigns, nevertheless, all wrong. It is, however, satisfying to know that this condition is no worse, probably not so bad as in the first years of the government, immediately following its formation. May we not look forward, hopeful that the time is not distant, when conductors of the press, representing parties of conflicting opinions on methods of the raising of revenue, protection of home industries, currency, social and economic topics, etc., will discuss them with more of a conciliatory spirit and from higher points of consideration than vituperation, disparagement and resulting finally in personal hatred, if not more serious consequences. Truth is not thus attained. The vulgar caricaturist should be condemned by all parties. If the author of this "History of Parties" cherished the thought that its tendency would be to continue present methods, he would sooner consign it to the flames than publish.

In presenting the portraits and illustrations, no time or expense has been spared to get truthful ones. Whenever

possible, living friends of those who have passed on have been consulted and their approval obtained.

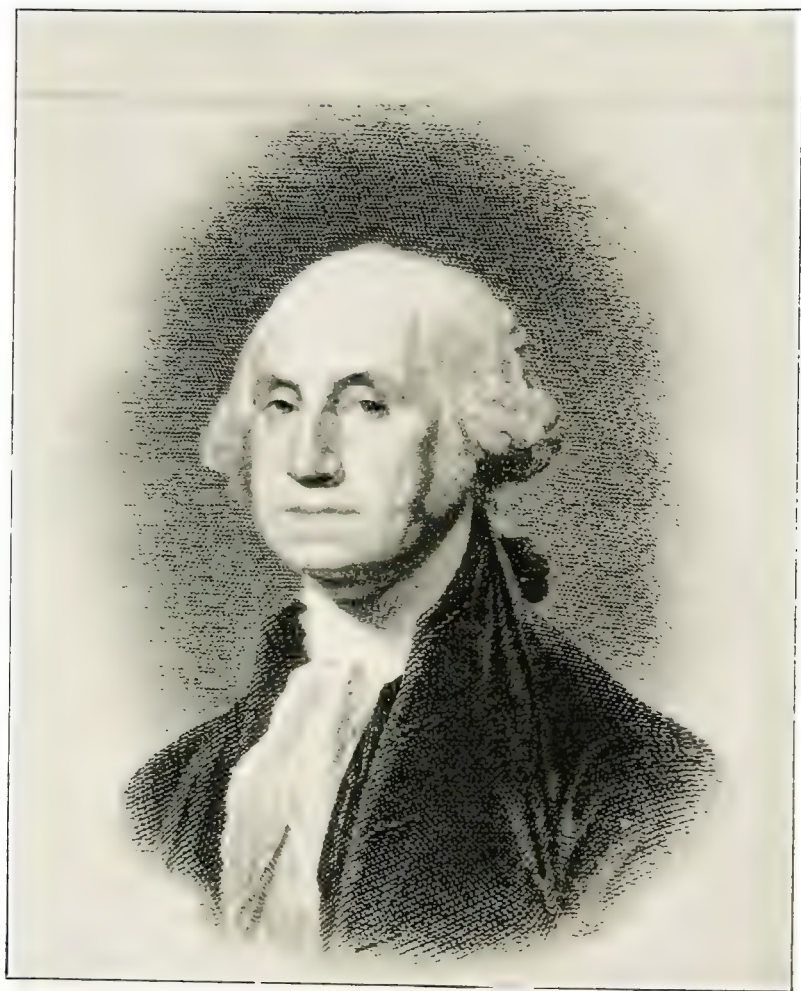
Some who have read advance sheets, question the propriety of alluding so prominently to the religious persecutions of the past in our country, and to slavery, that great blot on our Nation's escutcheon. How could the historian, author of *National Reminiscences*, consistently do otherwise? Would to God that it had been otherwise! Humanity has come up from barbarism through conflicts sore; "let the truth be told though the heavens fall." To avoid like evils, let the present and future generations read of the mistakes, great wrongs and horrors of the past. Nations like individuals may sin, but neither can escape the penalty.

In editing and compiling this work, the author has distinct recollection of political events since the year 1838, when he cast his first vote, and the following fifty-seven years has been an active participant in the discussion of topics prominently before American citizens. Not relying, however, wholly upon memory for dates and events, histories, cyclopedias and party records have been studied; correspondence has been had with men prominent in public life. Thanks are tendered to Hon. Henry Sayrs, Albert Williams, Joel P. Davis, Charles McKenzie, Rev. J. W. Hanson, Caleb A. Wall, Senator C. H. Gatch, and Hon. John F. Lacy for their valuable contributions to this volume.

The careful reader of this history will notice what may at first appear like repetition; this is quite true of some subjects, the most noticeable that of slavery. The indulgent reader, however, will please consider that the author invited contributions from persons living in different and distant states; these had no opportunity of comparing views and have written in language peculiar to themselves. Slavery, so prominently interwoven in our political system, nearly every writer has from necessity alluded to it. Perhaps the subject for this reason has been better elucidated than it otherwise would have been.

If unremitting labor and an earnest desire to produce a truly useful book could bespeak for the author the unqualified favor of the public, he would feel some degree of confidence that a fair portion of that favor would come to him; but the labor of an author or compiler and his good intentions are seldom appreciated, the author must, therefore, rely wholly upon the merits of the work for the approbation of those whose favor he solicits.

DES MOINES, IOWA.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISCOVERY AND COLONIZATION OF AMERICA—A PROPHECY OF THE PEOPLES' ADVENT.

MILLIONS of believers in special acts of Providence, that God exercises forethought and care over his creatures and in the government of the Universe, are greatly strengthened in that belief when reviewing the history of events that led to the discovery of the western hemisphere and the colonization of North America by Europeans. This thought of a divine and special superintendence, has been forcibly expressed by a distinguished American clergyman in the following language :

"I have called America the Providential Nation. As I believe that God rules over man and nations, so I believe that a divine mission has been assigned to the Republic of the United States. The mission is to prepare the world, by example and moral influence, for the reign of human liberty and human rights. America does not live for herself; the great destinies of humanity are in her keeping. No Monroe doctrine confines her democracy to Atlantic and Pacific sea-boards. American citizenship sustains the liberties of humanity. The spirit of America, in Washington's days, wafted thither by the soldiers of Lafayette and Rochambeau, passed over to France, and hastened her revolution. It seems that the mighty God has been keeping it in reserve for the Providential Nation of the new times during all the ages in which humanity was in travail, with the precious liberties of democracy."

Less than three centuries from the time of the discovery by Columbus, and but little more than one hundred years after the arrival of the Mayflower and landing of the Pilgrims

on New England's inhospitable shores, a republic was successfully and firmly established, as proved by more than a century of experience, a republic in fact, as well as name.

Governments claiming to be republican had existed in the old world. The several republics of Greece and Rome were mostly aristocratic communities; the same may be said of the republics of Venice, Genoa, and other towns of Italy. The sovereign power was held to be vested in the franchised citizens, and every function, legislative, executive or judicial, could only be exercised by that body. The principle of democracy, the rule of the people, was practically undreamed of in these ancient republics. Later organized republics have been founded, like the United States, on the representative system. The time for deliverance of the people from feudal, aristocratic, and all monarchical forms of government was dawning upon the world of humanity. The lesser republics had paved the way for broader conceptions of the rights of man, but not until July 4, 1776, did there exist a true republic, a government for the public good; then for the first time was practically recognized the principle, that all just governments must rest upon the consent of the governed; any other was rightly declared to be tyranny. To maintain this principle, however, plunged the thirteen small colonies of the new world into a war with the most powerful monarchy on earth. Under apparently adverse circumstances, the time had come to decide the question of man's capability for self-government; and it must be admitted that there have been periods in the history of this republic when truly loyal hearts almost despaired; but in these closing years of the nineteenth century, the people rest, confidently assured that the republic has been firmly established; that humanity in its evolution has reached the eve of democracy from which there will be no backward movement. People of this enlightened country will not again submit to a government of which they are not integral parts. America was the first large country to make the experiment of true democracy, and she has made it under conditions, and with results which do not permit doubts of permanency. Temporary aberrations are probable, but the government is so well constituted, and its several parts so

well adjusted, that while essentially popular in its whole frame-work, it does not yield to the passing passions of its masters, and by the time such passions might harm, time will have calmed them, and the good judgment and sound patriotism of the people will have prevailed. The poet of a few years later could indeed have appropriately exclaimed:

“Oh, joy to the world! the hour is come,
 When the people to freedom awake,
 When the royalist stands agape and dumb,
 And monarchs with terror shake!
 Over the walls of majesty
Upharsin, is writ in words of fire,
 And the eyes of the bondsmen wherever they be,
 Are lit with wild desire.
 Soon shall the thrones that blot the world,
 Like the Orleans, into the dust be hurled,
 And the world roll on like a hurricane's breath,
 'Till the farthest slave hears what it saith—
Arise, arise, be free!”

To elaborately consider the protracted struggles between the colonies and Great Britain, and the incidents that led to it, is not our purpose. It will, however, for the better understanding of the history of parties, be necessary to refer to some of the participants in the Revolution of 1775, and more especially when it is remembered, that immediately following the recognition of the United States as a government by Great Britain, and the election of a Congress and President, because of divers apparently conflicting material interests between the different sections of the country, political parties were formed upon issues that have continued more or less prominent and exciting to the present time; on two occasions of so serious a nature as to threaten the dissolution of the government. The fact must be recognized that Revolutionary soldiers had hardly reached their homes, and Washington his beloved Mt. Vernon, before two parties were formed; one for union and a central controlling government; the other against it. The first under the leadership of Hamilton, Jay, Madison and Adams. With this party Washington was identified. The other party under the leadership of mostly Southern men, sectional in sentiment, jealous of a

central government, believing in state rights first. The Federal party believing in a government of the people, the Nation first, the state subordinate. For the maintenance of this principle in the last third of a century, the country has sacrificed millions of lives, and billions of treasure. The Union saved! Man's capabilities of self-government demonstrated! The Nation lives:

"Sail on, sail on, oh ship of state!
 Sail on, oh Union strong and great;
 Humanity, with all its fears,
 With all the hopes of future years,
 Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

 We know what master laid thy keel,
 What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
 Who made each mast and sail and rope,
 What anvils rang what hammers beat,
 In what a forge and what a heat
 Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!

 Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
 'Tis of the wave and not the rock,
 'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
 And not a rent made by the gale!
 In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
 In spite of false lights on the shore,
 Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea,
 Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee;
 Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
 Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
 Are all with thee, are all with thee. "

To publish a volume of National reminiscences, without referring to him who was "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," would be regarded by every American as committing the unpardonable sin. The names of two great American characters eclipsing all others, have in late years been appropriately and significantly connected: "*Washington, the Founder, Lincoln, the Savior of his country.*" Of Abraham Lincoln, much remains to be said in another chapter; incidents will be given in the public life of that great man never before published.

George Washington, the Father of our Country, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 22, 1732. His

parents were Augustine and Mary (Ball) Washington. The family to which he belonged has not been satisfactorily traced in England. When George was fourteen years old he had a desire to go to sea, and a midshipman's warrant was secured for him, but through the opposition of his mother the idea was abandoned. Two years later he was appointed surveyor to the immense estate of Lord Fairfax. In this business he spent three years in a rough frontier life, gaining experience which afterward proved very essential to him. In 1751, though only nineteen years of age, he was appointed adjutant, with the rank of major, in the Virginia militia, then being trained for active service against the French and Indians. Soon after this he sailed to the West Indies, with his brother, Lawrence, who went there to restore his health. They soon returned, and in the summer of 1752, Lawrence died, leaving a large fortune to an infant daughter, who did not long survive him. On her demise the estate of Mt. Vernon was given to George.

When the British Parliament had closed the Port of Boston, the cry went up throughout the provinces that "The cause of Boston is the cause of us all." It was then, at the suggestion of Virginia, that a Congress of all the colonies was called to meet at Philadelphia, September 5, 1774, to secure their common liberties, peaceably if possible. To this Congress Col. Washington was sent as a delegate. On May 10, 1775, the Congress re-assembled, when the hostile intentions of England were plainly apparent. The battles of Concord and Lexington had been fought. Among the first acts of this Congress was the election of a commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. This high and responsible office was conferred upon Washington, who was still a member of Congress. He accepted it on June 19, but upon the express condition that he receive no salary. He would keep an exact account of expenses and expect Congress to pay them and nothing more. It is not the object of this sketch to trace the military acts of Washington, to whom the fortunes and liberties of the people of this country were so long confided. The war was conducted by him under every possible disadvantage, and while his forces often met with reverses, yet he

overcame every obstacle, and after seven years of heroic devotion and matchless skill he gained liberty for the greatest Nation of earth. On December 23, 1783, Washington, in a parting address of surpassing beauty, resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the army to the Continental Congress sitting at Annapolis.

The people of America on the 22d day of February last, celebrated the natal day of George Washington with probably more veneration than ever before. Certainly more generally than in recent years. As the centuries roll on and future generations of men consider the greatness of Washington in all the work of his life; the opportunities he had for self-aggrandizement and the attainment of supreme power, and his absolute rejection of all proffers of personal distinctions, admiration of his character will increase, and in the heart of every native-born American, descendant of a Revolutionary soldier, there will exist at least a sublime human reverence.

After thus achieving, as commander-in-chief of all the armies of America, the decisive victory of Yorktown, and Great Britain's acknowledgement of nationality, he retired to his Virginia home, intending there to pass in quiet the remaining years of life; but great as had been his sacrifices and services freely rendered, the destiny of the infant Nation seemed to absolutely demand still further his guiding hand. In 1789 he was elected a member of the convention that formed the present Federal constitution. After its adoption he was chosen president and inaugurated at New York, April 30, 1789.

The real greatness of Washington, his fortitude and true patriotism, is best appreciated, however, when studied in the darkest hour of the Revolutionary period. He must be visited at Valley Forge in the winter of 1778, sharing in all the privations of the common soldier. His address to the half-fed, scantily clothed army, contains sentiments that must endure forever; but the time has passed for eulogies; in the language of a distinguished orator at one of the recent celebrations of Washington's 163d natal day:

"Washington has long since taken his place in the minds and hearts of men, and it is so high and dear that words describing it are tame and spiritless things. The attempt to analyze greatness has always been a miserable failure. We can feel it, we can see its stupenduous work, but it has never yet been traced to its source. Washington was surrounded during his whole life by men who viewed from every technical standpoint were abler than he, and yet he dwarfs them all in the dispassionate judgment of history. Every child is familiar with his martial career, which began with the perilous march across the mountains of Virginia, that led him through the dreadful shadows of Braddock's needless disaster, through the heart-breaking sorrows of Valley Forge, through defeat and victory to the delivery of his people from foreign foe upon the brilliant field at Yorktown. Every student has learned the beautiful lessons that are to be gathered from the eight years in which he gave dignity and honor to the high office of president of the United States."

The ten years between the close of the Revolutionary War and the adoption of the constitution overflowed with dangers more menacing to free institutions, more fatal to good government, more dangerous to commerce, more destructive of prosperity, than were ever threatened in British supremacy or presented by British armies. These perils have been forcibly presented in the speech by a distinguished orator of Iowa, heretofore referred to when eulogizing the character of Washington:

"The existence of the war, the common impulse to unitedly confront a foreign oppressor, had preserved some unity among the colonies until the English flag no longer floated in our air; but the moment we had opportunity to consider our internal affairs, the weak and pitiable character of the articles of confederation became at once manifest. As a system of government, it neither had nor deserved respect. The confederacy could neither exercise power nor undertake responsibility. It was a beggar praying alms of its bankrupt members, and it speedily became a mere burlesque upon organized society, the hollow pageantry of office, the stately farce of authority. The colonies rapidly became foreign to each other, and were filled with distrust, jealousy and envy. Trade languished, commerce disappeared, treasuries were empty, acrimonious disputes filled the land, discontent was everywhere, despair was fast creeping into the hearts of men, and chaos seemed almost at hand. The world has never

seen and will never see brighter constellations of genius than then shone from many of the colonies. Virginia was radiant with such characters as Madison, Mason, Henry and Randolph; New York was resplendent with Hamilton, Clinton, Jay and Livingston; Pennsylvania was magnificent in the possession of Franklin, Morris and Wilson; Massachusetts was honored and renowned in the wisdom and eloquence of her Hancock, Adams, Ames and King; in South Carolina were the Rutledges and Pinckneys. But brilliant, learned and patriotic as they were, they were powerless before the resistless current of disintegration. In this extremity, however, there was one man dowered with the confidence of all the people. There was one man towards whom the shafts of suspicion were not directed. There was one man whose name and fame were raised above the discordant waves that lashed the shores of the young republic from Massachusetts to Carolina. That man was George Washington; and in this supreme moment of his country's danger, when her future hung upon a thread so frail that it often seemed to have been broken in twain, he originated the movement that brought together the convention of 1787, the immortal convention which produced the constitution of the United States. No other man could have done it; and if it had not been done, the path of glory which we have pursued would have remained unexplored, and the high position which we have achieved would never have been attained. By what force he calmed the turbulent factions of the irritated colonies, even so far as to permit the calling of the convention, we cannot know. It came, however, from the greatness of the man. When he called, men listened; when he implored, men yielded; when he commanded, men obeyed. The moment that saw Washington installed as president of the convention in old Independence Hall at Philadelphia in the spring of 1787 witnessed a more sublime victory for him than ever crowned his courage in the field of battle, and for three months he led the representatives of the people through a conflict of deeper import to us than was ever before or has ever since been fought under the sky which canopies the western hemisphere. Men had always loved liberty."

In this connection, is presented an address by General Washington, delivered to the army at Valley Forge in March, 1778. This address was taken from a manuscript diary of Captain Nathan Strong, an officer serving in that army at the time of its delivery. The author of this "History of

National Reminiscences" came into possession of this valuable document, never before published in durable form, through the instrumentality of Hon. J. H. Strong, a grandson of Captain Nathan Strong.

"CAMP VALLEY FORGE, March, 1778.

"The commander-in-chief again takes occasion to return his warmest thanks to the officers and soldiers of this army for that persevering fidelity and zeal which they have uniformly manifested in all their conduct; their fortitude, not only under common hardships incident to a military life, but also under the additional suffering to which the peculiar situation of these states have exposed them, clearly proves them to be worthy the invaluable privilege of contending for the rights of human nature, and the freedom and independence of their country. The present instance of uncomplaining patience during the late scarcity of provisions in camp, is a fresh proof that they possess in an eminent degree, the spirit of soldiers, and the magnanimity of patriots.

"The few refractory individuals who disgraced themselves by murmurs, it is to be hoped, have repented of such unmanly behavior and resolved to emulate the noble example of their associates upon every trial which the customs of war may hereafter throw in their way. Occasional distress for want of provisions and other necessities, is a spectacle that frequently occurs in every army, and perhaps there never was one which has in general been so plentifully supplied in respect to the former, as ours. Surely we who are free citizens in armies engaged in a struggle for everything valuable in society, and particularly in the glorious task of laying the foundation of an empire, would scorn effeminately to shrink under the accidents and rigors of war which mercenaries and hirelings fighting in the cause of lawless ambition, rapine and devastation encounter with cheerfulness and alacrity. We should not merely be equal, we should be superior to them in every qualification that dignifies the man and soldier, in proportion as the motives from which we act and the final hopes of our toils are superior to theirs.

"Thank Heaven! our country abounds in provisions, and with prudent management we may not apprehend want for any length of time. Defects in the commissary department and contingences of the weather and other temporary impediments have subjected, and may again subject us to deficiencies for a few days, but soldiers, American soldiers, will despise the meanness of repining at such trifling strokes of adversity; trifling indeed when compared with the transcendent prize which will undoubtedly crown their patience and

perseverance; glory and freedom, peace and liberty to themselves, and the community; the admiration of the world, the love of their country and the gratitude of posterity."

Reminiscences of Washington bring to the thought of every American the name of another great participant in the war for independence of the colonies from the sovereignty of George the III, at that time Great Britain's ruler, the name and affectionate remembrance of the Marquis De Lafayette. The services rendered by that distinguished Frenchman, one of nature's true noblemen, have never been fully appreciated. Of noble birth, and possessed of one of the largest fortunes of Europe, nevertheless, he heard across the broad Atlantic the roar of Washington's cannon, and the fact that a nation was struggling for liberty. The Declaration of Independence, every sentence of which challenged the special privileges of his class, his own prerogatives, the title he bore, the right of his kingly government to exist, reflected the radiance of this rising sun and glowed with celestial fire. Like an asterisk of destiny, like its fellow of the east, this star of the west hung brightening above the cradle of men's hopes. He needs must follow it! Accordingly in April of the year 1777, Lafayette set sail for America, in a vessel purchased and equipped by himself expressly for the journey. His resolution had been taken against the protest of all his friends (save only of her, the best of friends) and in spite of the interdiction of this monarch. To circumvent the officers of the state, he disguised himself as a courier, sleeping in stables from town to town until he reached the sea coast. But Louis XVI was not to be baffled. He made it known to the American Congress that under no circumstances was the Marquis De Lafayette to receive a commission in its armies. Congress was not only willing to oblige the king of France, but, on its own account, thought that the quixotic services of the youthful marquis might prove more embarrassing than useful. Washington, moreover, shared the same opinion. He, poor man, had seen enough of foreign adventurers. So that upon his arrival Lafayette was graciously received, and as graciously ignored. It was these circumstances, and when his cherished

plans had little hope of recognition, that he addressed to congress this brief but immortal note:

"After the sacrifices I have made, I have a right to ask two favors: one is to serve at my own expense, the other is to serve as a volunteer."

There was no mistaking the temper or quality of the writer of these lines! Washington relented at once. Lafayette received his commission and was appointed aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief. Thereupon, says a biographer, "began one of those tender and lasting friendships which exist between men who share great perils in defense of great principles."

They reached the camp of Washington in time to witness the review of troops. There were 11,000 men, possibly the forlornest ever calling themselves an army. Their munitions were wretched, their clothing ragged, and without any attempt at uniformity in cut or color; their evolutions were original, not to say grotesque. But they were Americans, and Washington was their leader!

"We should feel some embarrassment," Washington observed, "in showing ourselves to an officer who has just left the armies of France."

"Sir," replied Lafayette, "it is to learn and not to teach, that I am here."

There spoke, not simply the modesty of the man, but if there be any design or meaning in the affairs of men, there spoke his destiny; he was here to learn.

Such was the patriotic spirit of Lafayette who came to Americans in its darkest hour, and remained until their independence was achieved, then returned to sacrifice and suffer for the liberty of France; but the time had not come, and he met only with disappointment. He lived long enough, however, to witness the marvelous growth of the Nation he had in such a marked degree assisted in founding. In 1824, he visited the United States for the last time, and the writer esteems, and will ever remember it as one of the most pleasant incidents of his life, although then only seven years of age, the being noticed, and taken by the hand by General

Lafayette, of whom he had heard his Revolutionary grandfather talk so much.

"O man of silent mood—a stranger among strangers then
How art thou since renowned the great, the good;
Familiar now as the day in all the homes of men,
The winged years, that winnow praise and blame
How many names out; they but fan to flame
The self-renewing splendors of thy fame."

American citizens of the present will be interested in knowing of the nationalities, professions, and employments of the men who were participants in the war for independence. It is well known that the better and richer classes were Tories, mostly English and their descendants, loyal to the King. Most of the clergy, except the Episcopalians, were Whigs, and in favor of the revolution. Professor Jamieson, of Brown University, after giving much time and careful study to this subject, in a recent lecture says:

"A number of the lawyers were Whigs, but the doctors were all Tories. The people did not seem to be antagonistic to the doctors for their Toryism, although when one calls to mind the condition of medicine in 1766, or 1768, or 1775, the doctors were the most dangerous of Tories. There were thirty-seven newspapers then, five of which were Whig. Property owners, whether in the town or country, and the educated people, were mostly Tories. As to race, those from England sided with the Tories. It was the same with the Scotch, who although followers of the Stuarts, had become reconciled and loyal to the House of Hanover. The Irish, on the other hand, and the Scotch-Irish from the North of Ireland, were wholly against the British. It was stated before the House of Commons, in reply to a question as to the composition of the revolutionary party, that one-fourth were native born, one-half Irish, and one-fourth English or Scotch."

This last statement made in parliament, the moving cause being hatred of the Irish, and to increase prejudice in English minds against the colonies, has been contradicted, and it has been authoritatively proved, that a large majority of the army were native born Americans. In another chapter the quota of men furnished by each of the colonies will be given. The South gave to the cause a Washington to lead the army,

and other able officers, and thousands of brave men for the ranks, but three-fourths of that army came from the North, by far the largest part from New England, Massachusetts leading all.*

The history of the colonization of America has been briefly sketched, the unparalleled rapid development of thirteen feeble communities into comparatively strong States, and finally the consolidation of these several commonwealths into a National government, now became a power second to none on the globe. But as close observation reveals dark spots upon the sun, so upon a careful observation of this great nation, bright and beautiful as it appears from a distant and only casual view, a closer view reveals many dark spots.

It becomes the duty of the historian to write of the wrongs as well as of the glory of his country. Men do not emerge from the darkness of error into the full light of truth at one sudden leap, neither from ignorance to knowledge. Evolution is the law of nature in all departments of life; development, growth from the lower to the higher in the material and mental world is everywhere apparent. Puritans, denied the religious privileges they craved, fled from persecution in the old world, suffered hardships and bravely endured privation in the new world, that they might thereby enjoy the privilege of worshiping God according to the dictates of their own conscience; and yet, oh, strange inconsistency! scarcely had they gained a landing on Plymouth Rock and secured safety from savage foes, before they became the most cruel persecutors humanity had ever known.

* Before writing this chapter, the author had written to the War Department, Washington, D. C., for the desired information, having no doubt of obtaining an official report before going to press with this History; but May 1st, comes the following communication:

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1895.

Col. D. M. Fox, Des Moines, Iowa:

SIR:—The records of the Revolutionary war have but recently been transferred to this office, and it will be several months before they can be indexed, so that accurate reports can be made from them. If you will renew your request at a later date, it will receive further consideration.

By authority of the Secretary of War,

F. C. AINSWORTH, Col. U. S. Army, Chief of Office.

Look again! Behold our Revolutionary sires in that greatest political document ever penned by man, the Declaration of Independence, familiar to every school boy, the second paragraph declaring: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

It seems almost incredible, yet it is nevertheless true, that many of the signers to this immortal document, and some of them a few years later helped to form and voted for the adoption of the Federal constitution, its preamble being in harmony with the principles proclaimed July 4, 1776: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and to our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution of the United States of America," and yet, inconsistent as it may appear, were themselves slave-holders. In future chapters this subject, so prolific of trouble and dissensions between the northern and southern states will be more elaborately considered.



CHAPTER II.

PURITANIC PERSECUTION AND SLAVERY.

IN the preceding chapter, allusion is made to Puritan persecution, and to American slavery, the first so inconsistent with Puritanic profession of the right of all to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience, and its non-enjoyment given as the cause of leaving England to seek a home in America. The second, recognition of slavery, the owning, buying and selling of men, women and children of African descent; thus ignoring the "self-evident truth" proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence, and the principles of liberty as set forth in the preamble to the Federal constitution.

With profound feelings of reverence and awe we study the history of our Puritan and Pilgrim Fathers, and gaze upon the suggestive pictures and memorials connected with their departure from the old world, their landing and subsequent record in the new; and what ennobling thoughts do all such representations and study call up in our minds concerning a period in history more fraught than any other with the subsequent destinies of the new world, and of all humanity the world over. Yet this fact, of the high claims of the early Puritans and Pilgrims to our veneration and regard, on account of their professed principles and proclaimed purposes, and the remarkable circumstances under which they left the old world, should not blind us to a just view of their errors and defects, and when we follow their actions after they came here and compare them with their previous professions, and square them by the impartial and eternal laws of that God whose divine aid they are represented as having implored with so much reverence at every important movement they made, verifies the truth as expressed by Dryden:

“The good old men, too eager in dispute,
Flew high; and, as their Christian fury rose,
Damned all for heretics who durst oppose.”

Of all the religious denominations which have arisen in the world, the Friends or Quakers were the most in advance of the age in which they first appeared, and this accounts for the severe persecutions they encountered. The most distinguishing feature of the religious tenets of the Quakers, for which they were persecuted in the early times, was their belief in divine inspiration, in the “Inner Light,” or the power of the Holy Spirit of God in the soul of man, as the great factor in reformation and salvation; they trusted in this rather than in the forms, ceremonials, rituals and theological creeds which constituted the Christianity of that day. And it was in consequence of so much outwardness, superficiality, and mere show in the prevailing religion of that time that the Quakers arose as a denomination, substituting the inward for the outward, spirituality for formality, and plainness and honesty for extravagance and pretense in their religion and all other relations in life. While they revered the teachings of the scriptures as contained in the record of God’s dealings with holy men of the past, they looked beyond and behind them to the Spirit of God which gave them forth, claiming that the same divine spirit should illuminate our own minds and enable us to judge correctly of the meaning of what has been revealed to others.

The Quakers as a religious body arose in England in 1647, when George Fox, the pioneer of this denomination, began his ministry, he being then twenty-three years old. A pioneer in every moral as well as religious form, he is said to have been the first person to make public declaration of opposition to the injustice of that gigantic iniquity of his time and of later times, the slavery of the African race. The religious views which he early espoused and which, like the primitive ministers of Christ, he and his fellow-laborers and followers most frequently declared to their hearers as the corner-stone of their religious faith, was, “The universal appearance of the light of Christ in the heart, by which He enlighteneth every person that cometh into the world,” of

which truth there is the most ample ground of illustration and proof in scripture. The first of the members to make their appearance in New England, of which there is any account, were two women, Mary Fisher and Ann Austin, who came from England to Boston in July, 1656. That was three months before the passage of the first law by the general court of Massachusetts against the Quakers, and, without waiting to see how the new comers would conduct themselves, such was the keenness of the scent of the "Puritans" against "theological heresy that before they came ashore the deputy governor, Richard Bellingham (the governor himself being out of town), sent officers aboard the ship, who searched the trunks and chests of the two women and took away the books they found there, which were about one hundred. These books, harmless publications advancing the religious views of the Friends, the officers carried on shore, after having commanded the said women to be kept prisoners on board; and the said books were, by an order of the council, burnt in the market place by the hangman. Afterwards the deputy governor had the women brought on shore, and committed them by a mittimus to prison as Quakers, upon this proof only, that one of them speaking to him had said "thee" instead of "you;" whereupon he said he needed no more evidence, for now he saw they were Quakers. And then they were shut up close prisoners, and command was given that none should come to them without leave; a fine of five pounds being laid on any one that should otherwise come at, or speak with them, though but at the window. Their pens, ink, and paper were taken from them, and they were not suffered to have any candle light in the night season; nay, what is more to the everlasting shame of these falsely named "Puritans," the two women were stripped naked, under pretense to know whether they were witches, though in searching no token was found upon them but of innocence; and in this search the women were so barbarously misused, says the account, that "modesty forbids to mention it;" and that none might have communication with them, a board was nailed up before the window of the jail. Seeing that they were not provided with victuals, Nicholas Upshal,

keeper of the Red Lion Inn, one who had lived long in Boston, and was a member of the (Orthodox) church there (no other church being allowed), was so concerned about liberty being denied to send them food that he purchased it of the jailer at the rate of five shillings a week, lest they should have starved. And after the women had been thus imprisoned about five weeks, William Chicester, master of a vessel, was bound in one hundred pounds bonds to carry them back to England, and not suffer any one to speak to them after they were put on board; and the jailer kept their beds, which were brought out of the ship, and ALSO KEPT THEIR BIBLE, for his fees.

Such was the treatment the Quakers first met with at Boston, and that from a people who pretended that for conscience sake they had come here to escape persecution at home, and establish here freedom to worship God; but it seems to have been a freedom confined to their own narrow and bigoted conceptions of religion, and not after the broad, humane and Christ-like pattern of Roger Williams and the Quakers in Rhode Island, and William Penn and his associates and followers in Pennsylvania.

Scarce a month after the arrival of the aforesaid women at Boston, there came also eight others; they were locked up in the same manner as the two former, and after about eleven weeks' stay were sent back, Robert Lock, master of the ship which brought them here, being compelled to carry these eight persons back on his own charge and to land them nowhere but in England, he having been imprisoned till he undertook so to do.

The governor, John Endicott, whose bloodthirstiness appears in bad light in subsequent proceedings, being now come home, bid the prisoners "take heed ye break not our ecclesiastical laws, for then ye are sure to stretch by a halter." And when they desired a copy of those laws, it was denied them; which made some of the people say: "How shall they know then when they transgress?" But Endicott remained stiff in his determination, he having said before, when at Salem, when he heard how Ann Austin and Mary Fisher had been dealt with at Boston, "If I had been

there I would have had them well whipped." Then a law was enacted by the general court, October 14, 1656, prohibiting all masters of ships from bringing Quakers into that jurisdiction, and themselves from coming in, on penalty of being "committed to the house of correction, severely whipped, kept constantly at work, and none suffered to converse or speak with them," and it was in the same enactment

"Further ordered, that if any person shall knowingly import into any harbor of this jurisdiction, any Quaker books or writings containing their devilish opinions, shall pay for every such book or writing the sum of five pounds; and whosoever shall disperse (circulate) or conceal any such book or writing, and it be found with him or her, or in his or her house, and shall not immediately deliver in the same to the next magistrate, shall forfeit and pay five pounds for the dispersing or concealing of every such book or writing. And it is hereby further enacted, that if any persons within this colony shall take upon them to defend the heretical opinions of the said Quakers, or any of their books or writings, shall be fined for the first time forty shillings; and if they shall persist in the same, and so again defend these opinions, they shall be fined for the second time four pounds; if still, notwithstanding, they shall again defend and maintain the said Quakers' heretical opinions, they shall be committed to the house of correction till there is convenient passage to be sent out of the land, being sentenced by the court of assistants to banishment."

In later years, it would seem that the authors of the fugitive slave law enacted by Congress in 1850, one of the provisions embraced in the compromise measures, so earnestly advocated by Henry Clay. It will be remembered that every man of the North was made a slave catcher, and a penalty for harboring a slave fleeing toward Canada, even greater than the fine for harboring a Quaker. But the spirit of the people had changed, hence the great protest and rising of the people of the North and the increase of patronage to the "underground railroad" of which more elaborate mention is made hereafter.

The enactment comprising these cruel provisions, passed October 14, was published October 21, 1656, by beat of drum by order of the court. When this law was published,

Nicholas Upshal, already mentioned, could not forbear to show the persecutors the unreasonableness of their proceedings; warning them to "take heed that they were not found fighting against God, and so draw a judgment on the land." But this advice was taken so ill by the persecutors, that though Upshal was a member of their church, and of good repute as a man of unblamable conversation, yet he was fined twenty-three pounds and imprisoned also for not coming to church, and next day they banished him out of their jurisdiction. This fine was exacted so severely that Endicott said, "I will not bate him one groat." And though Upshal was a weakly old man, yet they allowed him but one month's space for his removal, so that he was forced to depart in winter. Coming at length to Rhode Island, the land of religious refugees, where he found a quiet resting place, he met an Indian prince, who having understood how he had been dealt with, treated him very kindly, and told him if he would live with him he would make him a warm house. The Indian further said, "What a God have the English, who deal so with one another about their God!" Who was the true Christian in this instance, the good Samaritan Indian, who "looked through nature up to nature's God," and manifested the divine spirit in his own soul, or the inhuman, falsely-named "Puritan," John Endicott, then governor, under whose administration the persecution of the Quakers increased in violence, from fines and imprisonments and banishments and the burning of their books, to the cutting off of their ears, burning holes through their tongues with red hot irons, whipping on their naked backs through the streets from town to town through the colony tied to the rear end of carts driven by oxen, and other savage cruelties, culminating in the hanging of four of them upon the gallows in order to get rid of them. These cruel acts comprised a series of barbarities to be classed side by side with the Spanish inquisition, unexceeded in atrocity by any of the enormities ever before or since recorded of religious persecutions for opinion's sake.

October 20, 1658, another act, banishing Quakers on pain of death, was passed, in these words: "Whereas, there is a pernicious sect, commonly called Quakers, lately risen, who

by word and writing have published and maintained many dangerous and horrid tenets, * * * denying all established forms of worship, withdrawing from orderly church fellowship allowed and approved by all orthodox professors of religion, and instead thereof and in opposition thereto frequently meeting by themselves," etc., the former laws by which the ears of John Copeland, Chistopher Holder, John Rous and many others had been cut off, and the tongues of many others bored through with red hot irons, and numerous other inhuman cruelties inflicted proving insufficient to rid the colony of Quakers, the general court ordered that "every person of the cursed sect of Quakers, or any person adhering to their tenets and practices, which are opposed to the orthodox received opinions of the godly, shall be closely confined in prison for one month, where continuing obstinate and refusing to retract or reform the aforesaid opinions, they shall be sentenced to banishment upon pain of death."

In pursuance of these cruel enactments, which Rev. John Norton was paid by a grant of land in Worcester and Sandbury for his great labors in helping to enact and carry into execution, four Quakers were hung upon Boston Common, viz: William Robinson, a merchant from London, and Marmaduke Stephenson, from Yorkshire, England, who were executed October 27, 1659; Mary Dyer, a Quakeress preacher, June 1, 1660, and William Leddra, March 14, 1661. The last execution, that of William Leddra, took place after the change of government in England, Charles II being restored to the throne of his father in May, 1660. In consequence of this change of government, the Massachusetts colonial authorities took great pains to smooth over to the new king their doings here in the persecution of the Quakers, and sent over to him a deputation headed by Captain John Leverett, with an address in which they tried to justify their proceedings on the ground that the Quakers were "seducers from the glorious Trinity," and other ludicrous pretenses.

To show that the persecution of the Quakers was for their religious opinions alone from the first, we have only to read the account of the trial of the first Quakers who arrived here from England, previous to the sending of them back,

as if the Quakers had not as good a right here as the Pilgrims or Puritans themselves. At the examination of the eight Quakers before referred to, who arrived at Boston, August 27, 1656, in the *Speedwell*, Robert Lock, master, which left Gravesend May 30, 1656, the following questions were asked and answers given before the court of assistants, September 8, 1656:

Question (by the court)—Whether you brought not over hither several books wherein are contained the several opinions of ye sect or people called Quakers?

Answer (by the Quakers)—Yea, those that were taken from us.

Question—Wherefore came ye into these parts?

Answer—To do the will of God as made known to us by His Spirit in our hearts.

Question—Do you acknowledge the light in every man's conscience that comes into the world is Christ, and that that light would save him if obeyed?

The answer, as given in their book, was: The light is but one, which is Christ, and all are enlightened with one light. This is called the light of the spirit or conscience, the true teacher.

Question—Whether you own that the Scriptures are the only rule of knowing God and living to him?

Answer—The eternal word is the rule of our lives, and not the mere written word.

Question—If you had not the Scriptures to direct you, how have you within you that which was before the Scripture, that would guide you aright?

Answer—That inner light would be a sufficient guide.

Question—Do you acknowledge that Christ is God and man in one person?

Answer—This they will not acknowledge.

Question—Do you acknowledge one God subsisting in three persons, Father, Son and Holy Ghost?

Answer—They acknowledge no trinity of persons.

Question—Do you acknowledge that God and man in one person remain forever a distinct person from God the Father

and God ye Holy Ghost and ye saints, notwithstanding thei union and communion with him?

Answer—This they will not acknowledge.

Question—Do you acknowledge baptism with water to be an ordinance of God?

Answer—This they will not acknowledge.*

SLAVERY.

From the first year of the existence of the United States government to the present, 1895, the one hundred and nineteenth of independence, slavery has been the chief disturbing element. It has more or less affected the election and subsequent action of every administration from George Washington to Benjamin Harrison, and the second term of Cleveland. Its shadow is still over the Nation. Other issues have been prominent, the one paramount to all others, the tariff, traced to its basis, the system of slavery will be found to be the principal cause of disagreement. Slavery can only profitably exist in states or territories devoted wholly to agriculture. Free men and free labor never fail to reward in states adapted, not only to agriculture, but manufactures and the various pursuits deemed necessary to make prosperous states; these require skilled labor and educated workmen, not possible with slavery. Slavery could be made profitable in the South, not in the North; hence, the Southern states favored free trade, the Northern a tariff, not merely for a revenue sufficient to pay the ordinary expenses of the government, but duties laid upon articles of commerce that came into competition with home production large enough to protect the laboring classes of this country against the pauper wages paid in Europe. This question, more directly than any other, has divided the people into two great parties; the South, for the reasons above given, has been largely identified

*For most of the facts and recitals of this chapter, the origin of the religious body called Quakers, their doctrinal views as differing from the Puritans, and their persecution by banishment, the most cruel tortures, and of several put to death, the author is indebted to "An Historical Essay," by Caleb A. Wall, of Worcester, Mass.

with the Democratic party, favoring free trade and especially opposed to the protective principle. The Northern states, interested in the manufactures and varied industries, favored tariff protection *per se*. This was the doctrine of the Whig and later of the Republican party. These lines of demarkation were never more distinctly drawn than in the last two presidential contests.

Slavery being thus prominently interwoven in the complex system of the United States government, will necessarily be referred to in giving the history of every administration, because more or less affecting all. One chapter will be devoted almost entirely to its consideration. The efforts of abolitionists and other opponents for its abolition proved of little avail even to finally limit its boundaries, until the slave power madly devoted to its interests, determined to rule or ruin, sought by rebellion to destroy the government, and in its stead found another, making slavery its corner stone.

For many years previous to the time when the slave holding interest concluded to appeal to arms to perpetuate and expand their system of human bondage, in Congress and out, in their subservient press, and from their pulpits they had threatened forcible dissolution of the Union. The North took little notice of their vain boastings, knowing their comparative weakness, and not until Sumter was actually fired upon did the people of the free states awaken to the unwelcome fact that a war upon the government actually existed. Virginia had often made threats, specially against Massachusetts, because of its strong anti-slavery sentiment. In answer to these threatenings, Whittier voiced the sentiment of the North :

" We hear thy threats, Virginia ! thy stormy words and high,
Swell harshly on the Southern winds which melt along our sky;
Yet, not one brown, hard hand foregoes its honest labor here,
No hewer of our mountain oaks suspends his ax in fear.

" Wild are the waves which lash the reefs along St. George's bank,
Cold on the shore of Labrador the fog lies white and dank;
Through storm and wave and blinding mists, stout are the hearts which
man
The fishing-smacks of Marblehead, the sea-boats of Cape Ann.

- “The cold north light and wintry sun glare on their icy forms,
Bent grimly o'er their straining lines or wrestling with the storms;
Free as the winds they drive before, rough as the waves they roam,
They laugh to scorn the slaver's threat against their rocky home.
- “What means the Old Dominion? Hath she forgotten the day
When o'er her conquered valleys swept the Britons' steel array?
How side by side, with sons of her's, the Massachusetts men
Encountered Tarlton's charge of fire, and stout Cornwallis, then?
- “What asks the Old Dominion? If now her sons have proved
False to their fathers' memory—false to the faith they loved,
If she can scoff at Freedom, and its great charter spurn,
Must we of Massachusetts from truth and duty turn?
- “We hunt your bondmen, flying from Slavery's hateful bell—
Our voices at your bidding take up the bloodhound's yell—
We gather, at your summons, above our fathers' graves,
From Freedom's holy altar-horns to tear your wretched slaves!
- “Thank God! not yet so vilely can Massachusetts bow,
The spirit of her early time is with her even now;
Dream not because her Pilgrim blood moves slow and calm and cool,
She thus can stoop her chainless neck, a sister's slave and tool!
- “All that a sister State ~~should~~ do, all that a free State may,
Heart, hand and purse we proffer, as in our early day;
Along the broad Connecticut old Hampden felt the thrill
And the cheer of Hampshire's woodmen swept down from Holyoke Hill.
- “The voice of Massachusetts! Of her free sons and daughters—
Deep calling unto deep aloud—the sound of many waters!
Against the burden of that voice what tyrant power shall stand?
No fetters in the Bay State! No slave upon her land!
- “We wage no war—we lift no arm—we fling no torch within
The fire-damps of the quaking mine beneath your soil of sin;
We leave ye with your bondmen, to wrestle, while ye can,
With the strong upward tendencies and Godlike soul of man.
- “But for us and for our children, the vow which we have given
For freedom and humanity is registered in heaven;
No slave-hunt in our borders—no pirate on our strand!
No fetters in the Bay State—no slave upon our land!”

CHAPTER III.

THE TWO GREAT PARTIES AND THEIR LEADERS.
EVANESCENT PARTIES.SYNOPSIS OF TWENTY-THREE ADMINISTRATIONS—WASHINGTON
TO HARRISON.*(For Portraits, see Frontispiece).*

ALLUSION to early formed parties are briefly noticed in the preceding chapters, and they are very ably referred to, in the contribution to this work by Hon. Henry Sayrs and others, but not sufficiently elaborated to answer the purpose of this History of Political Parties, hence a chapter devoted to that subject and further reference to parties of ephemeral existence.

As stated in the first chapter, at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1787, and while its ratification by the several States was under discussion, the country was divided into two parties—the Federalists, headed by Washington and the elder Adams; and the Anti-Federalists (who afterwards took the name of Republicans), under the lead of Jefferson and Madison. The Federalists were in favor of a strong centralized government; the Republicans advocated the sovereignty of the States and the rights of the people; and finally secured those amendments and additions to the Constitution which were intended to guarantee State rights, and which declared that all powers not expressly granted to Congress by the Constitution, are retained by the States or the people. During the French Revolution and the wars which succeeded it, the Federal party sympathized with England, while the Republicans favored the French; and being in power, under the presidency of Mr. Madison, declared war against England in 1812, a measure which the Federalists violently opposed, going so far in the Hartford convention

as to threaten a dissolution of the Union. During the political excitements of this period, when the excesses of the French Revolution had thrown a certain degree of odium upon its supporters, the Republicans were stigmatized by their opponents as Democrats. The name, given as a reproach, was soon adopted; and the party of Jefferson and Jackson called itself Democratic Republican, and its members were usually called Democrats; while the name of Federalist having become unpopular by the opposition of the party to the war with England, it adopted the designation of National Republicans, and some years later, of Whigs, which was the name taken by the "disloyal" party in the war of independence, the "loyal" party being called Tories.

The Federalist, National Republican, Whig, and Republican party has been essentially the same, and for the most part a Northern party, its principal leaders up to 1860 having been John Adams, Josiah Quincy, Alexander Hamilton, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Wm. H. Seward, and Abraham Lincoln. The Democratic party had its centers in Virginia and New York, and was the party of Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Calhoun, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce, Buchanan. The former party advocated a construction of the Constitution favorable to the powers of the Federal government, a National bank, and a high protective tariff; the Democratic party, on the other hand, in theory but practically quite often otherwise, held to a strict construction of the Constitution, a careful limitation of the powers of the central government, an independent treasury, a specie currency, and free-trade, or a tariff for revenue only. There was, twenty-five years ago, a respectable Whig minority in most of the Southern States, and in two or three, Whig majorities; but when the Whig party favored anti-slavery, and took the name Republican, every Southern State voted with the Democratic party. Other party names met with in American political writings are of a local, factional or temporary character. "Blue-light Federalists" was a name given to those who were believed to have made friendly signals to British ships in the war of 1812. "Clintonians" and "Bucktails" were old factions of the Democratic party in New York. "Barnburner" was applied as a term of

reproach to a section of the democracy supposed to be in sympathy with the "Anti-renters." The "Soft Shells" were "Free-soil" Democrats, in favor of excluding slavery from the Territories and future States of the Union; while the "Hard-Shells" were in favor of what they held to be the rights of the South.

The contest for the presidency in 1796, was an open and square one between the two parties, Federal and Republican, and resulted in the choice of John Adams, the Federal candidate, over Thomas Jefferson, the Republican candidate. The former claimed to represent Washington's peace policy, his doctrine of neutrality and his financial policy. The latter claimed to be the friends of economy, the rights of man and the rights of the States. Notwithstanding the admonition of Washington in his farewell address, in this contest party spirit and bitterness ran high. Even the French minister took part in the contest, and issued a presumptuous paper entitled "An Address to the American People," designed to influence the people in favor of the Republicans. Here we are reminded by an episode in the presidential contest of 1888 that history does sometimes repeat itself, though the offence of Sackville West was not so grave as that of the French minister in 1796. The result was the election of John Adams for president, and Thomas Jefferson for vice-president, the former a Federalist and the latter a Republican. The Federal party still maintained a majority in both branches of the Fifth Congress. Two laws were passed by this Congress, known in history as the "Alien and Sedition Laws," the enforcement of which proved a source of weakness to the Federal party. State legislatures passed resolutions denouncing them. Resolutions passed by the legislatures of Virginia and Kentucky are especially noteworthy, as they contained the first open and formal declaration of the doctrine of State Rights. The Federalists still maintained a majority in the Sixth Congress, the members of which had been chosen before the revolt against the "Alien and Sedition Laws" became effective.

With the election of Thomas Jefferson as president by the House of Representatives, February 17, 1801, the Republi-

cans made a clean sweep, for there was a break in the Federal lines too wide to be closed up. Hamilton and others of its trusted leaders had become estranged. Then, as later in our history, partisan epithets were used by each party to stigmatize the other. The Federals were the "Black Cockade Federals," and the Republicans were denounced as "Democrats and Jacobins." Is it not a little singular that the name "Democrat," subsequently adopted as that of a great National party, was at first applied in derision? The Federalists denounced Jefferson as an atheist in religion, and a fanatic in politics. If we study the history of those times we will learn that even the fathers of this republic were made to withstand the shafts of party venom. The public and private character of Washington was assailed by the party opposed to him. Impeachment, and even assassination, were threatened, because he approved the Jay treaty with England in 1794. They said he was not the "Father" but the "Step-father" of his country. He was charged with usurpation, embezzlement of public funds, and even with treason. Such was the rancor of parties toward each other in the days of the fathers.

Up to Jefferson's administration there had been no removals from office for political reasons. He claimed as a right of his party a due proportion of the offices. After getting a fair quota then he would "return with joy to that state of things when the only questions concerning a candidate shall be: Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?" The spirit of Jefferson's policy relating to removals from office and appointment thereto is the same which in Jackson's time was expressed in the aphorism: "To the victor belong the spoils." During Jefferson's first administration the Federal party lost its last hold, and never recovered. In the election of 1804 it was completely vanquished. During Jefferson's second administration there sprang up some notable dissensions in the Republican party. There was no good feeling between Jefferson and Burr, for the latter had been suspected of intriguing with the Federals for the presidency in the bitter contest which finally resulted in the choice of Jefferson. These two Republicans had each received seventy-three electoral votes, and the choice for president was

made by the House of Representatives, where Jefferson won on the thirty-sixth ballot. Burr had thus come too near the presidency to suit Jefferson. As the presiding officer of the Senate, he, in various ways, antagonized his party. Another notable estrangement was that of John Randolph, who wanted to be minister to England, but President Jefferson had declined to gratify his aspirations. In Congress he headed a faction of Republicans who co-operated with the Federals in several party measures. Jefferson had no love for Aaron Burr, and the arrest and trial of the latter on a charge of treason was denounced by the Federalists as being more a political than a judicial proceeding. The action against Burr was one of the administration, and its failure to convict was humiliating.

About the beginning of Madison's first administration (1809) the word "Democrat," as applied to the older faction or division of the Republicans, is again heard, but the name as that of a great political party, was not fully recognized until 1832.

With the first administration of Jackson, it may be considered began the life of the present Democratic party. The party opposed to him continued still to be known as the National Republicans, and this is the name by which they were known when they met in National convention at Baltimore, in December, 1831, when Henry Clay was nominated. Jackson was re-nominated in the same city, in March, 1832, by the Democrats. This contest was the first in our political history in which the parties made nominations through National conventions. This period is also memorable on account of the birth of a third party, known in our history as the Anti-Masons, who in their call for a convention at Baltimore, in September, 1831, announced as their principle—"Opposition to Secret Societies." They made William Wirt, of Virginia, their candidate, and carried the State of Vermont, with it seven electoral votes, for him. This party, however, was short-lived. As yet party platforms were unknown, but the National Republicans favored a tariff, internal improvements, renewal of the United States bank charter, and the removal of the Cherokee Indians. About this time the term,

"hard money party," began to be applied to the Democrats. Thomas Benton, and others of its leaders, denied the right of the government, under the Constitution, to make any money except gold and silver.

For the contest of 1836 the Democrats in convention again at Baltimore nominated Martin Van Buren for president, and Richard M. Johnson for vice-president. The opponents of that party about this time began to apply the epithet "Loco-Foco" to the Democrats. This title was at first applied especially to that branch of the party in New York City that advocated what they called "equal rights." The name originated from an incident which transpired at a noisy public meeting in New York City. After the lights had been put out, they were at once relighted by means of a loco-foco match, by one of the members of the dominant wing of the party. It was for some years merely another name for the Democratic party, applied by their opponents, the Whigs. The Democrats had previously, in a spirit of derision, applied the term "Whig" to the National Republicans. This name was accepted by the latter party, and now the two great opposing parties became known as Democrats and Whigs. The Whigs, and all opposed to Van Buren, united on William Henry Harrison, but the election in November, 1836, resulted in a majority of the Van Buren electors. Van Buren came to the presidency in March, 1837, on the eve of the financial wreck which resulted from the policy of Jackson's administration. In his first message, Van Buren defended Jackson's "Specie Circular," and thereby incurred opposition from both Whigs and Democrats. Some leading Democrats in Congress who opposed the message, styled themselves "Conservatives." By a coalition of the Whigs and Conservatives in the House, several measures favored by the administration were defeated. Meantime the Van Buren administration adhered to its ruinous financial policy, and Congress and the country drifted away from it.

For the contest of 1840, the Whigs at Harrisburg nominated William Henry Harrison for president, and John Tyler for vice-president. The Democrats nominated at Baltimore Martin Van Buren again for president. A third party again

appears upon the political boards. It was styled the Abolition or Liberty party, and nominated James G. Birney, of New York, for president, Francis Lamoyne, of Pennsylvania, for vice-president. The leading principle of this new party may be inferred from its name, to-wit: Opposition to slavery, a question which had gradually grown to be more or less troublesome from the time of the adoption of Henry Clay's Missouri compromise measures, in 1820. Calhoun, in 1837, had introduced his resolutions in the Senate against interference with slavery in the States, and declaring it inexpedient to abolish or control it in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories. The Whigs in their National convention adopted no platform, while the Democrats submitted a lengthy declaration of principles. Their platform declared the power of the Federal government limited; opposed a system of internal improvements; declared that "justice and sound policy forbid the government to foster one branch of industry to the detriment of another, or one section to the injury of another;" urged economy; claimed that Congress had no power to charter a United States bond; to interfere with the domestic institutions of the States; that government money must be separated from banking institutions, and that this country is the asylum for the oppressed of all nations. Although, as stated, the Whigs had adopted no platform, they joined issue on the general financial policy of the Van Buren administration, including the position of the Democratic party on the tariff, and protection to the industries of the country. This was the campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," of log cabins, coon skins and hard cider. Harrison and Tyler were triumphantly elected, and the Whigs had a majority in both branches of Congress. The Whigs soon came to the front with a tariff act, which was approved by President Tyler August 30, 1842. In the Senate Clay championed this bill, and Calhoun opposed it. The latter had, in 1832, led in the nullification movement in South Carolina against the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, claiming that a tariff which involved the idea of protection was unconstitutional, and not binding upon the State.

For the contest of 1844 both the leading parties held National conventions in Baltimore. The Whigs made Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen their standard bearers, and the Democrats nominated James K. Polk and George M. Dallas. Both parties outlined their principles in platforms. The Whigs declared for a well regulated National currency; a tariff for revenue, but discriminating with reference to protection of domestic labor; distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands; a single term for the presidency, and reform of executive usurpation. The Democrats re-affirmed their platform of 1840, and added a declaration against distribution of the proceeds of sales of public lands among the States, a resolution sustaining the president in his right to use the qualified veto, and one declaring that Oregon ought to be re-occupied, and Texas annexed. The Liberty party was also again in the field with James G. Birney for president, and Thomas Morris for vice-president. The seven resolutions of its platform all related to slavery. Between the two great parties, Whigs and Democrats, the leading questions were the annexation of Texas, the Oregon boundary, and a protective tariff. Polk and Dallas were elected, the result being determined by the vote of New York. The most important measures and events of the administration were the annexation of Texas, the Mexican War, and the adjustment of the Oregon boundary, not on the line of "fifty-four degrees, forty minutes or fight," but on the line of forty-nine degrees, as proposed by John C. Calhoun when Secretary of State in Tyler's administration. This statesman favored the acquisition of as little territory for free States in the North as possible. The Democrats passed the tariff act of 1846, abolishing the protective features of the act of 1842. This was accomplished by the casting vote of Vice-President Dallas in the Senate, although himself a Pennsylvanian, but he had a big presidential bee in his bonnet, and wished to gain the favor of the South. This cost the Democratic party the presidency in 1848, when Gen. Taylor was elected. The Whigs also gained the lower House of Congress.

In 1848 the Democrats met again in the old city of National conventions, Baltimore, and nominated Lewis Cass, of Mich-

igan for president, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for vice-president. The Whigs, at Philadelphia, nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for president, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for vice-president. The Democratic platform affirmed that of 1844; congratulated the country on the result of the Mexican War; commended the qualified veto; denounced a tariff, except for revenue; congratulated the Republic of France, and endorsed Polk's administration. The position of the party in 1848 on the tariff shows in the exact words of the platform, which hailed "*the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of a more equal, honest, and productive tariff of 1846.*" Here, and at nearly every Democratic National Convention, and many State conventions, will be found verification of the statement made in first chapter, giving the true position of the two parties on the tariff, protection to American industries against foreign manufactures. Democrats insisting upon taxation of foreign productions only sufficient to pay expenses of the government, Whigs, and Republican administrations favoring taxation for protection, *per se*. The Whigs did not adopt a platform, claiming that their principles were well known. The slavery question was now agitating the country, but neither of the great parties was ready or willing to commit itself. In the Whig convention a test resolution on the "Wilmot Proviso" was voted down. This historic proviso proposed to exclude slavery from such territory as might be acquired from Mexico at the close of the Mexican War. A third party, the Free Soil Democrats, also appeared in the field, with Martin Van Buren for president, and Charles Francis Adams for vice-president. Their opponents called them "Barnburners," and so named them in allusion to the story of a Dutch farmer, who, it was said, burned his barn in order to clear it of rats and mice. The "Barnburners" were an off shoot of the Democratic party, and mainly confined to the State of New York. They helped to carry that State for Taylor, and thus defeated Cass. The Free Soil Democrats, or "Barnburners," promulgated a lengthy platform, but its essence is embraced in the watchword, or motto which they adopted, to-wit:

"Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, Free Men." The Old Liberty party, which had weakened the Whigs four years before, now united with the "Free Soil Democrats." Taylor and Fillmore were elected, but the Democrats controlled the Senate, with the Free Soilers holding the balance of power in the House. After sixty-two fruitless ballots, Howell Cobb, of Georgia, a slavery extensionist, was elected speaker, on the sixty-third ballot. This year, 1849, California formed her Constitution, excluding slavery, and asked admission as a state. Calhoun claimed that the Federal Constitution sanctioned slavery, and proposed to extend the Constitution over all the newly acquired Mexican territory. Webster showed that the constitution was designed for States and not for Territories, and that it could not operate even in the States without an act of Congress to enforce it. It could not create slavery in the Territories where it did not exist. Henry Clay now came forward with the compromise measures of 1850. These measures provided for the admission of California; for the erection of the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, the question of slavery to be decided by the people when they came to form the States; the adjustment of the Texas boundary; the abolition of the slave trade, but no interference with slavery in the District of Columbia. These measures did not satisfy either party, and one of them, the fugitive slave law, was met with indignant protest throughout the North. The measure for non-interference with slavery in the District of Columbia failed of acceptance, and the institution was abolished there in 1850. President Taylor died in July of that year, and the Whig party, a large element of which had contracted the pro-slavery disease, began to die soon after. The pro-slavery Whigs now favored the doctrine which was afterwards known by the name of squatter, or popular sovereignty. They would let the people of the Territories decide as to the matter of slavery. The South, in the passage of the compromise measures did not realize its hopes, and agitation of the slavery question continued. In 1851 and 1852, three of the great party leaders - Calhoun, Clay and Webster, passed away. The thirty-second Congress, which met in December, 1851, was Democratic in both

branches. Fillmore had become president by the death of Taylor in 1850. Both Whigs and Democrats thought they had settled the slavery agitation but it was soon shown that, like Banquo's ghost, it would not down.

In 1852, again at Baltimore, the Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, and William R. King, of Alabama. A Whig National convention in the same city, a couple of weeks later, brought out General Winfield Scott, of Virginia, and William A. Graham, of North Carolina. Both parties promulgated platforms. The Democrats said: No more revenue than is necessary to defray the expenses of the government; no National banks; Congress has no right to interfere with, or control the domestic institutions of the States; endorsement of the compromise measures of 1850; endorsement of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798; the Union as it is and should be, with several more declarations of less importance. The Whigs in their platform claimed sufficient power in the government to sustain it and make it operative; favored revenue from tariff, "with suitable encouragement to American industry;" internal improvement; endorsed the compromise measures of 1850, including the "Fugitive Slave Law." It will thus be seen that both parties joined in the plan of the pro-slavery leaders, and committed themselves to the extension of slavery. In August, 1852, the "Free Soil Democrats," as they called themselves, in a National convention at Pittsburgh, nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and George W. Julian, of Indiana. They repudiated both the other political parties, and declared for no more slave States, no slave Territory, no National slavery, and no legislation for the extradition of slaves. The six resolutions of their platform all related to the one subject of slavery. The electoral count showed two hundred and fifty-four votes for Pierce and King, and only forty-two for Scott and Graham. The Whig party then died, in its attempt to "swallow the fugitive slave law," as it was said. The Democratic party became thoroughly pro-slavery, president Pierce committing it in his first message to the compromise measures. The first Congress (thirty-third) in his administration opened with

fourteen Democratic majority in the Senate, and seventy-four over all opposition in the House. The Senate bill to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska renewed the agitation of the slavery question. The old squatter sovereignty idea of the pro-slavery Whigs was espoused and advocated by Douglas in the Senate. It left the question of slavery to be decided by the people of the Territory or proposed State. This was not just what the South wanted, but the bill became a law in May, 1854. The combat was then transferred from the halls of Congress to the plains of Kansas, where, amid confusion and bloodshed, it was settled so far as that Territory was concerned. Freedom sent to the Territory the largest colonies, and finally triumphed there.

The Whig party was dead and past resurrection. In 1852 the idea of an American party reappeared in the secret organization commonly known in our political history as the "Know-Nothing" party. Its members were silent as to its principles, and hence the name. Its cardinal principle, as known to themselves, was expressed in their motto "Americans must rule America." Its countersign was that of Washington at a critical time during the Revolution—"Put none but Americans on guard to-night." In 1855 this party carried nine State elections, and made its power felt in the congressional elections of that year. It elected forty-three members of the House of the Thirty-fourth Congress, and there were five Senators of the party. This party was the first to nominate its National candidates in 1856. Its convention met in Philadelphia, February 22d, with two hundred and twenty-seven delegates present. It nominated Millard Fillmore, of New York, and Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee. It promulgated a platform in accordance with its cardinal principle of preference of native-born citizens for office. A number of anti-slavery delegates withdrew from the convention on account of its failure to recognize the right of Congress to re-establish the Missouri compromise line of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes.

The Democrats in National convention at Cincinnati, nominated James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge. Their platform endorsed the preceding ones, with additional planks

opposing Americanism; restricting revenue to necessary expenses; against a general system of internal improvement; favoring a strict construction of Federal powers; against a National bank; endorsing squatter sovereignty, and approving the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Now came into existence a party which was destined to accomplish a greater and grander work than any which had preceded it. It received its name of Republican party in the State of Michigan, in a convention of five thousand citizens of different States, principally from the State named. For an elaborate account of this convention, see contribution of Hon. Albert Williams in another chapter of this work, entitled, "Advent of the Republican Party" (see index). It held its first National convention at Philadelphia in June, 1856. Its nominees for president and vice-president were John C. Fremont and William M. Dayton. Its platform declared for the preservation of the union of the States; denied Congress to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United States; that Congress ought to prohibit "those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery;" denounced the pro-slavery policy of the Pierce administration; demanded the admission of Kansas, with her free State Constitution; favored government aid for a Pacific railroad, and declared for a system of National improvements. The reader is referred to the chapter written by Hon. C. H. Gatch, delegate from Iowa to that convention, for a more elaborate account of its proceedings. (See table of contents, Fremont Campaign).

A small section of the Whig party, which still survived, met in Baltimore and agreed to support Fillmore and Donelson, and in the contest carried one State, Maryland, with eight electoral votes. Buchanan and Breckinridge had one hundred and seventy-four electoral votes, and Fremont and Dayton one hundred and fourteen electoral votes. The result was a triumph for the South, but it demonstrated the possibilities of the new Republican party, the popular vote being largely against the Democrats.

In April, 1860, a Democratic National convention met in Charleston, South Carolina, where it divided on the question

of slavery, and after fifty-seven ineffectual ballots, adjourned without making any nominations, although a Douglas or squatter sovereignty platform was adopted. Under the rules of Democratic National conventions, it required two-thirds of the delegates to nominate. Many of the Southern and intense pro-slavery Democrats withdrew from the convention. The result was another convention at Baltimore in June, when Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson were nominated. A portion of this convention also seceded. This wing of the party in a convention, also held in Baltimore, June 28th, nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon. Both wings of the party favored the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, but the Breckinridge wing claimed that the unorganized territory of the United States was open to all kinds of property, including slaves. The Douglas wing affirmed the doctrine of popular sovereignty.

The Republicans held their National convention in Chicago in May, where a building known as the "Wigwam" had been erected for the purpose. It accomplished its work in a single day, nominating Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. The platform adopted declared the necessity of the Republican party; endorsed the principles of the Declaration of Independence; denounced schemes of disunion; denounced the pro-slavery policy of the Buchanan administration and its extravagance; denounced the dogma that the Constitution carried slavery into the Territories; favored the admission of Kansas as a free State; protection to American industry; a homestead law; a Pacific railroad, and internal improvement.

The American party, which had now changed its title to the "Constitutional Union Party," also held a convention in Baltimore, and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. Their platform affirmed the "Constitution of the country, the union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws." The nominations of 1860 were followed, especially throughout the Northern States, by one of the most spirited and excited campaigns in the history of parties in this country, surpassed only by that of 1840. For a full account the reader is referred to a chapter devoted

wholly to the campaign of 1860, the election of Abraham Lincoln and the secession of the pro-slavery States. (See index.)

The platform of the Republican National convention for 1864 pledged the party to aid the government in the suppression of the rebellion, and to accept no peace not based on the unconditional surrender of all armed rebels. It demanded an amendment to the constitution prohibiting slavery. It pledged the party to the payment of the public debt, and approved the "Monroe Doctrine." The convention renominated Lincoln for president, and recognized the Union men of the South by the nomination of Andrew Johnson for vice-president.

The Democratic National convention in 1864 nominated as their standard bearers George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton. The platform announced: Adhesion to the Union under the Constitution; demanded, "after four years' failure to restore the Union by war," *the cessation of hostilities, and a peace convention. It denounced the war measures of the administration, and favored the preservation of the rights of the states.* The main issue in the contest of 1864 was that presented in the Democratic platform, that the war was a failure, and that the country demanded its cessation. The Republicans met this issue squarely, and the result was an overwhelming popular verdict in their favor, the electoral count being two hundred and twelve votes for Lincoln and Johnson, and twenty-one votes for McClellan and Pendleton. The rebellion having been subdued, the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, strongly Republican, were confronted with many new and untried questions of policy, but the party proved equal to the task, notwithstanding the opposition of a refractory president, who came into power primarily through the suffrages of the party, and the subsequent act of President Lincoln's assassin. Before the commencement of Grant's first administration, in March, 1869, the party had settled many of the vexed questions which the termination of the war had left for it to settle, including the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, and other measures of reconstruction. These measures were

generally opposed by the Democratic party, for in their National convention of 1868, they arraigned the Republican party, and expressed gratitude to President Johnson for "resisting the aggressions of Congress." Its legal tender act of 1862, was one of the issues between the two great parties up to 1870, when the Supreme Court decided its constitutionality. The then popularized "Greenback" became the caption of a new political party—the "Greenback party."

In 1872, another new party, styling itself "Liberal Republican," and having its origin in Missouri, under the leadership of B. Gratz Brown and Carl Schurz, sprang up, and actually captured a large portion of the Democratic party, with Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as its candidates. But the Republican party, adhering to its principles in the renomination of Grant, with Henry Wilson for vice-president, again triumphed. Horace Greeley died in November, soon after the election.

In 1876, the National parties were the Republican, the Democratic, the "Greenback" or Independent party, the American National party, and the Prohibition party, all of which held National conventions, and made nominations for president and vice-president. The leading principles of the Republican and Democratic parties have already been explained, while the name of "Prohibition party" is a sufficient explanation of its cardinal principle and purpose. The new party known as the "Greenback party," now first appearing as a National organization, enunciated a platform demanding the repeal of the "specie resumption act" of January 14, 1875, the United States note, or "greenback," as a circulating medium and legal tender; the suppression of bank paper and no further issue of gold bonds. In several States the Democrats allied themselves with this new party, and in some instances the coalition proved successful, but as a National party it failed to carry a single State, although Peter Cooper, its candidate for president, received a popular vote of eighty-one thousand, seven hundred and forty. The disputed returns in this National contest, as between the candidates of the two great parties, were decided by an electoral commission, whose decision seated the Republican candidate, Rutherford B. Hayes.

In the next National contest (1881), the Republicans appealed to the country on the history of their party, while the Democrats also pledged their party to Democratic traditions and doctrines. The Republicans declared for "protective duties," and the Democrats for "tariff for revenue only." In this campaign the Greenback and Prohibition parties were again in the field with National tickets. The electoral count showed two hundred and fourteen votes for Garfield and Arthur, and one hundred and fifty-five for Hancock and English. The Republicans were destined, therefore, to remain four years longer in power. The assassination of President Garfield, for the second time in the Nation's history, left the administration in the hands of Vice-President Chester A. Arthur, of New York.

The closing year of President Arthur's administration came with but little change in the situation of parties. The National contest for the presidency in 1884 came, with the Republicans suffering, as a party, from the dissensions originating over some minor appointments to office in New York, soon after the inauguration of President Garfield. The eighth National convention in the history of the Republican party, nominated Blaine and Logan. The Democrats put forth Cleveland and Hendricks. The platforms of the two parties did not differ materially from the platforms enunciated by them in previous years. The Republican platform favored a tariff for protection, while the Democrats denounced the tariff then existing, and pledged the party to revise it, as they said, in a spirit of fairness to all interests. The Democrats also declared themselves opposed to sumptuary laws, and favored civil service reform.

The Greenback and Prohibition parties were also again in the field with their National candidates. The Greenback party nominated—or rather adopted as their candidate for president, Benjamin F. Butler, who had previously been nominated by a National convention of persons styling themselves Anti-Monopolists.

The result of the contest was a political revolution not expected certainly by the party which had been in power since 1861. Various causes were assigned to account for the change.

The reversal of a few hundred votes in the State of New York would have given Mr. Blaine that State, and with it the presidency. In this connection, it may be stated that political literature now received the addition of a new party epithet—"Mugwump"—a term applied to that faction of the Republican party, mainly in the State of New York, who claimed for themselves special purity of political methods. This faction, in the State of New York, proved as disastrous to the Republican party in 1884 as the "Barnburners" of the same State had to the Democratic in 1848.

After being retired twenty-four years the Democratic party again had a lease of four years, and assumed power at a time when the country was at peace with all the world, and prosperous. Its history, and the attitude of many of its leaders in the great struggle which ended twenty years before, it desired to have forgotten. But the necessity of some distinctive policy to perpetuate its power was felt, and it finally settled down upon the one main issue, the tariff, which proved to it a stumbling block. President Cleveland's last annual message, which antagonized the protective system, and denounced the existing tariff as "vicious, inequitable and illogical," was accepted by the dominant wing of the party as indicating the policy which they hoped the country would endorse. Their National platform of 1888 endorsed Cleveland's tariff message, as a correct interpretation of the party's position. The Republicans accepted the issue, and in their platform took strong grounds in favor of a protective policy. The result was the defeat of the Democratic candidate, and the election of the Republican candidate, Benjamin Harrison, to whose wise and prosperous administration a future chapter will be devoted.



HENRY SAYRS,

President of the Old Tippecanoe Club, Chicago, in 1892. Author of Chapters IV., V. and VI., commencing on next page.

CHAPTER IV.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

SIXTH PRESIDENT—"THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT"—FOREIGN
MINISTER—COMMISSIONER TO NEGOTIATE PEACE WITH
GREAT BRITAIN—SECRETARY OF STATE—SENATOR
FROM MASSACHUSETTS AND MEMBER OF
CONGRESS.

As its name implies, the Federal party which controlled the Nation in its infancy, favored a strong central government. Its prominent leaders ranked among the ablest and most patriotic statesmen of the time, but somehow they failed to comprehend the wide distinction between a monarchical and a truly republican government. As the people grew into the practice of self-government, the more restive they became under threats of restraint, hence the wide spread unpopularity of the alien and sedition laws enacted during the administration of President John Adams. The rancorous partisan hostility to Jefferson and his administration, because of the purchase of Louisiana from France in 1803, the paltry sum of \$15,000,000 being paid for a territory larger in area than that acquired from Great Britain in the Revolutionary War, and opposition, not only to the declaration of war with Great Britain in 1812, but to the war itself, greatly weakened the party and when, in 1814, its representatives in secret session in the notorious Hartford convention sought to hamper the administration of President James Madison in the prosecution of the war, its doom was sealed. Experience has shown it bad policy for a political party to antagonize the government when at war for the masses of the people instinctively cry "My country! right or wrong—my country!" The war having terminated successfully, peace being declared in 1815, the financial problem adjusted

by the establishment of the second bank of the United States in 1816, and a high protective tariff enacted in that year; sectional imbroglio which for a brief period rocked the very foundations of the government on the question of the admission of Missouri as a slave State, quieted by the adoption of the Missouri compromise in 1820, on the parallel of thirty-six degrees, thirty minutes, obnoxious laws altered or repealed, the Nation was at peace with and respected by all the world. National Republicans were at the helm, as they had been ever since the presidential term of John Adams. President Monroe was re-elected with but one dissenting electoral vote. In his tour of observation through several of the States, wearing the uniform of a colonel of the Continental Army, three-cornered hat, scarlet bordered blue coat and buff breeches, he was everywhere received by the people with such manifestations of respect and esteem as were due him as man and president.

Perhaps the most remarkable executive act of Mr. Monroe's administration was the declaration in his message to Congress in 1823 that "The American continents, by the free and independent positions they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

Although no foreign power has ever subscribed to this doctrine, it is, and ever since its promulgation has been, the unwritten law of the land, for the maintenance of which the United States would, if necessary, call in requisition all of its powers.

Recently a movement was made by a large number of members of the British Parliament with a view to the creation of an arbitration treaty, to which the United States and all of the great European powers shall be parties, by the terms of which any matter in dispute between any of the signatory powers which cannot be adjusted by the ordinary methods of diplomacy, shall be submitted to arbitration. The United States is now precluded from being a party to such a treaty by reason of the aforesaid "Monroe doctrine." President Monroe also said: "If there be a people on earth whose more especial duty it is to be at all times prepared to defend the

rights with which they are blessed, and to surpass all others in sustaining the necessary burdens and in submitting to sacrifices to make such preparations, it is undoubtedly the people of these States."

Jefferson had said: "This is the strongest government on earth; the only one where every man at the call of the law will fly to the standard of the law, and meet invasion of the public order as his own personal concern."

Monroe died July 4, 1831. Considering that National independence was declared on the Fourth of July, it is a singular coincidence that three ex-presidents of the United States died on that day—two of them in the same year, John Adams repeating the name of Jefferson with his last breath. Jefferson was the author, and both he and Adams were signers of that immortal declaration just fifty years previous. It is also a remarkable incident in a republican government, that a father and his son should attain to the presidency, and but little less strange that a grandsire and his grandson, the former, William Henry Harrison, a son of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, should be elected to the presidency. Let it not be forgotten that Vicksburg surrendered and the battle of Gettysburg was won on the Fourth of July.

John Quincy Adams in his discourse on the life of James Monroe, credits him with a high and consistent order of statesmanship, and as entitled to the gratitude of his countrymen for his half century of public service.

All four of the presidential candidates in 1824, *i. e.*, Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay, were of the National Republican school of politics. As party lines had become nearly obliterated, the canvass hinged much more upon personal than political considerations. Mr. Crawford's views inclined to a rather strict construction of the Constitution; General Jackson's less so, while Messrs. Adams and Clay looked to the preamble as the key to the actual meaning of that instrument, which they found to be "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty." Looking into the Constitution they

discovered the following article: "The Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States." President Buchanan, a strict constructionist, could find no power in the Constitution to prevent an enforced dissolution of the Union, while President Lincoln with a more comprehensive vision, discovered authority therein to not only save the Union, but at the same time, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, to, by timely issuance of a proclamation, totally abolish slavery "upon military necessity." In the earlier days candidates for president and vice-president were not, as now, nominated in National conventions. Mr. Crawford was nominated by a Congress caucus; Jackson by the Legislature of Tennessee; Adams under an accepted tradition that the position of Secretary of State was a logical stepping stone to the presidency; Clay, with a sort of spontaneity among his many admirers in different sections of the country. Five of the first eight presidents first served as Secretary of State. John C. Calhoun, then probably the most popular of our statesmen, was candidate for vice-president on both the Adams and Jackson tickets—being considered neutral between the two; thus two of the candidates for president and one for vice-president were at the time members of Monroe's cabinet. The three were personally friendly to Mr. Clay. In the electoral college Jackson had ninety-nine votes; Adams, eighty-four; Crawford, forty-one; Clay, thirty-seven. No candidate having received the requisite number of votes for president, the election, in accordance with the Constitution, was determined by the House of Representatives, voting by States, the three persons receiving the highest number of votes in the electoral college being eligible. Whereupon John Quincy Adams, having on the first ballot, received the votes of thirteen States to seven for Andrew Jackson and four for Wm. H. Crawford, Mr. Adams was elected. Mr. Calhoun had been elected vice-president, receiving three-fourths of the votes in the electoral college. With the announcement of the vote in the House the canvass for the next presidential election actually began, Jackson named by his friends and Adams by his.

ADMINISTRATION OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The administration of John Quincy Adams may be said to have been a prolongation of that of Mr. Monroe; the same general principles and policies with nearly the same routine prevailed. The president had just emerged from eight years' service as premier in the cabinet of his predecessor and retained three of his late colleagues as his counselors, and Mr. Crawford was requested to remain at the head of the treasury department, which, in consequence of recently impaired health he, with thanks, declined to do. Mr. Adams commenced his administration with a large majority of the Senate in opposition and with but a small majority of the House of Representatives in his favor, consequently the prospect of such harmonious action among the different branches as is essential for the accomplishment of great and useful purposes, was not assuring. In his first message to Congress he dwelt largely and ably upon encouragement of home industry. He recommended judicious internal improvements among the States by the Federal government, and favored the establishment of liberal intercourse with all the American States, an accordant adoption of principles of maritime neutrality, the doctrine that free ships make free goods, an agreement that the "Monroe doctrine," so called, should be adopted by each of the American States to guard, by its own means, its own territory from future European colonization. For the promotion of these objects he appointed commissioners to a Congress of American Republics to be held at Panama. This movement did not meet with the sanction of Congress; an objection by some members to such intimate relationship was, that ambassadors representing some of those States at Washington, would doubtless be colored men, *not slaves*. Action similar in some respects to the foregoing has for several years past and is now, having the earnest consideration of some of our eminent statesmen.

The first congressional election after Mr. Adams inauguration showed both Houses of Congress in opposition to the administration. In the argument on the Oregon question

the president took a bold stand against Great Britain. His appointment of General Wm. Henry Harrison minister to Columbia was highly commended. In his message to Congress in 1827, he says: "At the last session of Congress you were informed of the sudden and unexpected exclusion by the British government of access in vessels of the United States, to all their colonial ports, except those immediately bordering on our own territory. The British government have not only declined negotiation upon the subject, but by the principle they have assumed with reference to it have precluded even the means of negotiation. It becomes not the self-respect of the United States either to solicit gratuitous favors, or to accept, as the grant of a favor, that for which an ample equivalent is exacted." Such language with reference to a powerful nation sounds more stately than threats and swagger towards a weak one. Negotiations on long delayed settlement of claims against several nations for spoiliations on American commerce, had led to the prospect of early satisfactory conclusions. The high protective tariff act of 1828, while satisfactory in some parts of the country, was greatly disliked in other parts, so that sectional animosity was aroused.

The president avoided personal display; being in New York for a little rest, he walked down to the battery to quietly witness a soldier review. While standing there he was recognized by a person who called the attention of others to the fact that the president of the United States was present, when Mr. Adams, annoyed at the circumstance, deftly left the ground. Lafayette, visiting Washington during the presidency of John Quincy Adams, pronounced the White House "an American home of eminent social and intellectual elegance."

The administration of Mr. Adams was able, dignified and peaceful, but the manner of his election was unusual at the time of it, as had recently been demonstrated; though no candidate received a majority of the popular vote, he was not the first choice of the people, his intercourse with whom was proverbially reserved and punctilious, rendering him personally unpopular. He had unfortunately, as it proved, invited

Henry Clay's acceptance of the position of Secretary of State, the latter having used his powerful influence in the House of Representatives to elect Mr. Adams president, and really effected the result, and as Mr. Clay accepted the office the enemies of both, led on by Gen. Jackson, started the cry of "bargain and sale," "bargain and corruption," and rung the charges throughout the length and breadth of the land, so as to impregnate the public mind with prejudice. It was a serious charge against two eminent men and even now deserves more than a passing notice. Mr. Clay not being a candidate for president at the election by the House of Representatives, as a member thereof had the undoubted right to use his influence with that body as to him seemed best; consonant, of course, with the good of the country. He and Jackson had never been friendly; their inherent qualities and characteristics differed widely. Jackson voted against Clay's confirmation; he never forgave either Clay or Webster for their criticism of his conduct in the Florida war. Had Mr. Crawford been in robust health (he had recently been stricken with paralysis), and could his election have been assured he would have been Mr. Clay's preference. Under the circumstances, and, having entire confidence in the patriotism, ability and integrity of Mr. Adams, Mr. Clay did what he could to promote his election. There was, in fact, no alternative for him, no secrecy about it, no necessity for a bargain. Several days previous to the election Mr. Clay informed numerous personal friends and political opponents of distinction, as well, as to the course he would pursue as they subsequently testified. A scheming politician might be influenced by policy where an honorable statesman would be governed solely by a sense of public duty. Could Mr. Adams have selected a better counselor? That it must have been a great sacrifice on the part of Mr. Clay to accept the portfolio cannot be doubted. When but thirty years of age he was elected to the United States Senate; he there embodied principles into statutes. For ten years he was speaker of the House of Representatives, elected to that position on the first day of his entrance into that body. Mr. Madison declared that had it not been for the patriotic efforts of Mr. Clay as displayed

in his winning manners and fascinating address in the House of Representatives, he, as president, could not have carried on the war with England to a successful issue. Mr. Clay, who had won his laurels in the forum, a tribune of the people, "listening senates to command," excepting Patrick Henry, the most eloquent orator this country has produced, was now, at the zenith of his usefulness, to voluntarily withdraw to where in a new sphere of action many of his friends feared he would put a high reputation at hazard in a position inferior, in some respects, to those he had so many years satisfactorily filled. Was that ambition? That the gross accusation had the effect desired by those who originated it and diligently published it at the time, cannot be gainsaid. Impartially taking a seventy years' retrospect, and duly considering the records of these men anterior and subsequent to that transaction, would the charge of "bargain and sale" be now sustained?

Mr. Clay addressing his old constituents at Ashland, referring to the charge of "bargain and sale" with John Quincy Adams, which for years had been persistently and assiduously made against him, branded it a base political slander, and then, as a man talking to those who had known him long and well, said: "Supposing it were true as you all know it is not, but supposing it were true, that in my long, eventful public career I made a mistake, what then? Supposing your old trusty musket should once miss fire what would you do, would you throw it away?" "No," they answered, "No!" "What would you do?" They answered as with one voice, "Peck the flint and try her again," and the refrain was:

"Here's to you, Harry Clay,
Here's to you, my noble soul,
Here's to you with all my heart,
Here's to you, Harry Clay."

In 1776, Thos. Paine, an Englishman, came to this country from England bearing a letter of introduction to Thomas Jefferson. Later, Genet, a Frenchman of genius and education, and of influence in his own country, came from France with credentials to men of official distinction. In consideration of their high intellectual qualifications, both of the for-

eigners obtained favorable recognition. Paine was the author of, among other well known books, those entitled the "Rights of Man" and "Common Sense," and he frequently contributed ably written articles auxiliary to the cause of freedom, to the newspapers. While many of his teachings, religious and political, were highly commended, others of them were strongly denounced. His motto was: "Where liberty is not, there is my country." That was an appropriate sentiment, for he never had a country. His was a migratory life, alternating between England, France and America; his radical, forcibly-put dogmas caused trouble wherever he was. They exiled him from his native land, fomented dissension in America, imprisoned and brought him within sight of the guillotine in France. In 1794 there was in Philadelphia a society of radical French Jacobins who sympathized with the revolutionists in France, as did Genet. They boldly assumed the name Democrat, as had Paine, which to them meant opposition to established government. Genet plied his vagaries in higher quarters and more insidiously than did Paine his. Notwithstanding many of the political tenets of these parties led to unlawful license, and that themselves have everywhere been condemned as dangerous political enthusiasts, it must be conceded that in their day they exercised considerable influence over some of our leading statesmen and in our public affairs. Their professions of a "new democracy" cast a stigma upon a perverted name, so that for several years the word *Democrat* had no toleration in our politics. Quite gradually it obtained recognition, then consideration, then approval, but was never adopted as a National party shiboleth until 1828; not so adopted singly until 1836, and then by a party whose cardinal doctrine was, "Protection to and diffusion of slavery." Oh, Democracy! what wrongs have been perpetrated in thy name. Very soon after the formal nominations of candidates for president and vice-president had been made in 1828, John Quincy Adams being nominated for president and Richard Rush for vice-president, by the National Republicans, and Andrew Jackson for president and John C. Calhoun for vice-president by the Democratic Republicans, it was discovered that the canvass, so far

as the candidates for president were concerned, was to be almost exclusively of a personal character. True, the administration was to be denounced for reckless extravagance in that the annual ordinary expenses of the government had averaged \$12,625,487. The old charge of "bargain and sale" was to be continued vehemently, of which Mr. Clay was to get a full share; Jackson was to be declared a presumptuous aspirant to the presidency, in every sense unfitted for the office. All through his administration Mr. Adams met with decided opposition; as but few of his recommendations found favor and were adopted, he actually accomplished but little. Having been in perfect accord with the Monroe administration he had no reason to remove such of his officials as had proven themselves honest and capable. Jefferson, speaking of office holders, said, "few die and none resign." During Mr. Adams' term of four years he made but two removals and they were for cause. Some holding office under him opposed him; those seeking office were disappointed and chagrined. He declared that he would not use the patronage of the executive to compass his re-election. Having added but few personal and no political friends to his fortune, his defeat was inevitable and easily wrought. Never before in this country in a political campaign had the tongue of slander wagged so loosely; both candidates for president were accused of being guilty of nearly all the crimes in the decalogue, the scene was disgraceful and humiliating, naturally calculated to bring the elective franchise into disrepute. As the election of 1820 was in "the era of good feeling," that of 1828 was in the era of bad feeling.

Andrew Jackson was elected by a vote of 178 to 83 for John Quincy Adams, and John C. Calhoun, vice-president, by a vote of 171 to 83 for Richard Rush.

For the first time the presidential electors were chosen by the popular vote, except in South Carolina, which State then and for several years thereafter voted for president and vice-president by its legislature. At the close of Mr. Adams' term the public debt was nearly extinct, there were some five millions of dollars in the treasury, and the country was in a prosperous condition.

CHAPTER V.

ANDREW JACKSON, EIGHTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADMINISTRATION OF ANDREW JACKSON—FIRST TERM.

(For Portrait, see Frontispiece.)

UNQUESTIONABLY the most sensational administration of the government since its foundation was that of the seventh president. Andrew Jackson had been a member of the convention which framed a constitution for the State of Tennessee, judge of a court in that State, member of Congress, United States senator, major general in the United States army, and for a brief period military governor of Florida. Up to the time of his nomination for the presidency there is no evidence of his having distinguished himself in any of the aforesaid civil positions. In his military exploits he displayed energy, skill and valor to a very high degree, notably in the battle of New Orleans against the British forces on January 8, 1815. His wise, successful generalship on that important occasion gained for him a wide and enduring popularity as a soldier. It was on the battle field that he won the sobriquet, by which he was so well known, of "Old Hickory," and it was because of his recognized prowess as military chieftain that he was nominated for and elected to the presidency. He was the first person elected to the office from that standpoint. As he was uneducated and had the reputation of being willful, irascible and arbitrary, and accustomed to broils, conservative men felt it questionable policy to have the army and navy under the control of such a man. At his inauguration on March 4, 1829, the city of Washington wore a gala appearance; great numbers of people had gathered there from all sections of the country, some of them to witness or participate in the grand ceremony, some to timely file application for office; all to proclaim their

devotion as original, persistent Jacksonians. The masses of the people liked the old hero, not simply because of his brusque, vigorous, soldierly bearing, but because of both his unaffected affability and insensibility to fear, his friendship was reliable, his enmity relentless, his dignified appearance on horseback always excited admiration.

Preceding the battle of New Orleans, General Jackson placed the city under martial law. "On February 10, 1815, a member of the Louisiana legislature caused to be inserted in a New Orleans newspaper a statement that peace had been declared. Jackson at once arrested him, claiming that the publication caused mutiny among his soldiers. A writ of habeas corpus having been granted the prisoner by Judge Hall, Jackson, instead of obeying the writ, arrested the judge and sent him out of the city. On being restored to his office the judge ordered Jackson to appear and show cause why he should not be committed for contempt in disregarding the writ. Jackson appeared and was fined one thousand dollars, which he paid to the United States marshal." The treaty of peace was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814, fifteen days prior to the battle of New Orleans and forty-eight days before the unfortunate member of the legislature reported that peace had been declared. Truths have not always been propelled by lightning. Had there been an Atlantic cable in those days, the battle of New Orleans would not have been fought at a useless sacrifice of life, nor is it probable that its victorious General would ever have been a candidate for president of the United States.

The tribe of Seminole Indians being on the war path in 1818, creating havoc among the whites, General Jackson, in command of thirty-three hundred troops went in their pursuit, following them into Florida, then a province of Spain, and took possession of Pensacola, a town in that province. Two traders, Alexander Arbuthnot, a Scotchman, and Robert Ambrister, an ex-lieutenant in the British marines, were arrested for inciting the savages to hostility. They were tried by drum-head court-martial, and being found guilty, the former was hanged and the latter, after considerable tergiversation, was shot; Jackson also hanged two prominent Indian chiefs. The Spanish government strongly protested against

his conduct, but the purchase of Florida by the United States the following year, ended her complaint. The execution of these two British subjects produced great excitement in England of warlike character. The federal government was on all hands bitterly denounced. Jackson was declared to be a tyrant, ruffian and a murderer, and was so placarded through the streets of London. A conservative ministry quieted the populace in avoidance of a collision. As military governor of Florida, he soon came in collision with the civil authority. In 1806 he killed an adversary in a duel. He was a champion of Aaron Burr at his trial for treason against the United States in 1807. As member of Congress he was one of a very small minority to vote against the address to Washington at the close of his administration. Cognizant of these facts the *vox populi* triumphantly elected Andrew Jackson president of the United States.

For several years there had been an organization in the State of New York known as the "Albany Regency," which was composed of astute politicians, of whom Martin Van Buren, an active, persuasive, intriguing man, often called "the little magician," was a leading member. That cabal, in conjunction with Tammany Hall in the city of New York, a long time had full sway in controlling the politics of the State, and in the presidential election of 1828, waving the Jacksonian banner, exercised powerful influence in divers ways throughout the Union. Mr. Van Buren on being appointed premier in Jackson's cabinet, at once introduced on the National platform the New York spoils system of organizing and controlling federal parties. In accordance with that program distribution of offices began very soon after the installation of the president. During the first recess of Congress the president removed one hundred and seventy-six high officials, appointing his most vociferous followers in their stead. One of the first officials removed was General William Henry Harrison, minister to Columbia, who, in the war of 1812-14, had been chosen in preference to General Jackson to command in the West, and who, in the Senate, had animadverted on the lawlessness of Jackson in the Florida war in 1818. General Winfield Scott, for exercising the same prerogative, was challenged by Jackson to a duel. The hero of Lundy's Lane

did not, however, deem it necessary to exhibit his courage in that capacity. In the first year nearly five hundred postmasters were discharged. According to Historian Parton his removals numbered not less than two thousand. Every office holder was formally instructed as to the tenure of his position, viz.: "Hurrah for Jackson." The total removals for political opinions by all of his predecessors, covering a period of forty years, was seventy-four.

A heterogeneous mass of office seekers and editors at the capital claimed that they had created the administration and acted as if the offices were of right theirs, or at least subject to their demand and control. Camp followers, too, esteemed the victory they had so vigorously helped to secure, under the talismanic name of their chief, as entitling them, as did the Roman peasants, to a full share of the spoils taken from opponents—whom they regarded public enemies. So pertinacious was the hungry horde as to finally lead the president to exclaim: "These politicians are the most remorseless scoundrels alive." Thomas Jefferson, on entering the presidency, wrote to a friend: "Good men, to whom there is no objection but a difference of political opinion practiced on only so far as a private citizen will justify, are not proper subjects for removal from office except in the case of attorneys and marshals." Washington refused, after much persuasion, to appoint Aaron Burr minister to France for the reason that his invariable rule was to never, knowingly, appoint an immoral man to office. Jackson retained John McLean postmaster-general, who had held that position under Mr. Adams, but he rebelled against making systematic removals of those under him as he was importuned to do. Not long afterwards he was appointed a justice of the supreme court where he acquired high distinction. In his first message President Jackson called the attention of Congress to the fact that the charter of the bank of the United States would expire by limitation in 1836, and that a renewal would undoubtedly be asked, and added that "both the constitutionality and expediency of the law creating the bank are well questioned by a large portion of our fellow citizens; and it must be admitted by all that it has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency."

This forebode war to the knife upon the financial institution of the government. It was calculated to prejudice the public mind and to at once create party divisions. Administration newspapers and politicians took the cue and commenced warfare against the bank with whatever zeal power and patronage begets. Francis P. Blair, father of Montgomery and F. P. Blair, Jr., had been summoned to Washington to edit the *Globe*, an administration newspaper; he was fully equal to the required service. The charter was not to expire for six years, being three years after the term for which the president had been elected would terminate. There was then no reason to suppose that the question of renewal would ever be subjected to his will. In the same message the president recommended incidental protection to agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and unexpectedly intimated unfriendliness to the policy of internal improvements by the federal government. During this session of Congress the president exercised the veto four times; Washington used it twice in eight years; Jefferson, never. Mr. Calhoun now sought to share with Mr. Van Buren control of official patronage, but in vain, for the latter had earlier won the high favor of the chief in that regard. The result was estrangement between the two former, and strained relations between the president and vice-president, with whom there never was that personal concordance which their long political affiliation would naturally lead the public to expect.

On April 30, 1830, at a banquet in Washington on the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday, at which Jackson and Calhoun were present, the former being called on for a toast gave: "The Federal Union, it must and shall be preserved." Mr. Calhoun being called on gave: "The Union, next to our liberty, the most dear. It can only be preserved by respecting the rights of the States, and distributing equally the benefits and burthens of the Union." These toasts tell their own story and point their own moral. What a contrast! one breathes the spirit of National life, the other the "liberty" to hold men in bondage. A third of a century later the threatened Union was preserved in a manner Mr. Calhoun and his coadjutors never dreamed of.

Jackson being informed, on what he considered good authority, that Mr. Calhoun, when in Monroe's cabinet, had, in a clandestine way, spoken disparagingly of the general's conduct in the Florida war, an open rupture between the two followed. Then there was discord in the cabinet, as Mr. Calhoun had warm friends in that body, independent of which, a social question on which the president took sides was involved. The outcome was, resignation of all the members of the cabinet and the formation of a new one. Roger Brooke Taney, of whom more anon, being appointed attorney general, Mr. Van Buren was nominated minister to England and went on his mission, but when the question of his confirmation came before the Senate he was rejected by the casting vote of the vice-president.

Wm. L. Marcy, ex-governor of New York, when defending in the United States Senate the ruling practice of removals from office, boldly enunciated the talismanic doctrine of the Albany Regency—"To the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished." As Herostratus fired the Ephemian Dome that his name might be famous, so the proclaimer of this anti-republican sentiment in the high council of the Nation indissolubly linked his name with its everlasting infamy.

In 1831 the long standing claim of our government against France, for spoiliations on our commerce, was satisfactorily adjusted.

The president continued his warfare on the bank of the United States, and recommended gradual reduction of duties on articles of necessity not produced in this country. Mr. Clay contended that "the constant tendency of the American system, by creating competition among ourselves and between American and European industry, reciprocally acting upon each other, is to reduce prices on manufactured articles." Twenty-two years previous to this he declared: "There is a pleasure, a pride in being clad in the productions of our own family; others may prefer the cloths of Leeds or London, but give *me* those of Humphreysville."

After two score years of public service, John Quincy Adams, who had been secretary to Minister Dana at St. Petersburg, State senator, minister to Prussia—the Hague—

St. Petersburg and London, ambassador to Ghent, secretary of State and president of the United States, was elected to Congress in 1831, in which place he served with distinction, as will briefly be shown, until death ended the career of the "Old Man Eloquent," at his post in the House of Representatives, February 23, 1848. His dying words were: "This is the last of earth, I am content."

In December, 1831, Henry Clay was nominated for president by the National Republican convention for the election in 1832. The convention asserted that "the bank of the United States was a great and beneficial institution, that it not only facilitated exchanges between different parts of the Union, but had maintained a sound, ample, healthy state of the currency, and may be said to supply the body politic, economically viewed, with a continual stream of life blood, without which it must inevitably languish and sink with exhaustion. It therefore deprecated the attempt of the president of the United States to forestall public opinion for the purpose of compelling it to wind up."

The Congress renewed the charter of the bank of the United States. The president vetoed the bill; as there was not a majority of two-thirds in its favor in both Houses the veto could not be overcome. The Supreme Court of the United States had declared the charter of the bank constitutional. The president in his veto message challenged the decision and held that "the opinion of the court has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the court, and that on that point the president is independent of both. That as to Congress and the executive the authority of the Supreme Court is to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve." If this, in practice, is not the quintessence of nullification what is it? Who is to be the ultimate judge of "the court's reasoning," the plaintiff or the defendant? Any criminal would like to be. The Constitution says, "The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States," and Congress at its first session, in the judicial act, established a mode for bringing all constitutional questions to the final decision of the Supreme Court. The right of the

bank to establish its branches in the States without their consent was now questioned by State rights men who never thought of doubting the right of the federal government to erect lighthouses anywhere, or to improve harbors and rivers within their own States. Another objection to the bank was that its notes were liable to be counterfeited, thereby crime committed. It is difficult to see why the same reasoning would not apply to all banks of issue, and why all printing, engraving and writing is not dangerous. The first bank of the United States was chartered in 1791, under Washington. The second being the one now refused a recharter by Madison, in 1816. It seems odd that very many years after the presidency of these great statesmen, who were high public functionaries at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, it was discovered by one of their successors, by no means profound in legal lore, that they, in ignorance of the true intent and meaning of that carefully, aye, jealously prepared instrument, although unanimously sustained by the Supreme Court and also by such authority on jurisprudence as Daniel Webster, the recognized expounder and defender thereof, had, in signing the bill chartering the bank of the United States, been guilty of unconstitutional action.

The president in his message, in view of the approaching extinction of the public debt, and of the large receipts of money from the sales of the public lands, recommended a reduction of the tariff.

In order to show that at that time, July, 1832, the treasury receipts greatly exceeded the expenses of the government, the following resolution offered in, but not adopted by the Senate, is submitted, viz.: "Moneys received from sales of public lands no longer needed for the ordinary expenses of the government, which will be abundantly supplied from imports, be divided among the twenty-four States, according to their federal representative population as a loan for five years for education, etc."

That would have been a good and then an excellent opportunity to provide for National defenses, but the most significant part of the resolution is its reference to *education*. In no other way can the Nation ever devote its surplus money

derived from a protective tariff to a more beneficent and legitimate use than in the universal education of its people.

The canvass preceding the presidential election in 1832 was exciting and marked with crimination and recrimination, but by no means so offensively as was that of 1828. The main principle involved was financial, while rivalry between Jackson and the bank of the United States, as to popularity was a formidable issue. Hickory poles were everywhere erected and the cry "Hurrah for Jackson" everywhere heard. The result of the election was, Andrew Jackson, Democrat, two hundred and nineteen votes; Henry Clay, National Republican, forty-nine; Wm. Wirt, anti-mason seven; Floyd, nondescript, eleven. Jackson, finding that his course had been approved and vindicated at the polls, fortified in his position by an army of obedient, demonstrative office-holders, and intoxicated with success, was more than ever before disposed to exclaim, "I take the responsibility." He renewed his war upon the bank of the United States.

A few days after the presidential election, a large convention of the leading citizens of South Carolina was held in that State which passed an act entitled, "An ordinance to nullify certain acts of Congress, purporting to be laws laying duties and imports on the importations of foreign commodities." The ordinance having been transmitted to the president through the governor of South Carolina, the president in reply issued a dignified, masterly proclamation to the people of that State, in which occurs the following: "I consider the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one State, incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted expressly by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by its spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great object for which it was formed." The fact that the ordinance was adopted by an irresponsible body of men, it was not entitled to the consideration it received from so high a source.

Considerable muttering continued as to "the reserved rights of the States," "strict construction of the Constitution, etc.," the ostensible object of attack being the tariff of

1828; that it bore unequally upon the different sections of the Union, and finally that it was unconstitutional and void. These charges came almost entirely from the Southern States and their representatives in Washington, with the claim that the remedy was to be had in enforcing the doctrine of the Virginia resolutions by Madison, of 1798, and the more pronounced Kentucky resolutions by Jefferson, of 1799, as originally written. Under which resolutions they professed to believe it distinctly set forth that in certain contingencies, a State or a number of States, had the right, and would be justified in using it, to nullify acts of Congress. The honorable authors of those resolutions, realizing their baneful effect upon discordant elements, years afterwards insisted that nullification was not their correct interpretation. If they were not written for adoption by the legislatures of the States to which they were respectively sent, and to bear fruit of their kind, it is not now too late to inquire why they were written? Whatever their object, they have caused the Nation more trouble than any one thing, except slavery. The lengthy debate in the United States Senate, in 1832, by and between Robert Y. Hayne, of South Carolina, and Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, was the most portentous and memorable, ever delivered in that chamber. Hayne demanded not merely concession, but the privilege of dictation. Webster, as if inspired, declared for "liberty and union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Mr. Webster was an imperturbable man; his most notable orations bear evidence of careful meditation, but his masterly reply to Hayne on this occasion was after he had but little time for preparation.

In 1824, Mr. Webster was one of a party fishing off Marshfield, as was his wont. On hauling a great tom cod into his boat, he was heard to exclaim, "Citizen of two hemispheres, welcome, welcome!" Upon the following day, in delivering his wonderful oration at the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill monument, he, in that dignified, courtly manner, for which he was so conspicuous, turned to the marquis, who was present—an honored guest and greetingly exclaimed: "Citizen of two hemispheres, welcome; welcome, Lafayette!"

January 16, 1833, the president called the attention of Congress to the fact that "in one quarter of the Union (meaning South Carolina) opposition to the revenue laws has risen to a height which threatens their execution, if not to endanger the integrity of the Union." He asked for "power to suppress any overt action and to execute the laws." A bill was enacted accordingly, authorizing the president to close all the old ports and open new ones and empowering him to employ the land and naval forces, and to put down all aiders and abettors." This, by its opponents, was called "the force bill," as if every law authorizing the use of force towards its execution is not a force bill.

"No rogue e'er felt the halter draw,
Wi'h good opinion of the law."

Senator John Tyler exclaimed, "Yes, sir, the federal Union must be preserved, but how? Will you seek to preserve it by force? Will you appease the angry spirit of discord by an oblation of blood?"

Then it was that Calhoun introduced his nullification resolutions, upon which there was passionate, interesting debate between the more prominent senators. Calhoun twitted Clay by claiming to have been "his master at the adoption of the compromise act." Whereupon Clay replied: "He *my* master? I would not own him as my slave."

The compromise tariff of 1833 was a series of annual reductions of one-tenth per cent for eight successive years. The debate on the bill showed great diversity of sentiment as between the manufacturing and the agricultural interests. The question of protection being at stake, held in the balance as it were, Senator John M. Clayton, of Delaware, said he did not believe that the people of this country would ever be brought to consent to the abandonment of the protective system. Referring to the compromise, Mr. Clay said he proposed to make the reduction in subordination to the preservation of the stately American system. Senator Geo. M. Dallas, Democrat, "favored protection as beneficial to all parts of the Union and absolutely necessary to much the larger portion, and he would sanction nothing as an abandonment of the principle;" and yet this man, hailing from the always high protective tariff State of Pennsylvania, gave the

casting vote, as vice-president of the United States, for the displacement of protection by the revenue tariff of 1846, previous to which incidental protection under the revenue clause in the Constitution had been always acknowledged and granted, all of the presidents having concurred. The high tariff act of 1816, signed by President James Madison, was considered protective for the sake of protection. The country had recently been at war with England and did not want any of her wares. At that time John C. Calhoun was an advocate of protection. In 1808 the legislature of South Carolina adopted the following: "Whereas, the establishment and encouragement of domestic manufactures is conducive to the interests of a State by adding new incentives to industry, and as being the means of disposing to advantage of the surplus productions of the agriculturist; and, whereas, in the present unexampled state of the world, their establishment in our country is not only expedient, but politic, in rendering us independent of foreign nations."

The second act recorded in the statute book, July 4, 1789, bearing the signature of George Washington, laid the corner stone of protection to American industry, saying: "It is necessary for the support of the government and for the discharge of the debts of the United States, and for the protection of manufactures, that duties be laid on goods, wares and merchandise imported." Accordingly a tariff duty was laid on every manufactured article imported. That first Congress was composed largely of men who had assisted in framing the Constitution, and wholly of men who carefully had watched the process of its construction. One hundred and three years after Washington signed said act, and in the face of all these high authorities and the incalculable benefits derived, as evidenced in the unexampled growth and prosperity of the country, unequaled by any other nation in the world's history, a great National convention, representing a great political party, assembled to nominate candidates for its party for president and vice-president of the United States, "*Resolved*, that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except

for the purpose of revenue only, and that protection is a fraud and robbery."

Chief Justice Fuller in delivering the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States on the constitutionality of the income tax law, in April, 1895, said: "The framers of the Constitution were well versed in the government of the colonies and European countries, and were well versed in the literature of the period, including works on political economy, and that the conclusions of the court resulted from the text of the Constitution and are supported by the historical evidence furnished by the circumstances surrounding the framing and adoption of that instrument, and the views of those who framed and adopted it."

Opponents of the principle of protection to American industry in 1834 construed the *very* heavy importations of foreign goods, at that time, under a decreased duty, as more beneficial to the country than would be the employment of our own labor in the growth and manufacture of similar articles.

Early in the year 1834 all of the political elements opposed to the National administration combined under the name Whig. The name had belonged to the patriots of the Revolution when the colonial adherents to the crown were called Tories. For generations thereafter the boy whose father or grandfather was or had been a Tory, did not wear a chip on his shoulder. Both were old English party names. The cardinal principles of the new party were a high protective tariff, sound money, and internal improvement by the federal government. It undertook to stigmatize the Democrats in its meetings and through its newspapers by calling them Tories, but the scheme did not succeed; such efforts seldom do. An exception, however, was when in the Revolutionary war the British soldiers sought to ridicule the Americans by their bands playing a tune improvised for the occasion, called Yankee Doodle. The music was so good that the Yankees adopted the tune, and ever since that time it has been, and is now, one of our most inspiring and popular National airs. Soon after the formation of the Whig party there was a great Whig mass meeting in the city of New York to consider the question: "Whither is the government tending?"

In September, 1833, the president, contrary to the advice of a majority of his constitutional advisers, ordered the secretary of the treasury, William J. Duane, to remove the government deposits from the bank of the United States. The secretary refused to comply, for the reason, as he publicly stated, that such removal was "unnecessary, unwise, vindictive, arbitrary and unjust." Whatever legal authority the secretary possessed in this matter was not derived from the president, as the latter of himself, of right, had no control, directly or indirectly, of the public money. The president at once removed Mr. Duane from office and appointed the attorney-general, Roger Brooke Taney, who it appears had favored and urged the removal of the deposits, in his place. Taney, with cheerful readiness, obeyed the order; his nomination as secretary of the treasury was not sent to the Senate until near the close of the session, when it was summarily rejected. Later, as if in compensation for subserviency, he was nominated a judge of the supreme court; the Senate refused to confirm that nomination. Upon the decease of that eminent jurist, Chief Justice John Marshall, in 1835, who had held the position thirty-five years, Taney was nominated to succeed him, and the nomination was confirmed, fifteen senators voting against it. It was this chief justice who delivered from the United States bench the notorious Dred Scott decision, to the effect that "a black man had no rights which a white man was bound to respect;" he held the office until 1864. The president told his cabinet, in a written communication, that he took the "responsibility" of the removal of the deposits. He was always ready to assume and assert "responsibility."

The action of the president caused wide-spread consternation amid business and financial interests, and it was bitterly denounced as, at least, an abuse of power. The Constitution says "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Mr. Clay claimed that "the bank had provided the country with a currency as sound as ever existed, and unsurpassed by any in Christendom," and concluded by saying that "he was utterly opposed to irresponsible State bank money." Senators Webster and Clayton predicted that incalculable pecuniary

loss and commercial embarrassment would follow winding up the bank. Upon investigation, it was discovered that at the time of the removal of the deposits, the bank was decidedly strong, and that of the details of its business President Jackson, personally or officially, knew very little, and that he assigned no adequate pretext for his bold act. The notes of the bank were current, at par, not only throughout the United States and Territories, but also in all countries with which our people had large business transactions; a legal tender to the federal government, and largely supplied the place of specie.

After the excitement growing out of the removal of the deposits had somewhat subsided, the Senate, upon full, calm, earnest consideration adopted, by a large majority, the following: "*Resolved*, That the president in the late executive proceedings in relation to the public service, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

The president sent to the Senate a dispassionate, ably written protest to the resolution, with a request that it be read and placed on the journal. The Senate listened to its reading but refused to further entertain it.

The money withdrawn from the bank of the United States, was deposited with favorite State banks, with the understanding that they would discount freely. They were illegal, and many of them unsafe custodians of the public money, as their notes were expected to take the place of those of the bank of the United States, of which there were nearly twenty millions of dollars afloat, they regarded the overthrow of the latter bank as highly conducive to their interest.

Almost directly following the removal of the deposits, there was a panicky feeling throughout the country, and the bank deemed it prudent, in the way of self-protection, to curtail its line of discounts.

ADMINISTRATION OF ANDREW JACKSON.

SECOND TERM—1832-36.

"THE FEDERAL UNION, IT MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED."

Jackson knew nothing of state-craft; as a rule he was obstinately tenacious of his convictions, but as to questions upon which he had not made up his mind he was, under certain influences, quite tractable. He, at one time, had a few closely intimate friends, nearly all editors of newspapers, in whom he placed implicit confidence; it may be said that they, in large measure, controlled his official action; an irresponsible cabal, they became known as the "kitchen cabinet," oftener consulted by the president than were his constitutional advisers. Van Buren said Jackson was easy to manage.

Frequently, letters, peculiar in spelling and of whimsical tone, appeared in the papers (they were copied with avidity all over the country), under the nom de plume Major Jack Downing; in some respects they were similar to the letters of Petroleum V. Nasby, published in the *Toledo Blade* one-third of a century later. The personality of the writer was a long time a puzzle to the public, but that he was a genius, and had a friend in the kitchen cabinet who liberally and intelligently advised him of what was going on at court, was too evident to be questioned. The major professed close, if not secret, intimacy with the president, whom he always called and spoke of as "the ginerel," to be, in short, his confidential adviser. When the president made his notable trip to Boston, and, in consequence of his then recent, timely and ringing proclamation against threatened treason to the Union, was received with even more than usual demonstrations of esteem by the people, the major said he accompanied him, occupied a state-room on the steamer with him, and shared all the honors with him. In order to prove the intimate, social, friendly and confidential relations existing between "the ginerel" and himself, the major would use the following illustration: "The ginerel, says he to me, says he, 'major,' says he." Probably no occasion has arisen for another such newspaper correspondent, but surely no second Jack Downing has ever appeared to so amuse and enlighten the people on what they wanted to know; he foretold more of the

administration programme than senators, congressmen and the president's constitutional advisers could have done.

After the death of Mrs. Jackson, which occurred a short time before the general assumed the presidency, he did not use the expletive, "by the Eternal," with such freedom as theretofore had been his custom. This fact was attributed, no doubt correctly, to the sacred veneration in which he held his wife's memory.

In 1834 the coinage rates of the silver dollar was changed from 15-1 to 16-1. Nearly all the silver money in circulation was Spanish milled dollars, Mexican dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, shillings, sixpences, the latter called pica-yunes at the South, pistareens, French five-franc, and English small coins. What little gold money circulated was Spanish doubloons, and French and English coins. American gold being undervalued, it disappeared as a currency. Copper one cent pieces, three inches in circumference and stamped "Liberty," were all the go. The United States mint had not coined twelve million dollars worth of gold in the preceding forty years, and in the year 1834 all of the domestic mines yielded less than two millions of dollars worth of gold. There being so little specie in circulation, local banks, the number of which had recently increased rapidly, and it may be said fearfully, flooded the country with their notes, and they were almost the sole dependence for currency and loans. Notwithstanding this condition of affairs, it was evident that the ultimate object of the administration was to arrive at a metallic currency; as one of their oracles said: "What we want to look at, is bright gold, shining through the interstices of our silken purses."

The president now admitted the power of Congress to direct in what places the treasurer shall keep the money in the treasury and to impose restrictions upon the executive authority in relation to their custody and removal is unlimited.

January 1, 1835, the public debt was paid.

The president asked Congress "to pass a law prohibiting the transmission from the North into the slave States, through the mails, of matter against the institution of slavery, inciting the slaves to revolt." Mr. Calhoun, as chairman of the

committee on mail circulation of incendiary publications, claimed that "the States which formed our federal Union are sovereign and independent communities; that the Union is a compact." He predicted that the course pursued by the Abolitionists, if persisted in, would, in the course of time, alienate the sections and the Union perish;" and added, "If you refuse to pass this bill, I shall say to the people of the South, 'Look to yourselves; you have nothing to hope from others.'" The bill provided "that it should not be lawful for any deputy postmaster in the United States knowingly to deliver to any person any printed matter touching the subject of slavery where by the laws of any State, District or Territory their circulation was prohibited." This being in conflict with the provision of the Constitution which prohibits Congress from passing any law to abridge the freedom of speech or of the press, Webster and Clay spoke strongly against the measure. The bill, on the question of its engrossment, passed the Senate by the casting vote of Vice-President Martin Van Buren; on the question of its final passage it was rejected.

Congress passed an act to regulate the custody of the public money in the local banks. Jackson recommended non-issuance of small notes by the banks in the several States. France failed to pay the indemnity stipulated, whereupon John Quincy Adams, in the House of Representatives, offered the following resolution which was adopted unanimously: "*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this House the treaty of July 4, 1831, be maintained and insisted upon." John Quincy was not an admirer of Louis Phillippe, King of France, and predicted his early abdication. It was then also resolved that preparations ought to be made to meet any emergency growing out of our relations with France. France had voted the money to pay the indemnity, but offence was taken at the president's message relative to the matter and payment refused until he apologized, which he would not do, whereupon war-like attitude was assumed by both Nations. The ministers of both countries withdrew and all diplomatic intercourse was suspended. The French fleet was ready to set sail when, had it not been for friendly British mediation at the opportune moment, war would undoubt-

edly have occurred between France and the United States. Although there was a surplus of seventy-two millions of dollars in the treasury in the latter part of the year 1835, there was then not to exceed twenty millions of dollars of gold and silver money in the country.

At this time a Senate committee reported: "If no object of expenditure can be selected on which the surplus money can safely be expended, and if neither the revenue nor expenditure can, under existing circumstances, be reduced, the next inquiry is, what is to be done with the surplus? which, as has been shown, will probably equal, on an average for the next eight years, the sum of nine millions of dollars a year beyond the just wants of the government, a surplus of which, unless some safe disposition can be made, all other means of reducing the patronage of the executive must prove ineffectual." It was now that Henry Clay lamented that the power of public improvement had been crushed beneath the veto.

Tammany was originally organized a charity society; among its members were several of the best citizens of New York. Its usefulness begat influence, and it became very popular, gradually assuming public and finally political consideration. Soon after the war of 1812-14, on General William Henry Harrison visiting the city of New York, Tammany gave him a grand reception in recognition of the brilliant victories he achieved in that war. Later on another class of men obtained control of the organization, when year after year it became more and more corrupt, and finally a formidable, dangerous body, using every conceivable dishonorable agency to control elections in the city of New York and to influence them in that and the neighboring States of Connecticut and New Jersey. In 1835, anti-bank Democrats holding a meeting in Tammany hall, came in conflict with the bank faction of that party, who, failing to get control of the meeting, turned off the gas. The anti-bank men lighted loco-foco matches, and by that means continued in session. The discomfited braves struck a trail for Military hall and adopted resolutions denouncing their opponents, calling them Loco-focos. The Whigs made merry over the quarrel, and, feeling that the sobriquet which one section of their

opponents had applied to the other section of them was appropriate and significant, they, simultaneously, all over the country, echoed and re-echoed the sulphurous phrase until, and for several years thereafter, the misused term, Democrat, was enveloped in a dense fog of Loco-focoism.

Before the expiration of its charter the stockholders of the bank of the United States obtained an act of incorporation from the legislature of Pennsylvania. Because of his hatred of its president, Nicholas Biddle, Jackson assaulted that bank also.

Texas was a portion of the Louisiana purchase from France. In the treaty with Spain by which Florida was acquired by the United States in 1819, Texas was ceded to that government. Mr. Clay indignantly opposed the cession. It was conjectured by some, even then, that at no distant day the province would, in some way, be reclaimed. It became a State of Mexico. Upon its revolting, citizens of the United States, mostly of the South, unlawfully repaired thither, frequently in large bodies, to enlist in the cause of the State's independence, but few of them had any interest of any kind at stake. If those who went from the city of New York were an average of their Northern fellow patriots (?) they were sorry looking free-booters, simply food for gunpowder. March 6, 1836, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna invaded Texas with nearly eight thousand troops and laid siege to the Alamo, then held by only one hundred and forty men under Colonel Travis. The place was taken by storm, the Mexicans losing sixteen hundred men. All the garrison fell fighting except seven who were killed by the sword after having surrendered; among them was the famous Davy Crocket. Three weeks later Santa Anna attacked Colonel Fannin who had five hundred and six men at Goliad; they, overwhelmed by superior force, surrendered on condition that they give up their arms and *return* to the United States. Notwithstanding this agreement they were all massacred one by one in cold blood. April 21, 1836, General Samuel Houston, commanding the army of the Texans, seven hundred and sixty raw men, fought the Mexican army of twelve hundred men under Santa Anna, at San Jacinto. The Texans charging with the cry of, "Remember the Alamo," "Remem-

ber Goliad," killed six hundred Mexicans and captured nearly all the rest, most of whom were wounded. It was said at the time that "General Houston was a double cylinder napier, striking off six hundred Mexicans in fifteen minutes." The following day Santa Anna was taken prisoner while attempting to escape. The United States acknowledged the independence of Texas in 1836, the only Nation to do so; Mexico claimed the country. Southern statesmen favored immediate annexation in behalf of the institution of slavery. General Samuel Houston was inaugurated president of the new republic October 22, 1836. Soon thereafter annexation to the United States, was proposed by Texas, but as she was still at war with Mexico to annex her meant to assume her war; not only that, a large majority of the people of the North were opposed to annexation. General Houston several years before was a prominent citizen of Tennessee; he had a roving mania so that for quite awhile his whereabouts was unknown. He unexpectedly turned up in Texas at an opportune time for himself, and eventually creditably represented that State in the Senate of the United States.

Colonel David Crocket, or Davy Crocket, as he was familiarly called, was a backwoods great marksman in the State of Tennessee; a good deal of a character, in his way, and highly respected. He represented his district in Congress where he gained a National reputation. While there, a young man wrote him, asking consent to marry his daughter; his well-known laconic reply was, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." About that time, for the first in his life, the colonel visited the city of New York. The common council at once voted him the freedom of the city, in a snuff box. The next day he made a call upon Mayor Philip Howe, at his residence, where he was received with urbanity so characteristic of his Honor. When the colonel was about to leave, the mayor, as was the custom in those days, invited him up to the sideboard, and, enumerating several articles, asked which he would take? The colonel considerably answered that "if he ever took anything it was at about that time of the day—brandy, sir, if you please." The mayor then set out a decanter containing that beverage. Davy

afterwards wrote a book of his travel North, wherein describing the visit to Mayor Howe, he says: "When I took up the decanter to pour out the brandy, the mayor gracefully turned his back so as to not see how much I drank;" "that," he continues, "was the most polite act I ever saw." When the New York city hall was built, the site on which it stands was away up town; it is now away down town. The front and sides of the building are white marble, the back, which it was presumed would seldom be seen, is red free stone. Davy, describing it in his book, says it reminds him of an old farmer with a white satin vest with a red flannel back, and like farmers who go most of the time in their shirt sleeves, it shows more of the back than of the front.

In 1836, the population of the United States was fourteen millions. Now the fourth installment due by France was paid.

Thirty-five millions of dollars of the surplus of the government money was deposited with the States in proportion to their representation in Congress as a loan, to be returned when called for. As this large amount of capital was put in circulation business rapidly increased, prices advanced, and speculation was on the rampage. Money was a toy. It did seem as if the States never expected to be called on to return the money. Sales of public lands increased prodigiously. Several of the States prohibited the issuance of bills of less than five dollars by their Banks. The class of the community naturally suspicious and jealous of the money power, began to assert itself as opposed to all Banks and in favor of metallic money only. "Directly after the adjournment of Congress the president issued what was termed 'the Specie Circular.' It was an order to all the land offices to refuse paper and receive only gold and silver in payment of the public lands. At this time there were more than seven hundred Banks. The recent increase in the sales of the public lands aided, of course, in making the large surplus in the treasury. The people complained that because of the circular they were compelled to take one kind of money, while the government had another kind. The circular was covertly issued without the sanction of Congress, and was calculated to seriously embarrass commercial affairs. It caused the withdrawal of specie from circulation to the vaults of government pet State Banks."

At the following session of Congress, Senator Ewing moved to rescind the specie circular as being illegal and unwise. The vote on said resolution was: Senate, yeas forty-one, nays five; House, yeas one hundred and forty-three, nays fifty-nine.

In President Jackson's reign, the United States Senate was composed, in large measure, of the ablest statesmen of the country; among them were Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Silas Wright, John M. Clayton, Samuel L. Southard, John J. Crittenden, Thomas H. Benton, John Davis, Hugh L. White, Thomas Ewing, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Felix Grundy, Robert Y. Hayne, Robert J. Walker, Wm. R. King, Wm. C. Rives, W. P. Mangum and John Forsythe.

In 1836 the Whigs had three candidates in the field for president, viz.: Wm. Henry Harrison, Daniel Webster and Willie P. Mangum. The result of the election was: Martin Van Buren, Democrat, one hundred and seventy votes; Wm. Henry Harrison, Whig, seventy-three votes; Daniel Webster, Whig, fourteen votes; Willie P. Mangum, Whig, eleven votes; Hugh L. White, Conservative, twenty-six votes. There being no election of vice-president by the people, Richard M. Johnson was elected to that office by the Senate.

To the Congress of 1790, a petition was presented asking the abolishment of slavery, when, in answer, it was resolved that "Congress had no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves or with their treatment in any of the States." In 1819, Mr. Tallmadge, of New York, in the House of Representatives moved an amendment to the bill authorizing the Territory of Missouri to form a constitution for a State, prohibiting the further introduction of slavery into the new State. A heated, lengthy debate ensued, in which Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, said: "A fire has been kindled which all the waters of the ocean cannot put out, and which only seas of blood can extinguish." To which Mr. Talmadge replied: "If civil war, which gentlemen so much threaten, must come, I can only say let it come." The amendment was defeated.

In 1836 Senator James Buchanan presented a petition from citizens of Pennsylvania, asking Congress to abolish

slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Mr. Buchanan was opposed to the object of the petition, but favored its reception. A greater slave to his party than a bondman to his master did this talented, courtly politician become. The petition was laid on the table. On motion of Senator Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, the next petitions on slavery were laid on the table.

Another petition for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia averred that "Congress had supreme control over the District of Columbia, which was one of the greatest marts for the traffic in human beings in the world; therefore, Congress was asked to enact laws to prohibit every species of traffic in men, or of holding them in bondage in said District, upon the principles of the declaration that all men have an inalienable right to the blessing of liberty." Mr. Calhoun had moved to reject all petitions of the kind without consideration; he claimed "that Congress had no more jurisdiction on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia than in the State of South Carolina. It was a question for the individual States to determine and not to be touched by Congress." The motion to reject the petition to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia was lost; the motion to reject its prayer was carried.

Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, in the House of Representatives, favored laying all abolition petitions on the table. He was prepared to stamp with disapprobation in the most express and unequivocal terms the whole movement on this subject. As candidate of the Democratic party in 1852, Mr. Pierce was elected president of the United States, carrying all the States but four over gallant General Winfield Scott. Thompson, the great English abolitionist, was obliged to escape from Concord, New Hampshire, in the night. On September 13, 1836, he wrote: "This morning a short gallows was found standing at the door of my house, not far from the residence of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison."

The Charleston, South Carolina, *Mercury*, published the following menace: "The abolitionists can only be put down by legislation in the States in which they exist, and this can only be brought about by the embodied opinion of the whole South acting upon public opinion at the North, which can

only be effected through the instrumentality of a convention of the slave-holding States."

Henry A. Wise in Congress declared that "if members from the North held themselves not engaged by the terms of the compromise under which Missouri entered into the Union, neither would members from the South hold themselves engaged thereby; and that if the North sought to impose restrictions effecting slave property on the one hand, the South might be impelled on the other hand, to introduce slavery into the heart of the North." Said Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, in reply: "You may do all else, but I solemnly assure every gentleman within the sound of my voice, I proclaim it to the country and to the world, you cannot, you shall not introduce slavery into the heart of the North."

Senator Morris, of Ohio, said: "While the people believe they possess the right to petition, no denial of it by Congress will prevent them from exercising it." Daniel Webster declared, "that it was in vain to shut the door against petitions and expect, in that way, to avoid discussion; the question must at some time be met, considered and discussed, it could not be stifled." How much wiser this than his inconsistent, unfortunate speech of March 7, 1850. The determination of Senators and Representatives from slave-holding States, and their Northern allies, was to prevent discussion upon so delicate and dangerous a subject as slavery; they seemed unmindful that the people, sooner or later, would discover that a public question which would not bear investigation and discussion, in Congress or out of Congress, must be fraught with corruption.

The Constitution recognizes the right, and provides that it shall not be abridged, of the people to assemble and petition the government for the redress of grievances.

Early in the session of 1837 a memorial was presented in the Senate from the general assembly of Vermont, "remonstrating against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and for the exclusion of future slave States from the Union, and for the abolition of the slave trade between the States." This memorial of a State was treated in the same manner as those of similar

character coming from individuals. Said George Bancroft, the historian: "We may demand the *instant* abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia."

At this time there was an increase of paper money in some eight hundred Banks, and the question most discussed among business men was: "Do the signs of the times indicate the ruin of mercantile credit?"

In February, 1837, large meetings of disaffected and disorderly persons were frequently held in the city hall park, New York, to which highly inflammatory speeches were made by Levi D. Slamm, editor of a newspaper; Alexander Ming, Jr., and others of peculiar influence at the time. Ming was at one time Colonel of one of the city's regiments of soldiers, the services of which he tendered the rebel governor(?), Dorr, in the Rhode Island war. The proffer was declined, but as the regiment was law-abiding it would not have left the State on any such mission. Dorr was imprisoned. As the result of one of those meetings the frenzied mob marched to a large flour store, which they at once sacked by throwing several hundred barrels of flour into the street. The rabble gathered up the flour as best they could and carried it away. The disgraced city had to foot the bill, and the price of flour advanced. Jackson would not admit that the government was in any way responsible for the present pressure in the money market. By reason of his indomitable perseverance, Jackson, during his administration, succeeded in collecting from European powers for spolations on our commerce previous to 1830, as follows: From France, twenty-five million francs; Denmark, six hundred and fifty thousand rix-dollars; Naples, two million one hundred thousand ducats. The annual ordinary expenses of the government, under Jackson's administration, averaged eighteen million two hundred and twenty-one thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars.

The Nation, free of public debt, with large revenue from heavy importations of foreign fabrics; unprecedented bills receivable from other nations; some twenty millions of dollars annual income from the sales of the public lands; no internal and not much other improvement to pay for, it would seem that the government is and must continue to be financially

sound, and, therefore, easily conducted. Under such conditions can it be possible that yon darkened sky and the constant muffled thunder are the prelude to an awful commercial tornado soon in fury and destruction to sweep over this fair land?

AN APOSTROPHE.

On a motion to refer and print a memorial to Congress upon the financial condition of the country, Mr. Clay rose and said:

"There are those who, in this chamber support the administration, could not render a better service than to repair to the executive mansion, and, placing before the chief magistrate the naked and undisguised truth, prevail upon him to retrace his steps and abandon his fatal experiment. No one, sir, can perform that duty with more propriety than yourself. [Vice-President Van Buren.] You can, if you will, induce him to change his course. To you, then, sir, in no unfriendly spirit, but with feelings softened and subdued by the deep distress which pervades every class of our countrymen, I make the appeal. By your official and personal relations with the president, you maintain with him rare intercourse. Go to him and tell him, without exaggeration, but in the language of truth and sincerity, the actual condition of his bleeding country. Tell him it is nearly ruined and undone by the measures which he has been induced to put in operation. Tell him that, in a single city, more than sixty bankruptcies, involving a loss of upwards of fifteen millions of dollars, have occurred. Tell him of the alarming decline in the value of all property, of the depreciation of all the products of industry, of the stagnation in every branch of business, and of the close of numerous manufacturing establishments, which, a few short months ago, were in active and flourishing operation. Depict to him, if you can find language to portray, the heart-rending wretchedness of thousands of the working classes cast out of employment. Tell him of the tears of helpless widows, no longer able to earn their bread, and of unclad and unfed orphans who have been driven, by his policy, out of the busy pursuits in which but yesterday they were gaining an honest livelihood. Tell him how much more true glory is to be won by retracing false steps, than by blindly rushing on until his country is overwhelmed in bankruptcy and ruin. If you desire to secure for yourself the reputation of a public benefactor, describe to him truly the universal distress already produced, and the certain ruin which must ensue from perseverance in his measures. Tell him that he has been abused, deceived, betrayed by the wicked counsels of unprincipled

men around him. Tell him that, in his bosom alone, under actual circumstances, does the power abide to relieve the country; and that, unless he opens it to conviction, and corrects the errors of his administration, no human imagination can conceive, and no human tongue can express the awful consequences which may follow. Entreat him to pause, and to reflect that there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot go; and let him not drive this brave, generous, and patriotic people to madness and despair."

In style and vigor Jackson's state papers, most of which bear the impress of his accomplished, long-time secretary of state, Edward Livingston, will compare favorably with those of any of the presidents. -- Andrew Jackson was a remarkable and exceptionally fortunate man. His fine for contempt of court at New Orleans, was, after many years, refunded with interest by Congress; his arbitrary, unsoldierlike conduct in Florida in 1818, was overlooked by our government; a few days after his retirement from the presidency the Senate resolution of censure was expunged from the Senate Journal; he assumed to himself more and greater responsibilities than has any other president, and personally was forgiven for so doing; his idiosyncrasies were generously excused; his motto was: "Whatever is expedient is right." As president he was idolized and flattered beyond the bounds of propriety by men whose highest ambition it was to bask in the sunshine of power. Domestic and temperate in his habits, he entertained royally, officially and socially, at public receptions. The fact of his being of Irish parentage largely attracted the voters of that nationality to him and his party. On retiring he left his party thoroughly organized and disciplined, more eager than ever before to obey his every command. His farewell address says: "I leave this great people prosperous and happy." So he doubtless thought, but had the document been written a few days later, unfortunately it could not have had so pleasant a termination. Viewing the character of the man in the calm judgment of history, how is his extraordinary long continued popularity with a large majority of his countrymen to be accounted for? HE HAD NERVE AND WAS HONEST.

CHAPTER VI.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

NINTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(For l'portrait, see Frontispiece.)

MARTIN VAN BUREN was born December 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, in the State of New York, of Dutch parents. On March 4, 1837, he, accompanied by the outgoing president, rode in a beautiful carriage drawn by four elegant, prancing steeds down Pennsylvania avenue to the capital of the Nation, where, on taking the following oath, administered by the chief justice in the presence of thousands of his fellow countrymen, he became president of the United States: "I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States." He then, in a clear voice, an oratorical manner and unostentatious style, delivered a lengthy inaugural address, in which these words appear: "I am the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of any attempt on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the wishes of the slave-holding States; and with a determination equally decided to resist the slightest interference with it in the States wherein it exists; no bill conflicting with these views can ever receive my constitutional sanction." He also said he would endeavor "to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor." Never before or since in the history of this country has a president, standing on the threshold of the executive office or on any other occasion, had the effrontery, had he the desire, to thus threaten Congress with the use of the veto. Notwithstanding the Constitution which he had just sworn to obey, or the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress, and the dictum of a majority of the States, as represented in the Senate, he, in the most

unequivocal terms, declares that in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the wishes of the slave-holding States alone shall, with him, prevail. Could a pronunciamiento of a dictator have been stronger? Why did he not say *free* instead of slave States? What said this same Martin Van Buren in answer to a committee in 1836, just one year previous? "I would not feel myself safe in pronouncing that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia." He had been called the most adroit politician of his time, non-committal; thenceforth he was dubbed a "Northern man with Southern principles." Van Buren retained all the cabinet of Jackson except Lewis Cass, who had been secretary of war. His place was filled by Joel R. Poinsett, of Georgia. The president had scarcely taken his seat when the long looked for commercial crisis burst on the country. Soon thereafter Daniel Webster, by special invitation, addressed a great mass meeting in the city of New York, in which he declared that "if this stormy opposition to all Banks creates such an alarm and want of confidence as to force them to close their doors, it will shut up the treasury of the United States also."

In the Senate, on the resolution adopted by that body in 1834, censuring President Jackson for his action relative to the removal of the government deposits from the Bank of the United States, the following action was had: "*Resolved*, That the said resolution be expunged from the journal, and for that purpose, that the secretary of the Senate, at such time as the Senate may appoint, shall bring the manuscript journal of the session 1833-1834, into the Senate, and, in the presence of the Senate, draw black lines around the said resolve, and write across the face thereof, in strong letters, the following words: 'Expunged by order of the Senate, this 16th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1837.'" The senators voting nay were Clay, Crittenden, Webster, Calhoun, R. H. Bayard, Clayton, Preston, Southard, White, Ewing and Rives. The resolution was adopted by a majority of five, several senators having been instructed by their respective State legislatures to vote for it. When Mr. Benton first offered this resolution, a long time previous to

its passage, he boastingly said: "Solitary and alone, amid the jeers and taunts of my opponents, I set this ball in motion." That the government deposits were removed from the Bank of the United States in a clandestine manner, is not now a matter of doubt, but that act did not warrant the adoption of the resolution of censure by the Senate. The Constitution provides other and different methods of punishing malfeasance and misfeasance in office, nor was the adoption of the expunging resolution a safe precedent in face of the Constitution, which mandatorially says, "each House *shall* keep a journal of its proceedings." If a portion of the records can be mutilated and defaced with impunity, why may not the whole journal with equal propriety be destroyed?

The counsel of Mr. Webster being again desired, he made another speech in the city of New York in which he fully set forth the difficulties into which the affairs of the country had drifted. Soon afterwards a great mass meeting of business men was held there, and resolutions passed asking other principal cities to co-operate with New York in appeals to the executive to arrest the evils of the times; provided for a committee of fifty to proceed to Washington to lay the whole matter before the president, and ask the calling of an extra session of Congress, to devise some mode of relief. At this meeting the following statement was made: "That the-wide spread disaster which has overtaken the commercial interests of the country, and which threatens to produce general bankruptcy, may be in a great measure ascribed to the interference of the general government with the commercial and business operations of the country; in its intermeddling with the currency; its destruction of the National Bank; its attempt to substitute a metallic for a credit currency, and finally to the issuing, by the president of the United States, of the treasury order known as the 'specie circular.'" The committee of fifty from New York made a written address to Mr. Van Buren, in which is found these words:

"We do not tell a fictitious tale of woe, we have no selfish or partisan views to sustain when we assure you that the noble city which we represent lies prostrate in despair, its credit blighted, its industry paralyzed, and without a hope

gleaming through the darkness of the future, unless the government of our country can be induced to relinquish the measures to which we attribute our distress. We speak in behalf of a community which trembles on the brink of ruin, which deems itself an adequate judge of all questions connected with the trade and currency of the country, and believes that the policy adopted by the recent administration and sustained by the present, is founded in error, and threatens the destruction of every department of industry. We affirm that the value of our real estate has, within the last six months, depreciated more than forty millions of dollars; that within the last two months there have been more than two hundred and fifty failures of houses engaged in extensive business; that within the same period, a decline of twenty millions of dollars has occurred in local and other stocks depending on New York for their sale; that the immense amount of merchandise in our warehouses has, within the same period, fallen in value at least thirty per cent; that within a few weeks not less than twenty thousand individuals depending on their daily labor for their daily bread, have been discharged by their employers, because the means of retaining them was exhausted, and that a complete blight has fallen upon a community heretofore so active, enterprising and prosperous. The error of our rulers has produced a wider desolation than the pestilence which depopulated our cities [yellow fever], or the conflagration which laid them in ashes on December 15, 1835. [The greatest fire in the history of this country, excepting the one in Chicago October 9, 1871.] We, therefore, make an earnest appeal to the executive, and ask whether it is not time to interpose the paternal authority of the government, and abandon the policy which is beggaring the people."

The president heard the address, and treated the committee with much respect, and on the next day returned them his written answer in which he declined to comply with any of their requests. Soon after returning to New York, another meeting was called; at this, these resolutions were passed:

"*Resolved*, That the chief causes of the existing distress are the defeat of Mr. Clay's land bill, the removal of the public deposits, the refusal to re-charter the Bank of the United States and the issuing of the specie circular. The land bill was passed by the people's representatives, and vetoed by the president. The bill re-chartering the Bank was passed by the people's representatives, and vetoed by the president. The people's representatives declared by a solemn resolution that the public deposits were safe in the

United States Bank; within a few weeks thereafter the president removed the public deposits. The people's representatives passed a bill rescinding the specie circular; the president defeated it by omitting to return it within the limited period, and in answer to our addresses, President Van Buren declares that the specie circular was issued by his predecessor, omitting all notice of the secretary of the treasury, who is amenable directly to Congress, and charged by the act creating his department with the superintendence of the finances, and who signed the order."

"*Resolved*, That we call upon all our fellow-citizens, to unite with us in removing from power, those who persist in a system that is destroying the prosperity of the country."

On May 10, 1837, the New York City Banks suspended specie payment, and their course was followed by all the Banks, including the government deposit Banks, in the Nation; and on May 15th, seventy-two days after his inauguration, the president issued a proclamation for an extra session of Congress, to meet September 4th, to provide the ways and means to carry on and pay the ordinary expenses of the government. The federal treasury was already insolvent, consequently the government could not meet its liabilities. Mr. Van Buren directly inherited the patronage, projects and principles of his predecessor, and he now realized that he had also inherited and was held responsible for the result of the accumulations of eight years of maladministration of the government, blunders for which he, as adviser, was largely responsible, and that the greatest commercial and monetary crisis known to our people was on his hands.

Mr. Webster again addressed a great meeting of anxious citizens in New York, commencing: "That bubble which so many of us have all along regarded as the offspring of conceit, presumption and political quackery, has burst."

All Banks having suspended specie payment, specie was at twelve per cent premium. The State of New York having prohibited the Banks of that commonwealth from issuing their notes of a less denomination than five dollars, the citizens of that State had much difficulty in transacting business. Therefore, "shinplasters" of every conceivable variety were issued. Some of the New England Banks issued

bills of one dollar, one dollar and twenty-five cents, one dollar and fifty cents, one dollar and seventy-five cents, two dollars, three dollars and upward, and they were relied on to take the place of small coin. Except the Banks of the city and a few in towns on the Hudson river, and the Newark Banking and Insurance Company of New Jersey, the notes of all Banks were at a discount in the city of New York. Before making a deposit in a Bank the depositor was obliged to visit a broker's office and sell his money, or the most of it, at quite a discount, for current funds. The best money is always hoarded, not circulated. All New England Banks that did not pay tribute to the Suffolk Bank, Boston, to redeem their bills, found that refusal to do so cast a shadow over their solvency and a high rate of discount on their notes. There was so much counterfeit and otherwise worthless paper afloat that it became the uniform custom to, before receiving any bank bills, look over Mahlon Day's or Jonathan Thompson's Bank Note Reporter to see whether the stuff offered was good for anything; and, if so, for how much? There was "red dog" and "wild cat" money; the former, with its red back, was unwelcome everywhere; its kennel was in undiscoverable real estate; the latter, if located anywhere, could be found either in the swamps of Michigan or on the loftiest peak of the Alleghenies—the Allegheny mountains, by the way, were then looked up to as the backbone of the country; *now*, the Rockies claim that honor. The New York safety fund banking system, of which Van Buren was the putative father, was a sort of mutual insurance company, to make all of the Banks responsible for each other's notes. The sound, well-managed Banks, on applying for re-charter, naturally objected to such requirement. How would it do for a State to license all the merchants within its borders to do business on condition that they should all be responsible for each other's debts? Foreign deposits were withdrawn and interest on loans was at ruinous rates. Merchants were compelled to buy specie to pay postage and for protest of notes. Letter postage between Chicago and New York was twenty-five cents, and seldom prepaid. These were *hard* money times, indeed.

At the time of his election to the presidency Mr. Van Buren was strictly a hard money statesman, favoring gold and silver for the government and no bills of small denomination for the people.

In his message to Congress the president said: "The government, by placing its funds in State Banks, is involved in embarrassment. To loan the public money to local banks is hazardous, as experience has shown; it stimulates a general rashness of enterprise and aggravates the fluctuations of commerce. The present condition is chiefly attributable to overtrading the last three years." On the suspension of specie payment by the Banks, the currency in circulation was exclusively paper, and in many cases of the worst description, fluctuating in value between one place and another, and merchants could not pay their bonds for duties. He recommended that the nine million dollars in the United States treasury, to be deposited with the States by the act of Congress of June, 1836, be withheld. An act to organize Iowa Territory was passed.

September 25, 1837, Henry Clay made a great speech in the Senate on the state of the Union. At the close of the session, during which not much was accomplished, James K. Polk, speaker of the House of Representatives, received a vote of thanks for impartiality and courtesy, ninety-two ayes to seventy-five nays.

The president in his first annual message spoke of "the great financial embarrassment of recent date;" that of "thirty millions of dollars of public money on deposit in the State Banks the government could not command one million." He derisively said that "all communities are apt to look to the government for too much;" very few men would express such a sentiment under similar conditions; but Mr. Van Buren's peculiar temperament was calculated to meet any emergency; to confound him was impossible. When minister to England he was asked by the Duchess of Kent how far back he could trace his ancestry; he naively replied: "To Kinderhook." The answer was just as intelligible and satisfactory to her ladyship as though he had said to Achæus.

Senator Silas Wright introduced the sub or independent treasury scheme.

The insurrections in the Canadas in 1837-8 occasioned a good deal of anxiety to our government, as many citizens of the United States not only sympathized with the "Patriots," but were desirous of participating in the struggle with their government.

On December 29, 1837, a party of Canadian militia crossed the Niagara to attack the *Caroline*—a steamer in the service of the rebels. The steamer, however, instead of being at Navy Island was at Schlosser, on the American shore. The militia seized the vessel, killing several men in the affray; and, after setting her on fire, loosened her from the shore and let her go blazing down the river and over the falls. This invasion of American territory caused indignant excitement throughout the Northern States. The proclamation of President Van Buren and the prompt action of General Scott quieted matters, and as the question of slavery was not involved, peace lazily ensued. Historians have failed to announce the name of the commandant of United States troops stationed on the Texan border at about that time in enforcement(?) of treaty stipulations with a sister republic, to prevent(?) adventurers from the United States going into the province of Texas purposely and avowedly to join the citizens thereof in armed revolt against Mexico. Therein the question of slavery *was* involved.

On February 24, 1838, the Washington correspondent of the *New York Gazette*, wrote: "I saw the bleeding corpse of poor Cilley brought to town this morning. I saw the murderers, too, steeped in the colors of their trade." Jonathan Cilley, a Democratic congressman from Maine, for words spoken in debate, was challenged by Colonel James Watson Webb, editor of the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, to fight a duel. Cilley would not admit the right of Webb to thus challenge him, nor would he recognize Webb as a gentleman. Whereupon William J. Graves, a Whig member of Congress from Kentucky, as Webb's second, challenged Cilley; the latter accepted, and named rifles as the weapons. Cilley practiced industriously prior to the battle, but the Kentuckian, being the better marksman, the man from the Pine Tree State fell. The death of Cilley caused that relic of barbarism—the *duel*—general denunciation. The name of

W. J. Graves on the Kentucky Whig electoral ticket of 1844 lost many votes to Mr. Clay at the North. Henry A. Wise, governor of Virginia at the time of the hanging of John Brown in that State, was Graves' second. Webb was a belligerent, always ready to fight, the sequel of which was, that he walked on crutches half of his long life from the effects of a duel with Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky. The *Courier and Enquirer* was, at that time, the largest and the leading newspaper in the city of New York, and it first suggested the name Whig, for that party. Its motto was: "Principles, not men." Matthew L. Davis, author of the *Life of Aaron Burr*, as "the spy in Washington," was in the habit of writing caustic, sensational letters to Webb's paper, some of which created great excitement in Washington. Defalcations were now the order of the day. The collector at the port of New York, appointed by Jackson, and highly influential with the leaders of his party, stole more than twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and was seven years doing it; he was not detected until the second year of Van Buren's administration; previously too high for investigation, he had long been under suspicion. It was said of Price, a defaulter who fled the country, that "he left the treasury without money and without Price." It is said that "the disposition of man to abuse delegated authority is inherent and incorrigible." Politicians aver that "all is fair in politics." James Buchanan, who held office most of his life, said: "When a man is once appointed to office, all the selfish passions of his nature are enlisted for the purpose of retaining it. The office-holders are the enlisted soldiers of that administration by which they are sustained. Their comfortable existence often depends upon the re-election of their patron." Its friends persistently urged acceptance of the sub-treasury scheme as the panacea for existing woes and a guarantee of future usefulness, while its opponents claimed that it would enlarge the executive power, contribute to endanger the security of the public funds, and was calculated to produce two currencies—the best for the government, the poorest for the people. Although formal discipline and scientific management had reduced the followers of Democracy to mere machines; and although it was a

standing rule of the Democratic party that when a man of prominence hesitated or refused to obey a party dictum, he was at once to be denounced by their newspapers and orators, all along the line, as a deserter and traitor and every effort was resorted to to destroy, forever, his political influence, and also to prevent others, so disposed, from following his example. Several senators, congressmen, financial and business men, members of that party, boldly revolted on the sub-treasury issue; not only that, the masses refused longer to submit to the voice of their old leaders; they organized quite a formidable party under the name Conservative. Parton says: "The unpardonable sin of the politician is bolting." At this time the expenses of the government so exceeded its income that the mail service had to be curtailed. Every movement in Jackson's administration which had caused or tended to cause the revulsion in 1837, the Whigs had strenuously and patriotically contended against.

Mr. Adams had been elected by a very large majority in the famous old Plymouth district; he was an industrious member, never absent or seldom late. He was pronounced a walking encyclopædia, his diary was never disputed. Caleb Cushing, the great linguist, said: "My colleague, Mr. Adams, the vigilant eye of whose unsleeping mind there is nothing which escapes." Notwithstanding his public engagements, Mr. Adams found time to occasionally woo the muses. He sent one of his effusions to his friend, General George P. Morris, editor of the New York *Mirror*, and author of, among others, the popular poem, "Woodman, Spare that Tree," asking his judgment upon it. The general, on returning the manuscript, said he had found it "quite readable." That word "readable" concluded correspondence by and between the gentlemen. He was the first to announce the "contraband of war" idea, which, after many years became so useful to the government, in the following language: "Whether the war be servile, civil, or foreign, the military authority takes for the time the place of all municipal institutions, slavery among the rest; under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where slavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the president of the United States, but the commander of the army has power to order

the universal emancipation of the slaves." Although not fully sympathizing with the abolitionists in their methods, he insisted vehemently on their right to be heard, and on that issue he forced the controversy until it enlisted the intelligent attention of the North, and the sneers and contempt of the South. He also claimed the right of petition for slaves. He had early offered petitions for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, for doing which the whole pack of hireling presses were set upon him, but he was defiant. No odds could appal him, though at times he stood alone pitted against a solid South. The single question with him and for which he contended was the right of the people to petition their government. He complained that the abolitionists were constantly urging him to indiscreet movements which would not only ruin him, but weaken their cause; that many of them were extremists and therefore impracticable; that he had gone as far for the abolition of slavery as the public opinion of the free portion of the Union would bear. It was quite the custom for new members, especially young men, in order to gain notoriety to, in their maiden speeches, attack Mr. Adams. Some of them he would notice, while to others he paid no attention. Thomas F. Marshall, of Kentucky, a young man with a reputation for oratory, on being elected to the House, at once paid his respects in a sarcastic speech aimed at Mr. Adams. When he had concluded Mr. Adams quietly arose and requested Mr. Marshall to remain standing a few minutes, which he did. Mr. Adams then spoke of the pleasure he had looked forward to in meeting with Mr. Marshall as a fellow member; of his long and intimate acquaintance with the distinguished Marshall family, especially the honored Chief Justice. Mr. Adams took his seat and so also did Thomas F. Marshall, an evidently disconcerted man.

The most noted antagonists in the House were Mr. Adams, who was considered the greatest parliamentary gladiator of his time, and Henry A. Wise. After a speech by the latter, occupying nearly two days of time, denunciatory of New England in general and of Massachusetts in particular, it was expected Mr. Adams would make a lengthy, vigorous reply; instead of that, the venerable gentleman

arose and simply said: "Massachusetts needs no defense from me, but I have this to say to the honorable gentleman from Virginia; there is neither a school-house or a printing press in his district." That was something Mr. Wise had not known. Thereafter there was manifestly less contention between the two gentlemen. Mr. Wise was subsequently appointed minister to Brazil; when leaving on his mission he addressed his old constituents beseeching them to build school-houses, and hoping that when he came back he would witness the children, with their neat, fly-flat aprons, going in numbers to the school-house.

Representative Stanley, of North Carolina, and Mr. Wise had a quarrel; both of them were spunky little men, and came near to blows. The episode occasioned the following parody:

"Stanley, you should never let your angry passions rise,"
Your little hands were never made to pummel Mr. Wise."

The American people had little cause for pride in their House of Representatives in those days.

Mr. Slade, of Vermont, in the House of Representatives offered a petition on the subject of slavery and moved its reference to a select committee, whereupon Mr. Legare, of South Carolina, cautioned him as treading on dangerous ground. Mr. Slade, in reply, asked: "What is slavery?" At once, in fulfillment of preconcerted agreement, when such an opportunity presented itself, most of the members from the slave States withdrew from the hall. Petitions continued to flow in, however, asking Congress to adopt measures in consonance with the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal," until the Southern members became so exasperated as to take the position that the mere consideration of the question of slavery by Congress would toll the bell for the dissolution of the Union. Consequently Charles G. Atherton, representative from New Hampshire, offered the following rule, which was adopted: "Every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition or paper touching or relating in any way or to any extent to slavery or the abolition thereof shall, on presentation, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without being debated, printed or referred." This was denominated the

"Atherton gag." It is worthy of notice that among the most conspicuous pro-slavery men of that time were Isaac Hill, Franklin Pierce and Charles G. Atherton, all of New Hampshire, which State clung to Democracy until after every other Northern State, excepting the "Sucker," abandoned it. Even the popularity of "Old Tippecanoe" could not quite loosen them from their mooring. Hill had been a member of Jackson's unsavory "Kitchen Cabinet," and was a long time editor of the New Hampshire *Patriot*, a paper wielding immense influence throughout the Granite State. A revolution came to stay, under the statesmanship of such men as John P. Hale and others.

The Southern States, having the extension of their peculiar institution constantly in view, Senator Preston, of South Carolina, said: "The treaty of 1819 was a great oversight on the part of the South; we went into it blindly. To secure Florida we threw a gem (Texas) away that would have bought ten Floridas. Florida would have been ours in a short time, but our impatience induced us to purchase it by a territory ten times as large, one hundred times as fertile, and to give five millions of dollars into the bargain. I propose that we should seize the fair and just occasion now presented to remedy the mistake which we made in 1819."

The petitions on the subject of slavery offered by Mr. Adams frequently numbered as high as two hundred, and sometimes five hundred, per day, absorbing much of the time of the House to the impatience of the members from the slave States and their northern supporters. On one occasion, according to Historian Morse, Mr. Adams said he "held in his hand a paper concerning which he should wish to have the decision of the speaker before presenting it. It purported to be from twenty-two slaves and he would like to know whether it came within the rules of the House concerning petitions on the subject of slavery." The speaker said he could not answer the question until he knew the contents of the document. Mr. Adams remarked that it was one of those petitions which had occurred to him as not being what it purported to be; he, therefore, proposed to send it up to the chair for inspection. Objection was made to this. The speaker said he would take the sense of the House. Great excitement at once

prevailed throughout the hall and cries of "Expel him!" "Expel him!" were heard. One of the members then said: "If Mr. Adams be not punished for this offense it would be better for the representatives of the slave-holding States to go home at once." Another member announced that he "would stay until Washington became a Waterloo and the beautiful Potomac a river of blood." Whereupon the following resolution, among others of similar character, was introduced: "*Resolved*, John Quincy Adams on his attempt to introduce into this House a petition from slaves for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, has committed an outrage on the feelings of the people of a large portion of this Union; a flagrant contempt on the dignity of this House; and by extending to slaves a privilege only belonging to freemen, directly incites the slave population to insurrection; and that the said member be forthwith brought to the bar of the House and censured by the speaker." Mr. Adams was also threatened with criminal proceedings by the grand jury. In reply he said that "amid these numerous resolutions charging him with high crimes and misdemeanors, and calling him to the bar of the House to answer for the same, he had thought it proper to remain silent;" he said he did not offer the petition. "The contents of the petition, should the House ever choose to read it," he continued, "would render necessary some amendments, at least in the last resolution, since the prayer was that slavery should *not* be abolished. I have constituents to go to who will have something to say if this House expels me; nor will it be long before the gentlemen will see me here again." The majority, now shamefully realizing the predicament they were in, adopted a simple resolve closing with "therefore, all further proceedings in regard to the conduct of Mr. Adams do now cease." Undaunted under persecution, this Ajax in freedom's army continued in what he conceived to be his conscientious, patriotic duty, in enforcing the right of petition. He received from Virginia a petition praying "that the House would arraign at its bar and forever expel John Quincy Adams." He presented the document with a resolution asking that it be referred to a committee for investigation and report. He presented a petition from Georgia, "that John Quincy Adams be removed

from the position of chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs." He offered a petition of forty-five citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts, praying that the House immediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the union of these States, for the alleged cause of the incompatibility between free and slave-holding communities, and moved its reference to a select committee, with instructions to report an answer to the petitioners showing the reasons why the prayer of it ought *not* to be granted. For this, amid much bluster and many threats, he was arraigned before the House for treason, but nothing ever came of it.

For his conspicuous zeal, Joshua R. Giddings, of Ohio, was expelled from membership of the House of Representatives. He came back in a little while fully indorsed by the "Western Reserve."

The claim will not be contested that among the ablest practical statesmen of his time stood De Witt Clinton, mayor of the city and governor of the State of New York, and in 1816 candidate for president of the United States. His successfully carrying out, against almost every variety of opposition, the stupendous project of blending the waters of the Hudson with those of Lake Erie by the means of a canal, was one of the grandest, most useful and opportune feats ever accomplished by any man; it preceded railroads; it created a channel for the development of the west and northwestern sections of our country, and consequently for the building up of a great, rapidly-increasing and enduring commercial business in the chief city of the Union; its benefits have proven incalculable. Clinton died in February, 1828. A few days after his death Andrew Jackson's birthday toast was: "The memory of De Witt Clinton, the patriot, the philanthropist and the distinguished statesman; in his death New York has lost one of her most useful sons and the Nation one of its brightest ornaments." What said Mr. Van Buren in the United States Senate on the death of Mr. Clinton? "The high order of his talents, the untiring zeal and great success with which those talents have, through a series of years, been devoted to the prosecution of plans of great public utility, are known to all men. The greatest public improvement of the age in which we live was com-

menced under the guidance of his counsels, and splendidly accomplished under his immediate auspices. The triumphs of his talents and patriotism cannot fail to become monuments of high and enduring fame. I am greatly tempted to envy him the grave with its honors." Excepting the last sentence, a most beautiful and truthful eulogy. Now, what said Colonel William L. Stone, editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, of Martin Van Buren? "Who, among the whole host of Mr. Clinton's enemies, was so active and artful as Mr. Van Buren? Who so relentless and persecuting? When did Mr. Clinton ever raise his arm in the public service that Mr. Van Buren did not attempt to paralyze it? When did Mr. Van Buren's hostility ever sleep? Not until the illustrious man slept with his fathers and the grave had closed upon his remains." The widow of De Witt Clinton met Mr. Van Buren when he was president, at Saratoga, and because of his abuse of her honored husband in his lifetime, she refused to recognize him.

In 1820 Mr. Van Buren strove to have deputy postmasters removed and his friends appointed in their stead. As a member to revise the constitution of the State of New York he opposed universal suffrage. In 1825 he opposed internal improvements by the National government. In 1826 he wrote to Nicholas Biddle, president of the Bank of the United States, requesting the establishing of a branch of said Bank at Albany, New York. In 1832 he pronounced the Bank of the United States unconstitutional. In 1824 and 1828 he was a protectionist. He was barely in his new office, that of secretary of state, in April, 1829, when he commenced almost indiscriminate removals of clerks and others in his department. The formula was: "Sir, your services are no longer required in this department." "Reform!" "Reform!" He dwelt much upon the term "reform," which was long ago and now is used as a catchword by political parties. As president he appointed several rejected as candidates for Congress to lucrative office. He favored the pre-emption law, giving settlers on public lands the preference in their purchase. He was an attractive, and at times an eloquent speaker; a fluent but rather verbose writer; unostentatious, easy and urbane in his intercourse with the world.

On calling the roll to organize the House of Representatives, the clerk of the last House, in consequence of a contest for seats, refused to call the names of five members from New Jersey, who had certificates of the governor of that State that were contested. Politically the House was quite evenly divided, so the control thereof was the issue. Business was for several days at a standstill; the situation unprecedented. Many resolutions were offered but the clerk would not recognize them as the House was unorganized. Finally Mr. Adams arose and said: "Fellow citizens, members elect of the Twenty-sixth Congress, let the House organize itself!" To this end he said that he would offer a resolution ordering the clerk to call the members from New Jersey possessing the credentials from the governor of that State. So now the doubting word went round, "How shall the question be put?" "I will put the question myself," said Mr. Adams. Applause resounded throughout the hall. Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, sprang to his feet and offered a resolution that Hon. John Quincy Adams be appointed chairman of the meeting. The resolution was adopted with great enthusiasm, whereupon Mr. Rhett and Mr. Williams conducted the aged but intrepid statesman to the chair, which he held until a speaker was elected. Mr. Wise afterwards said, when addressing a complimentary speech to Mr. Adams: "Sir, if, when gathered to your fathers, I were asked to select the words which, in my judgment, are calculated to give at once the best character of the man, I would inscribe upon your tomb this sentence: '*I will put the question myself.*'"

It was insisted by Northern Democrats that to add Texas to the Union was to extend the area of freedom. The following is an extract from its constitution:

"All persons of color who were slaves for life previous to their emigration to Texas, and who are now held in bondage, shall remain in the like state of servitude, provided the said slave be the *bona fide* property of the person so holding said slave as aforesaid. Congress shall pass no law to prohibit emigrants from the United States from bringing their slaves into the republic with them, and holding them by the same tenure by which slaves were held in the United States; nor shall Congress have the power to emancipate slaves; nor shall any slave-holder be allowed to emancipate his or her

slaves without the consent of Congress, unless he or she shall send his or her slave or slaves without the limits of the republic. No free person of African descent, either in whole or in part, shall be permitted to reside permanently in the republic without the consent of Congress."

On the question of annexation the language of Mr. Clay was: "I am decidedly opposed to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States; I think it would be dishonorable; might involve them in war; would be dangerous to the integrity and harmony of the Union, and could not be effected upon just and admissible conditions. If, however," said he, "it could be annexed without dishonor, without war, with the common consent of the Union, and upon just and fair terms, I would have no personal objection."

Mr. Clay said the abolitionists denounced him as a slaveholder and the slave-holders denounced him as an abolitionist.

In order to arrive at historical truths and be influenced by them, prejudice of every kind must be cast aside. The question of slavery in the United States and the abolishment thereof will continue to roll down the ages. The judgment of mankind thereon no later than A. D. 2000 will, because of its non-partisan character be more correct than are any of the now current opinions on that subject by whomsoever held or promulgated. It will not be overlooked that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, slavery was not a sectional institution, nor that that instrument was originally a creature of compromise by and between the States; nor that without such compromise there could not have been a Union of the States, an United States of America; nor that the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof became the supreme law of the land, and that, therefore, the compromises of the Constitution, slavery included, could not be disturbed by legislative action. It will also be seen that slavery in the States wherein it existed, was by the highest authority declared constitutional, and that Abraham Lincoln, the great liberator, as late as 1858, at a time of peace, insisted that "as profoundly as he hated slavery, he, as a citizen of Illinois, had no more right to interfere with slavery in the slave States than he had to interfere with the cranberry laws of Indiana."

The truth of the charge made and reiterated amid the violence of excited passions nearly half a century ago that "the Constitution was in league with the devil and a covenant with hell;" the wisdom of opponents of slavery, conscientious men, to the number of thousands, combined as a political party and frittered away their votes to the effect of electing an avowed advocate of the extension of slavery to the presidency; finally their consenting to follow the former most bitter and violent adversary of themselves and their cause, a man whom their leaders, at least, knew had no principle whatever, that he had professed everything or anything, and cast their sacred ballots for him for the chief magistracy, and that without the prospect or hope of his obtaining a single electoral vote, are questions to be decided by impartial posterity. Amos Kendall, when postmaster-general, in reply to a postmaster in a slave State as to abolition literature said, "we owe an obligation to the laws, but a higher one to the communities in which we live." Such reasoning would render every citizen judge of the law and lead directly to the uselessness of all law—to anarchy.

The Father of his Country exhorted his countrymen to cherish the Union as the "palladium of their safety."

The only safety of a republic rests on the virtue and intelligence of the people, a free ballot and an honest count, and a general acquiescence in the supremacy of law.

Nothing can be clearer than the fact that slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories in which they existed were entirely within the jurisdiction of Congress. Had the assault been judiciously continued on what John Wesley aptly termed "the sum of all villainies" in those places surrender, under a rapidly awakening public conscience, must, 'ere long, have been inevitable. But slavery in the States, unless under a change in the National Constitution, in respect of it, of which there was not the slightest prospect, was impregnable, and probably would not have decreased, to say nothing of being abolished, in centuries. However, the issue had to come; "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." As to war at the cannon's mouth, slavery was the aggressor. The question was, shall the Union live or must slavery perish? It came to mean

human slavery against human freedom, slave labor against free labor, an irrepressible conflict! Whatever the errors and failures of their earlier methods, the once despised apostles of universal liberty were now saluted as the inspired men, the vanguard, the men who had with their best light contended for practical illustration of the truths embodied in the Declaration of Independence. Herewith are the names of some of the pioneers: Benjamin Lundy, William Lloyd Garrison, James G. Birney, Elijah P. Lovejoy, Luther Bradish, Theodore D. Weld, Joshua R. Giddings, Gamaliel Bailey, Wendell Phillips, Nathaniel Colver, John G. Whittier, Lewis Tappan, Owen Lovejoy, Henry Hammond, Arthur Tappan, Gerrit Smith. In 1815 Benjamin Lundy founded an anti-slavery association called the "Union Humane Society;" he afterward started a newspaper, "*The Genius of Universal Emancipation*." William Lloyd Garrison established the "*Liberator*" in Boston, in 1831; its motto was: "My country is the world, my countrymen are all mankind." The "*Philanthropist*," an abolition newspaper, edited by James G. Birney, was destroyed by a mob and thrown into the river in 1836. Elijah P. Lovejoy, editor of an abolition paper, was killed by a mob at Alton, Illinois, in 1837. Pennsylvania Hall, Philadelphia, dedicated to freedom, was destroyed by an incendiary. The "*True American*," Lexington, Kentucky, edited by Cassius M. Clay, was broken up; the household furniture, including a portrait of George Washington, of Lewis Tappan was, on account of his anti-slavery sentiments, cast into the street in front of his house in the city of New York, and destroyed by fire; his brother, Arthur, was the proprietor of an extensive wholesale dry goods store in New York; a Southern merchant wrote him that he would like to do business with him, but must first know his sentiments on the slavery question; Mr. Tappan's brief answer was: "Sir, my goods, not my principles, are for sale." The Liberty party met in Warsaw, New York, in 1839, and nominated James G. Birney for president and Francis J. Lemoyne for vice-president. The Liberty party of the United States met at Albany, New York, in April, 1840.

The president in his message to Congress calls attention to "the dilapidated condition of our seaport and navy yards;"

says "the balance of trade is largely against us, and that it cannot be turned in our favor by creating new demands upon us from abroad;" that "every new debt which we contract in England seriously affects our own currency, and extends over the pursuits of our citizens its powerful influence;" he also says: "Most of the arguments that dissuade us from employing Banks in the custody and disbursement of the public money apply with equal force to the receipt of their notes for public dues, therefore the revenue to the government should be paid in silver and gold." General Wm. Henry Harrison said: "If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metallic currency; or if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic currency."

The Seminole Indians, under the lead of their chief, Osceola, a half-breed, whose wife had been seized as a slave, were causing great destruction of life and property in Florida. In addition to their alleged grievances, being hostile to slavery, as all Indians are, they were in sympathy with their chief and were ready to do or die for him.

As the government employed blood-hounds, imported from Cuba, to scent and track the Indians and negroes in the everglades of Florida as an auxiliary militia, Mr. Adams submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this House the natural, political, and martial history of the blood-hound, showing the peculiar fitness of that class of warriors to be associates of the gallant army of the United States, specifying the nice discrimination of his scent between the blood of the freeman and the blood of the slave; between the blood of the armed warrior and that of women and children; between the blood of white, black, and colored men; between the blood of savage Seminoles and that of the Anglo-Saxon pious Christian. Also a statement of the number of blood-hounds and their conductors imported by this government, or by the authorities of Florida from the island of Cuba, and the cost of that importation; also whether a further

importation of the same heroic race into the State of Maine, to await the contingency of a contested northeastern boundary question is contemplated, or only to set an example to be followed by our possible adversary in the event of a conflict; whether measures have been taken to secure exclusively for ourselves the employment of this auxiliary force, and whether he deems it expedient to extend to said bloodhounds and their posterity the benefit of the pension laws."

On December 2, 1839, the Whigs held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, one of the most memorable political conventions in our history. The candidates for nomination for president of the United States were Henry Clay, Wm. Henry Harrison and Winfield Scott. At first Mr. Clay received a plurality of votes, but after three days' balloting General Harrison was nominated. John Tyler was a delegate from Virginia, and when the result was announced, he shed tears because his great friend and candidate, Henry Clay, had been defeated. Whereupon the convention with great unanimity nominated Tyler for vice-president. On the death of Harrison one month after his inauguration, Tyler, who had been a Democrat, then a conservative, then a Whig, succeeded to the presidency, where he basely betrayed the party that elected him vice-president. So soon as had he showed his true colors, General Van Renssalaer, in a speech in the city of New York, said: "As a delegate to the Harrisburg convention I nominated John Tyler for vice-president of the United States; if Almighty God will forgive me for that act I will be content." Tyler was not only a traitor to his party, but to his country. On his death bed he drank "success to the Southern Confederacy."

Probably the most personally popular statesman of his time was Henry Clay. His not receiving the nomination at Harrisburg was a great disappointment to his admirers all over the country, one of whom called him "the most experienced and accomplished man of his day;" another said "he was the most constructive, the most prescient of statesmen, a man of most daring and generous nature." His felicitous address of welcome, as speaker of the House of Representatives, to La Fayette in 1823, in which he said: "General, after an absence of forty years, you are in the midst of posterity," was calculated to swell the bosom of every patriot. On Mr.

Clay showing his letter in opposition to the annexation of Texas to some of his confidential friends before it was made public, they all advised him not to publish it, as to do so would lose him the presidency. His answer was, "*I would rather be right than be president.*" There was a time when Mr. Clay was in straitened circumstances financially, and owed a bank in Kentucky a considerable sum of money. On entering the bank to pay the debt, the cashier handed him the note stamped *paid*. "How is this?" asked Mr. Clay. The cashier said, "a stranger came in here this morning, paid the note and instructed me to hand or send it to you." Mr. Clay, with bowed head, exclaimed, "was there ever a man who had such enemies and such friends as Henry Clay." A reversal of two thousand five hundred and fifty-four votes in his favor from his successful rival, in New York in 1844, would have made Mr. Clay president of the United States. His last election to the Senate of the United States was honored by the unanimous voice of the legislature of his loving and beloved Kentucky. James G. Blaine, speaking of Henry Clay, said: "Other men have excelled him in specific powers, but in the rare combination of qualities which constitute at once the matchless leader of party and the statesman of consummate ability and inexhaustible resource, he has never been surpassed by any man speaking the English tongue."

William Henry Harrison was born in Virginia, February 9, 1773. At twenty years of age he was in the military service of the country. Later governor of the great north-western territory, now comprising five large States; next, delegate in Congress. In the war of 1812 commander-in-chief of the armies of the northwest and according to Col. Richard M. Johnson, the slayer of Tecumseh at the battle of Tippecanoe. Gen. Harrison fought more battles than any other general and never sustained a defeat. He was a United States senator from Ohio. Rev. Dr. Shroules, delivering an address before a large assemblage in the city of New York, remarked that happening in the United States Senate on a certain occasion he listened intently for awhile to a senator addressing the Senate, and then inquired of a gentleman near him who it was that was speaking? The answer was, "Senator

Harrison, of Ohio." "*That*," said Mr. Shroules, "was the most eloquent speech I ever heard." By President John Quincy Adams, General Harrison was appointed minister plenipotentiary to Columbia; his address to Bolivar ranks among the most able and elegant state papers on record. The general's long-time friend, Colonel Richard W. Thompson, said of him, "He was generous hearted and kind in private intercourse, his numerous friends clung to him as if linked by 'hooks of steel;' honorable in all his intercourse with the world, his private life was irreproachable."

The action of the convention was well, though not enthusiastically, received by the country. General Harrison was then sixty-six years old and had long been retired from public life, and, as it was some eleven months to the day of election not much interest was manifested until the Democrats nominated Van Buren for re-election late in the spring, or until Democratic newspapers simultaneously commenced to ridicule the candidacy of the Old Chieftian. "Give old granny Harrison a log cabin and a barrel of hard cider," said a Baltimore paper, "and he will never want to leave North Bend to be president of the United States." All at once his supporters caught up this expression and Log Cabins, Hard Cider, and Coon Skins became Whig watchwords. The party head-quarters in every town, in all the States, were located in a log cabin, the latch strings were out and the cider barrels on tap for all; mass meetings and barbecues were held and women, wearing a miniature log cabin as a badge, also attended them in large numbers. Jolly songs were sung and everybody joined the chorus. The best chorister in the eastern States was noble Ives Hoxie, a prominent New York merchant. Times were hard, people had little or nothing to do, protection to their industry had been withdrawn, but, sniffing victory to their cause, they concluded they "might just as well laugh as cry;" they did laugh and sing loud and long until the music of their voices reverberated through every valley to every hill top in the land, "Oh, what has caused this great commotion, motion, motion, our country through?" Whigs turned out in steamboats and all sorts of vehicles and many of them traveled long distances to attend meetings and listen to distinguished speakers. Daniel Webster said,

"Every breeze cries change; the cry, the universal cry is for change." Liberty poles were raised from which the star spangled banner streamed; great processions were formed in which were carried caricatures of almost every conceivable device, mostly at the expense of little Van, "a used-up man;" a favorite ditty was:

"He wires in and he wires out, and when on the track
Can't tell whether he's going on or coming back."

Frequently in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia a great wheel made its appearance; it was fourteen feet in diameter with a long axle passing through the center, projecting several feet on either side with which to roll it, and a rim like a tuyere around the other center on which it was rolled. On a canvas, covering the frame work, was painted: "Protection to Home Industry;" A Sound National Currency;" No More Slave Territory." The wheel made much fun as it rolled on crushing the life out of loco-focoism. One Chapman, edited an ultra Democratic sheet in Indianapolis, Indiana; a New York Democrat wrote a friend of his at Indianapolis to tell Chapman to crow. The Whigs somehow got wind of the letter and proposed to make the most out of it, so they painted on transparencies pictures of roosters in the most ludicrous postures attempting to crow; they also carried in their processions stuffed roosters on poles, all bearing the inscription, "Crow, Chapman, Crow!" At evenings there were bonfires and illuminations, and cannon roared, and the people huzzaed. It was a one-sided campaign, never to be forgotten by those who participated in it or those who witnessed it, especially the former. It was said of President Van Buren that he did not draw any part of his salary until after the expiration of his term, and that he dispensed generous hospitality, both of which was creditable to him; but when it was discovered that he had purchased gold spoons for the White House, such a howl of indignation as went up from the sturdy yeomen has seldom been heard. Representative Ogle, of Illinois, made a telling campaign speech in Congress on such "kingly extravagance." Government officials continued to do valiant service for their chief and *themselves*. The postoffice department did an immense business in scattering printed Democratic speeches.

Cave Johnson, postmaster-general, wrote to a postmaster in Alabama asking, "how far does the Tombigbee river run up?" The answer came: "The Tombigbee river does not run up." For telling the truth, that postmaster lost his head.

In the Senate in 1840, John C. Calhoun thus describes the surplus revenue and land buying mania of a few years previous to that time:

"With the increased rise in prices began the gigantic speculations in the public domain, the price of which, being fixed by law, could not be changed so as to partake of the general rise. To enlarge the room for their operations, perhaps fifty millions of the public revenue was sunk in purchasing Indian lands, at their fee simple price, and removing tribe after tribe to the West, at enormous cost; thus subjecting millions on millions of the choicest public lands to be seized on by the keen and greedy speculators. The tide now swelled with irresistible force. From the Banks the deposits passed by discounts into the hands of the land speculators; from them into the hands of the receivers, and thence to the Banks; and again and again repeating the same circle, and, at every revolution passing millions of acres of the public domain from the people into the hands of speculators, for worthless rags. Had this state of things continued much longer, every acre of the public lands, worth possessing, would have passed from the government. At this stage the alarm took place. The revenue was attempted to be squandered by the wildest extravagance; resolutions passed the Senate calling on the departments to know how much they could spend, and much resentment was felt because they could not spend fast enough. The deposit act was passed, and the treasury circular issued, but as far as the currency was concerned in vain. The explosion followed and the banks fell into convulsions, under which they lie prostrate."

From the date of his quarrel with President Jackson, Mr. Calhoun's political life was changed. He had looked forward to the presidency, and when he found that prize beyond his reach he became despondent—a disappointed statesman. Mr. Clay said of him: "His transcendent talents, clear, concise, compact logic, felicity in generalization, were surpassed by no one." And Mr. Webster said: "He was a man of undoubted genius and commanding talents, of unspotted integrity and unimpeached honor." That Mr. Calhoun's private life was pure was never a question; he claimed that "the Democratic party was held together by the

cohesive power of public plunder." The president in his message to Congress said: "We have passed through four years of greater financial difficulties than have existed in a similar period since the foundation of the government."

At a meeting of the bar at the announcement of the death of William Wirt, President Monroe's legal adviser, author of the *Life of Patrick Henry*, and, in 1832, a candidate for president of the United States, Mr. Webster said: "It may be permitted us to have the pleasure of recording his name as one who felt a deep sense of religious duty and who placed all his hopes of the future in the truth and in the doctrines of Christianity." Mr. Webster always insisted that the "Sermon on the Mount" could not have been a mere human production. On his death-bed he requested his son to repeat Grey's *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*, to him, commencing

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
The ploughman homeward plods his weary way
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

The long-contested sub-treasury bill became a law June 30, 1840. The greatest objection to the scheme at this time was, that it gave the secretary of the treasury power to draw on the public money without appropriations by law. When it came into operation in New York merchants paid duties by their checks upon a Bank, indorsed "payable in specie," but as a rule the coin remained in the Bank vault. Treasury notes were generally paid in paper. The divorce of Bank and State, therefore, in New York, was a thing more "honored in the breach than in the observance." An independent treasury, which with the strongest possible safeguards, and so adapted as from time to time to meet possible changes in the character of the circulating medium, would perhaps be as good a method for conducting the financial business of a great nation as can be devised. Permitting the secretary of the treasury to borrow money at his discretion as now, when Congress is in session, is reprehensible.

The fine of Matthew Lyon, of Kentucky, for violating the old sedition law, was now refunded.

Much dissatisfaction was manifested, and many threats of

force made by European countries in behalf of their citizens, that several States of the United States did not pay the interest due on their public debts. As the time for the presidential election drew near, the excitement became so intense as to convey the impression that the National existence depended on the outcome. The result was, for president, Harrison two hundred thirty-four electoral votes, to sixty electoral votes for Van Buren. "Old Tippecanoe" carried all the States but seven. The *total* vote cast for Birney was six thousand seven hundred and forty-five.

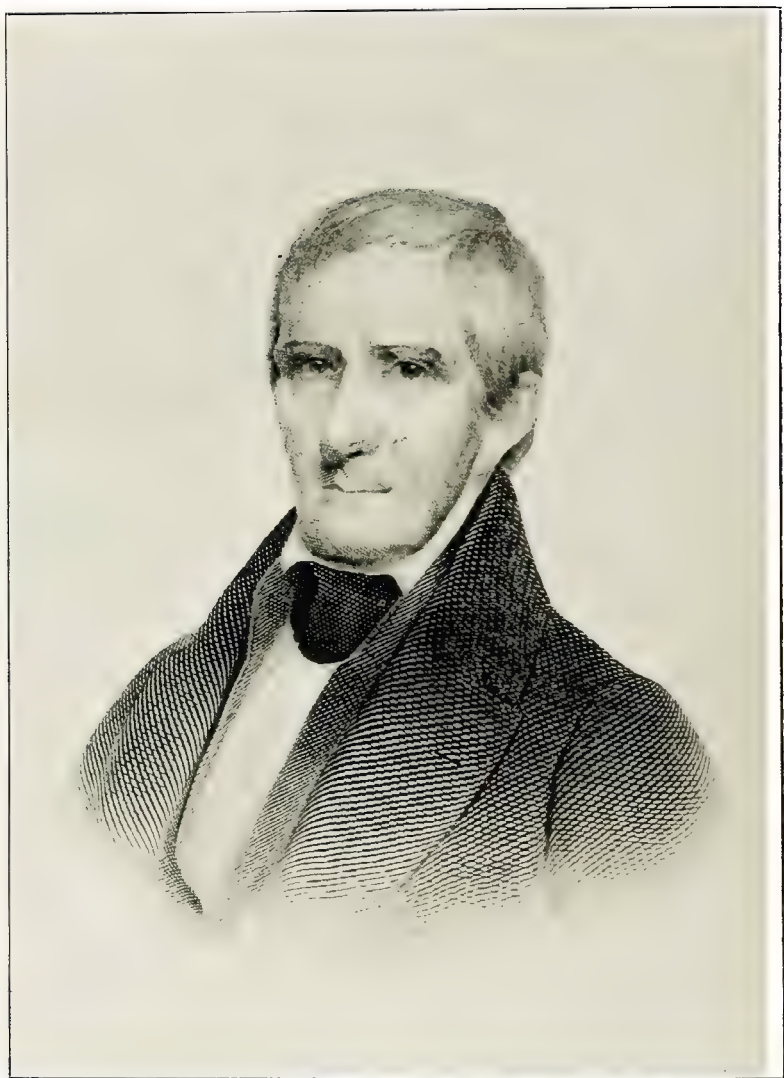
The annual ordinary expenses of the government under this administration were thirty million, four hundred and thirty-two thousand, four hundred and seventy-five dollars; more than twice as much as that of John Quincy Adams. The rate of losses per one thousand dollars to the government on receipts and disbursements under Jackson were seven dollars and fifty-two cents; under Van Buren, eleven dollars and seventy-one cents; under both, nineteen dollars and twenty-three cents; under the four first Republican presidents, total, one dollar and fifty-eight cents. Mr. Van Buren left a public debt March 3, 1841, of seven million, four hundred and forty-seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars. He had, besides being president of the United States, been a member of a New York State constitutional convention, a New York State senator, attorney-general of New York, United States senator, governor of New York, secretary of state of the United States, minister to England and vice-president of the United States. In 1841 Horace Greeley said: "Had there been no Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren would never have attained the highest office in the gift of his countrymen."

The journey of the president-elect from his quiet old home at North Bend, Ohio, to the City of Magnificent Distances, was throughout a perfect ovation. Its like had not been witnessed since the days of Julius Cæsar. He arrived in Washington on the sixty-eighth anniversary of his birth. It was during a snow storm, but it seemed as if all the people had turned out to greet him, and so, with head uncovered, he continually bowed in acknowledgment of

their hearty cheers as he, Cincinnatus like, passed through their midst.

Never had the National capital beheld such a crowd as thronged to witness the inauguration of the people's choice, William Henry Harrison, as president of the United States. "At eight o'clock on the morning of March 4, 1841, the military, Tippecanoe Clubs and delegations began to form, and at ten o'clock the great procession moved, when a salute of three guns announced their march to the headquarters provided for the occasion, where General Harrison, mounted on a beautiful high-spirited horse, and accompanied by a suite of his personal friends; took his place in the procession immediately behind the officers and soldiers who fought under him. The enthusiasm was unbounded all along the line of march. On his arrival at the capitol there was tumultuous and long applause. He read his address, which was the most elaborate and classic of any of the presidents, in a clear and distinct tone, and after the oath of office had been administered, the deafening shouts were prolonged and renewed, and the cannon thundered the joyful news that the country had a new chief magistrate." His deeds add lustre to our country's history; his name is imperishable; his fame immortal; all members of Tippecanoe Clubs are his disciples.





WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON,
Ninth president of the United States, eminent statesman, brave soldier.

CHAPTER VII.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

AFTER HIS VICTORY OVER THE INDIANS, NOVEMBER 7, 1811,
DESIGNATED BY HIS ADMIRING SOLDIERS, AND IN
AFTER YEARS BY MILLIONS OF AMERICAN
CITIZENS AS "OLD TIPPECANOE."

(For Miniature Portrait, see Frontispiece.)

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON was the youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, formerly governor of that State—one of the most devoted patriots of the Revolution, from its commencement to its close—a Whig in 1775, he opened his breast to the storm and defended the liberty of his country till the struggle terminated in victory. We need only add that he was one of the immortal signers of the Declaration of Independence. Such was the parentage of William Henry Harrison.

In the year 1791 the public life of Harrison commenced. He had then finished his collegiate course, and engaged in the study of a profession—the profession of medicine. In that year the veteran St. Clair was defeated, his army routed and almost annihilated, and as a consequence the infant settlements in the Northwestern Territory, were left to the mercy of the savages. At that gloomy period the attention of Harrison was turned to the West. He saw the danger of the pioneers; his sympathy was excited in their behalf, and he resolved without delay to join them and share their fate. Through his friends, Robert Morris and Thomas Willing, he applied to the president for a commission in the army, as the most effective mode of contributing to their safety. Washington, then at the head of the government, informed his friends that the army was full, and he had nothing to offer worthy the acceptance of Harrison. A subaltern's commission was all that he could give. They reported the result and advised their young friend to abandon his project and

continue his studies. He rejected their advice, and told them he was willing to accept anything the president could give, as his resolution was unalterably made to go West. From that moment he threw aside his books, quit his studies, and with the commission of an ensign in his pocket, hastened to Cincinnati. In the succeeding winter—the Siberian winter of 1791-92—he marched from this place on foot, with his knapsack on his back, at the head of a small detachment, through an uninhabited wilderness infested with hordes of savages, to one of the frontier posts. This was the commencement of his military career. Shortly after this General Wayne arrived and took command of the army. His penetrating eye soon discovered the talents and merits of Harrison, and he appointed him one of his aids. In the school of that veteran commander, and with his example constantly before him during the period of four years of constant, active service, he acquired the rudiments of military tactics, and learned the most perfect system of conducting a campaign in an Indian country that has ever been practiced. On that system Wayne entered the Indian country, and passed through it at his leisure with entire safety to his army, as his pupil, practicing on his plans, in after years, successfully followed. In the victory obtained by General Wayne, in 1794, over the Indians at the rapids of the Miami of the Lake, which led to the treaty of Greeneville in the succeeding year, Harrison was in “the foremost front of the hottest battle;” his person was exposed from the commencement to the close of the action. Wherever duty called he hastened, regardless of danger, and by his efforts and example contributed as much to secure the fortune of the day, as any other officer subordinate to the commander-in-chief. The results of that victory were important. By it the Indians were disheartened and sued for peace. Safety was given to the frontier settlements, and the British posts at the foot of the rapids at Detroit and at Mackinac, were surrendered to the United States.

After the objects of this war were accomplished, General Harrison retired to a farm near Cincinnati; but was soon called to discharge the delicate and responsible duties of governor of the Northwestern Territory (during the absence

of St. Clair), which he did to the approbation of the people. This Territory was afterwards divided by Congress, and General Harrison was appointed by Thomas Jefferson the first governor of the western division, comprising what is now Indiana and Illinois. He was governor of Indiana Territory twelve years, and during the whole of that time superintendent of Indian affairs. The duties of those offices were discharged with intelligence and integrity, and secured the unqualified approbation, both of Jefferson and Madison, under whose administrations he served. During that time he made more Indian treaties, and obtained for the United States larger districts of land, and on better terms, than any other agent in the employ of the government.

From the necessity of the case, great discretionary powers have always been vested in territorial governors, such as the people of no State have trusted to their chief executive magistrates; powers easily abused and perverted to purposes of oppression; powers tempting to an ambitious mind, and grateful to a tyrannical one. It may be affirmed with safety, that Governor Harrison was the first of that description of officers, who applied his discretionary powers exclusively to the public good, rendering them blessings instead of curses. He was the first territorial governor who retired from office with the praises of those whom he had governed resting upon his head. As superintendent of Indian affairs, very large sums of money passed through his hands every year; and such was the nature of that office, of the manner in which the money was necessarily disbursed, and of the impossibility, in many cases, of obtaining vouchers, that the government was compelled to rely on the integrity of their agents for the correctness of their accounts. Such being the nature of that agency, Governor Harrison might have saved an ample fortune without the possibility of detection. But such was not the fact. When he retired from the office he settled and balanced his accounts, and not a dollar of public money remained in his hands. He was as poor then as when he accepted the agency.

Toward the close of his term of service in Indiana, the difficulty with Tecumseh and the Indians under his influence took place. That highly gifted chief had formed a plan to

unite the Indians from Florida to the lakes, against the United States for the purpose of causing a recession of a part of the lands granted by treaty, and of restricting the settlements of the whites within certain limits; and with that in view he visited the tribes in person, and was on the eve of succeeding in his project, so far at least as related to the union he sought. But Harrison was not asleep; such a movement could not evade his vigilant eye. He penetrated the scheme of the wary chief, and communicated it to the government in time to defeat it. As soon as the information was received by the president, he directed Harrison to raise a force of about eight hundred men, to consist of the fourth regiment and militia volunteers, and to march to the prophet's town on the river, Tippecanoe, for the purpose of securing peace.

That order was executed so promptly, and the troops marched with such dispatch, that our little army reached their destination before the return of Tecumseh. It was the special order of the president, that General Harrison should carry the olive branch, invite the Indians to a treaty, assure them of the friendly disposition of their great father, and on no account to provoke or molest them, unless he should be actually attacked. The order was obeyed. The little army reached the village in the afternoon. The Indians were invited to meet the governor in council, and were assured that no hostility was meditated towards them. They promised to meet him the next day; but he was confident, from their manner and conduct, that they intended to meet him in combat, and not in the council house, and made his arrangements accordingly. He ordered the encampment to be so made as to form the line of battle; he dictated the plan and overlooked its execution; he caused each corps to occupy the ground on which it was to fight, in case of an attack, and the men were ordered to sleep in their clothes and on their arms. The result proved his sagacity. As he had predicted, the Indians attacked his line an hour or two before daylight, and one of the most desperate battles ensued that the records of Indian warfare contain. The enemy kept their ground two hours, and what is unusual with them, made repeated charges on our troops. During

the whole of the battle Governor Harrison was on horseback, in the midst of the conflict, directing every movement in person. At length the Indians gave way and fled. Our troops took possession of the town, burned it, destroyed the cornfields, and then leisurely returned to Vincennes. By that movement the deep laid plan of Tecumseh was frustrated and the Indians disheartened, and the entire frontier of Indiana obtained security.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE, NOVEMBER 7, 1811.

This celebrated battle was one of the most important that had been fought with the Indians; the force on each side was nearly equal; and on no occasion had there been so many killed in proportion to the numbers engaged. The Indians, excited by the mystic rites of the prophet, were made to believe their bodies were invulnerable to bullets, and fought with a boldness bordering on desperation. They were, however, completely routed, their settlements broken up, and their murderous inroads upon the frontier settlements effectually checked.

On the morning of the battle (the 7th day of November, 1811), General Harrison arose at a quarter before four o'clock, and, surrounded by his aids, was dressing himself in his tent. It was a standing order to call up the men by a tap of the drum, to stand to their arms at four o'clock. The orderly musician had called at the general's marquee, and asked whether the hour had arrived for commencing the beat. "Not yet," he replied, "but presently. Wait till I draw on my boots." Major Taylor, who acted as a volunteer aid, and some of the other officers composing his family, were at that moment engaged in conversation with him on the probability of an attack. There were various opinions, but the general adhered to that which he had expressed on the preceeding evening. The orderly musician had scarcely left the door of the tent when the attack commenced, accompanied by the most horrid yells. "There!" exclaimed the general, "we have it!" His servant could not at the time find his horse, and he mounted that of Major Taylor. The latter in a few moments followed the commanding general, whose voice was clearly distinguishable on that part of the line where the

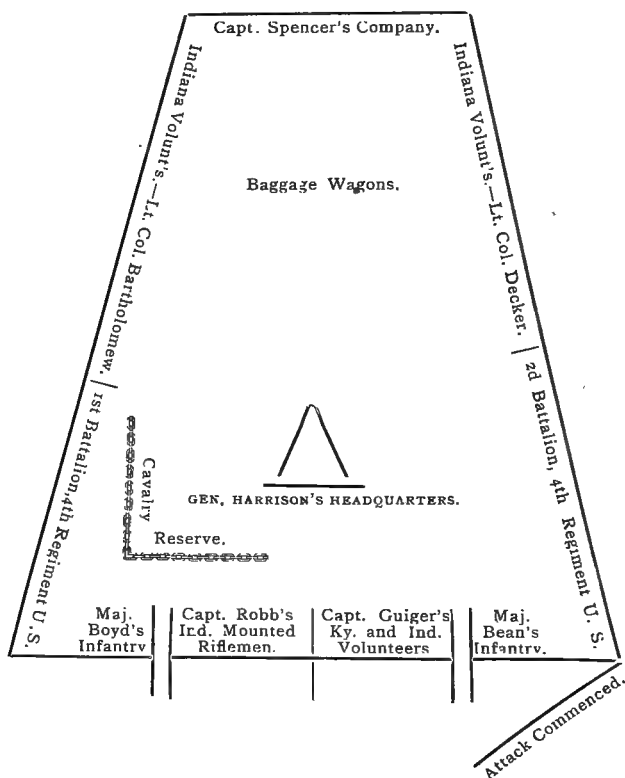
Indians had broken in. General Harrison usually rode a white horse; the Indians had remarked this during the march. Colonel Owen also rode a white horse and was shot down early in the action. When Major Taylor, therefore, rode towards the point attacked, on the horse of General Harrison, "Return instantly," said the latter to him, "and exchange your horse; the Indians are able to distinguish his color, and you will certainly be killed. There!" he exclaimed, pointing, "lies Owen!" But before this officer could leave the ground the horse was shot down and fell upon him in such a manner, that he could not extricate himself, and he lay for some time exposed to the most imminent danger.

The American army was encamped in the form of a hollow square, or rather a parallelogram, which was the order of march, and the order of battle in case of an attack. As the men slept upon their arms they had only to rise and step a few paces in front of their tents to form the line. All the baggage and horses were placed in the center. The left flank of this square—that facing the Tippecanoe river—was composed of militia, and this was the only side where there was any woods. It was on this flank that the Indians made their attacks; and the militia, instead of forming in front of their tents, ran precipitately toward the center. The Indians broke in with such sudden fury and appalling yells that they had nearly reached the center of the camp before they could be checked. Had they known the advantage this gave them they must have broken the American ranks in every quarter and driven their own horses loose among them. But seeing themselves between two ranks they concluded the situation perilous, and retreated a little toward the line they had first broken. At this moment the militia rallied under Colonel Guiger, and the first fire they made, seen amidst the extreme darkness of the night, rolled like a sheet of flame toward the enemy; the latter recoiled before it, and this line, through the exertion of General Harrison, was soon formed, and maintained its position. Colonel Daviess was impatient from the first to charge the enemy, and begged permission from the commanding general, but as it was dark, and there existed some confusion among the horses, he could not wait to mount, and made a charge on foot, with about sixteen

dragoons. It was a rash step, and he paid for his temerity with his life; but his fall is said to be more particularly attributed to a white blanket-coat, which distinguished him from his men. So long as the darkness continued, the action seems to have been in favor of the assailants, and it was a circumstance of much advantage to them that while they remained within the American lines the latter were prevented, in a great degree, from firing upon them; for no body of men, placed in a square, with the usual military dispositions, can direct their arms inward without firing into the tents of their officers and upon a part of their own lines. The line that had been driven in was for some time unable to return the fire, and it was consequently among the militia and volunteers that the heaviest loss was sustained, particularly in officers. The occasion seems to have given scope for, and to have called forth great personal exertions. Daylight, however, proved fatal to the assailants; the moment their position could be ascertained they were charged with resistless effect by the Fourth Regiment, whose steady intrepidity and fine discipline were never more manifest; and the Indians were driven with impetuosity from all parts of the field. The mounted men cut down many on their retreat. This victory was dearly purchased, with the loss of one hundred and eighty-eight men killed and wounded. Among the former were an unusual number of officers, whose great exertions on the occasion exposed them to uncommon risks. General Harrison himself narrowly escaped, a ball having cut the hair on his head. Colonels Owen, Daviess and Boyd, with numerous officers of inferior rank, were distinguished for their bravery and spirited exertions. All concur in testifying to the pre-eminent skill and exertions of General Harrison during the continuance of the battle, and his presence everywhere gave "form and spirit to the war."

The only chances of the success of the Indians was upon the first attack; when that failed they retired for a short time and reloaded their pieces. Then they advanced and made their attack simultaneously, used rattles, and their charges as whistles. This gave not only an opportunity to prepare for the attack, but as the Indians were the first to deliver their

fire, it gave an opportunity to our men to see them more clearly, as they were necessarily very near on account of the darkness. The buckshot cartridges made prodigious havoc among the savages. The use of cartridges was also a great advantage on our side, affording a certain load, whereas the enemy being obliged to load with loose powder, frequently lost the greater part in pouring it into the muzzle of their guns. The locks of rifles, particularly those which have



double triggers, are much more liable to get out of order than those of muskets. In order to remedy some defect in the lock or flint, which required a light, some of our men, as well as the Indians, exposed themselves to imminent danger. A young man of Spencer's Company, to effect some purpose of this kind, in spite of the opposition of his comrades, went up to one of the fires and making up a light, remained there

until he accomplished his object. Although a great number of shots were fired at him, and many of them passed through his clothes, he escaped unhurt. A Winnebago chief was not so fortunate. He approached the exterior fire of Captain Barton's Company, at the rear angle, where the line had been considerably drawn in, and pushing up the brands to make a light; squatted down to pick his flint, or do something to the lock of his gun. He was, however, immediately fired at from Captain Cook's Company, which was not more than twenty yards away, and fell dead into the fire.

Thirty-seven Americans were killed and one hundred and fifty-one wounded. Among the killed were Colonels Owen and Shelby, Capt. Spencer, and both of his subalterns, Capt. Berry, of Croyden, and Capt. Bean of the regular army.

The importance of the victory at Tippecanoe, cannot be too highly estimated. It quelled the haughty spirit of the discontented and hostile Indians, and defeated the plan which they had almost matured, of attacking and destroying our scattered border settlements in detail. Had we lost this battle, our army must have been annihilated, the whole extent of our defenceless frontier would have been left to the mercy of sanguinary and unsparing savages, and the consequent loss of life, and destruction of property would have been almost incalculable.

The president, in his message to Congress, dated December 18, 1812, makes the following honorable mention of this battle: "While it is deeply to be lamented," says Mr. Madison, "that so many valuable lives have been lost in the action which took place on the 9th ult., Congress will see, with satisfaction, the dauntless spirit and fortitude victoriously displayed by every description of troops engaged, as well as the collected firmness which distinguished their commander, on an occasion requiring the utmost exertion of valor and discipline."

The legislature of Kentucky, at their ensuing session, expressed their high sense of Governor Harrison's good conduct on this occasion, by the following complimentary resolution:

"Resolved, That in the late campaign against the Indians, on the Wabash, Governor W. H. Harrison has, in the opinion of this legislature, behaved like a hero, a patriot, and a general; and that for his cool, deliberate, skillful, and gallant conduct in the late battle of Tippecanoe, he deserves the warmest thanks of the Nation."

In 1816, General Harrison was elected, by a large majority, a member of the House of Representatives in Congress, from Ohio. In this station he served, greatly to his own honor, and to the satisfaction of his constituents, until 1819; when on the expiration of his term of service, he was chosen to the senate of the State legislature.

In 1824, he was elected a senator of the United States from Ohio. While serving in this high station, he commanded universal respect. His views as a statesman were liberal and extended, his remarkable readiness in debate soon rendered him a prominent member, and the nervous and impassioned eloquence and classical felicity of illustration with which he enforced his arguments, gained him much influence.

In 1828 he was appointed by Mr. Adams envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the republic of Columbia. He accepted this appointment and repaired without delay to the scene of his duties, where he was received with every demonstration of respect. He found this unhappy country in a deplorable condition—the people ignorant of their rights and almost in a state of anarchy, and Bolivar apparently about to assume the despotic power of a military dictator. Shocked at this state of things, with the frankness of an old soldier he wrote his celebrated letter to Bolivar, from which the following extract is made:

"I contend," said General Harrison, "that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free. We consider that of the United States as the strongest, precisely because it is the most free. It possesses the faculties equally to protect itself from foreign force, or internal convulsion. In both it has been sufficiently tried. In no country on earth would an armed opposition to the laws be sooner or more effectually put down."

CAMPAIGN OF 1840.

Perhaps the facts cannot be better illustrated, and the events and scenes of this, the most remarkably exciting political campaign ever known, more forcibly presented than by giving a somewhat lengthy detailed account of the meeting held in Columbus, Ohio, February 21 and 22, 1840. This elaborate account was given to the author by an eye witness, a venerable member of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club. It has been carefully written out because a fair, and by no means exaggerated portrayal of the hundreds and thousands of like meetings held in Ohio and all Northern States and several of the South. The present generation of readers will fail to appreciate the spirit and almost wild enthusiasm of the people, men and women participating. There are, however, still living many thousands of old men, some of them now active workers in organized "Tippecanoe" Clubs, who were participants in the contest of 1840. They can testify to the truthfulness of the statement, rather under, than over drawn.

It should not be thought, however, that the Whigs, supporters of General Harrison, trusted wholly to sensational and spectacular displays; on the rostrum in all the States, the strong men of the Nation were his earnest advocates, and ably presented the questions at issue; the result showed two hundred and thirty-four electoral votes to sixty for Van Buren.

On the part of the supporters of Harrison, every means was employed to arouse the popular enthusiasm. Mass meetings and political processions were now first brought into general use, and this canvass marks an era in the style of conducting elections. The slur that had been cast upon Harrison that he lived in a "log cabin," with nothing to drink but "hard cider," was seized upon as an electioneering appeal. Log cabins became a regular feature in political processions, and "hard cider" one of the watchwords of the party. The excitement of this period was brought about by many complicated affairs of state. For ten years the Whig party, which as yet had never succeeded in controlling a presidential election, had labored for the recharter of a National

Bank. In 1836, early in the Van Buren administration, a general suspension of the Banks, a depreciated currency, and the insolvency of the Federal treasury, involved the country in a panic of irresistible force. The general stagnation of business which ensued after the Banks suspended specie payment, diminished the current receipts from land and customs, and caused an absolute deficit in the public treasury. However, this great financial crisis originated from an unfortunate mistake of President Jackson. In the summer of 1835 he signed a bill passed by Congress for the distribution and deposit of public land money with the States, whose faith was to be pledged for its return. The Whig party looked to the financial failures, which followed during the Van Buren administration, as stepping-stones to success in the campaign of 1840.

The year was conspicuous for the number of its great men who participated in the canvass. The leaders in Congress were no mean rivals of Pitt, Fox and Sheridan, of the English Parliament. There was a notable absence of that modern invention, "the little great men," whose introduction of factions and double dealing has subjected us to home and foreign caricatures and corrupted the politics of our later times. But notwithstanding the existence of so many able statesmen, the Whig convention, which met at Washington in December '39, deemed availability, as in the case of Jackson, the surest passport to popular favor, nominated a soldier for the presidency, General William Henry Harrison (the defeated candidate of '36) and for the vice-presidency, Mr. John Tyler. Martin Van Buren, whose administration had pleased the Democratic party, was renominated for a second term, thus making the two candidates for National favor the same that were in the field in '36. The result of these two conventions left the whole Whig party and a large league of suspended Banks, headed by the Bank of the United States, which, in its effort to elect a friendly president, was making a last struggle for a National charter, arrayed against the Democrats, whose hard-money policy and independent treasury schemes met little favor in the then depressed condition of the country. Immediately was opened the bitterest, longest and severest political contest

ever known in the United States. Many of the personal bickerings characteristic of political struggles were indulged in by both parties. The value of steam for locomotion had then been prophesied, but had as yet attained no practical form. The mode of travel, by coach or horseback, necessarily made the progress of the campaign slow. Log cabins on wheels, with barrels of hard cider in the open doors and walls hung with coon skins as trophies of the chase and filled with enthusiastic Whigs, made their way into every town. The simple beverage which moistened the parched lips of the Indian fighter while laboring on the frontier, gave to the struggle the name of the "Hard Cider Campaign."

For weeks before the time appointed for the Columbus convention heretofore referred to, the citizens of the capital made extensive and hospitable preparations to entertain the vast crowds which were sure to be drawn to the city. As early as Thursday morning, February 20th, the delegates began to pour into the town. They came in carriages and wagons, by coach and on horseback; spattered with mud and soaking wet from the rain, which poured incessantly throughout the day and made the roads almost impassable. In great crowds, from Licking county and all her old towns, from Washington, Athens and Meigs, singing as they plodded through rain and mud. The streets were a mass of moving, excited faces, whose ardor cannot be dampened by any freak of the elements.

All through the still hours of the night was heard the tramp of incoming legions. From Ross, Pike and Jackson counties, and from the West they came, singing as they marched through the mud of the National road. From the North, the jubilant cries of eight jolly Yankees, their colors flying from a full rigged brig drawn by six spirited horses. From the shores of Lake Erie and the fertile banks of the Ohio, Scioto, Miami and Maumee, were the river men and tillers of the soil, making a procession of log cabins two miles long; in the rude cabins the primitive weapons and emblems of pioneer life—the gun, ax, deer skins, and other spoils of the hunter

"Who follows the stag to her slippery crag,
And chase the bounding roe."

In the open doors barrels of hard cider, and within plenty of ginger bread, hoe cake and bacon, on which the hardy veterans feasted with great good will, and as they made their way to the heart of the town, lustily they sang:

We have had a hard time on account of the road,
But we looked not behind, for our cause was good.
The object of our journey is plain to discover,
'Tis to row Mat. Van Buren way up the Salt River;
O, ching, ring a ching; O, ching, ring a ching.

When this grand delegation all reach the convention,
Then we'll learn more fully General Harrison's intention;
We'll compose such a body that the Locos will look sour,
For they will know we are come to see their last hour;
O, ching, ring a ching; O, ching, ring a ching.

From private dwellings and public houses gay banners and floating ribbons flaunt on the breeze. The house-tops are black with people. From every direction came bands of music, to the number of twenty, in gorgeous gilt cars with splendid trappings, each drawn by six beautiful white horses, and to martial strains, escorting various military companies, while the stirring notes of "Hail, Columbia," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and "The Star Spangled Banner," filled the air and thrilled the hearts of all. The city vibrated with the roar of a Niagara. It was impossible to make one's way through the mass of human beings blocking the corner of Broad and High streets, where, on a raised pavilion, the convention met at two o'clock, with General Beall, an old war friend and companion of General Harrison, in the chair.

Whitened with the snows of seventy-one winters, Harrison's venerable war friend eloquently tells of their leader's hardships and trials in the wild Western Territory, when the war-whoop and bloody tomahawk of the savages threatened the settlers' lives and filled the hearts of their wives and children with a horrible fear. With breathless attention they follow him through the battle of the Thames to the famous victory of Tippecanoe. When the loud cheers and deafening plaudits had subsided, Hon. Thomas Ewing, the great statesman, and General Murphy, a prominent politician of the day, made a few eloquent remarks.

Throngs of people continued to throng into the town from all parts, eager to add their mite to the jollification of a day long looked forward to as "the proudest Ohio ever saw."

At the street corners and in the taverns, veterans, scarred with British bullets and the poisonous arrows of the Indians, tell glorious tales of "Old Tip" to attentive groups, while numerous military companies march and countermarch amid the din of tooting horns and rollicking songs.

"Hurrah, for the father of the green West,
 For the Buckeye that follows the plow!
 The foeman in terror his valor compressed,
 And will honor the conqueror now.
 His country assailed in the darkest of days,
 To her rescue impatient he flew;
 The war-whoop's fell blast and the rifle's red blaze
 But awakened Old Tippecanoe!
 Hurrah for the log-cabin chief of our choice;
 For the old Indian fighter, hurrah!
 Hurrah! And from mountain and valley the voice
 Of the people re-echoes, hurrah!
 Then come to the ballot-box, boys—come along—
 He never lost battle for you;
 Let us down with oppression and tyranny's throng,
 And up with Old Tippecanoe!"

It is night and from house-tops and windows beam ten thousand tapers. This was before the day of gas-pipes and electric batteries, remember. Around huge bonfires veterans sing stirring memories of 1812, until the old town clock strikes the midnight hour. The floodgates of heaven open; the rain falls in torrents. With wild shouts, in which there is no less of patriotism, the people rush pell mell, seeking shelter in private dwellings or in public houses. With unabated fury the storm rages throughout the night and the following day. The streets are almost impassable, the mud reaching to the horses' bodies and completely burying the wagon wheels; yet the people, with undampened spirits, surge to and fro, filling the air with exultant shouts.

"Hurrah for Tippecanoe
 And Tyler too."

In the shop windows and on the banners hanging limp in the pelting rain, another magic name has been emblazoned,

and with Harrison's portrait there beams the beloved face of Washington. It is the natal day of the Father of His Country. Cannon roar and deafening cheers rise from the throats of twenty thousand freemen. Mounted marshals begin to gather the scattering clans.

Let us mount the dome of the modest little State house and watch the grand procession form. Every incident in the life of Harrison has been cleverly turned into political fuel. All the log cabins, gunboats and canoes which we have seen coming into the capital since Thursday are in line, with thousands of other devices, which call forth loud applause or laughter from the crowds which look on, unmindful of the rain. The procession moves. First come the gorgeous band cars with their beautiful horses and splendid trappings, followed by the glittering arms of State and local military. Through the mud they plow, gloriously singing to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner:"

"The people are coming, Van Buren is down,
Let a loud shout of triumph be heard in our town,
Tom Benton is beaten and Locos is loo'd
The 'pip' and blind staggers has reached the whole brood;
Huzza! then Huzza! 'mid the cannon's load roar,
Let's resolve to be ruled by Van Buren no more;
Such scampering of Locos was ne'er seen before;
Old Honesty is coming to take the command
Of the ship Constitution and bring her to land;
The whole kitchen cabinet will be set ashore,
And Matty and Marcy be heard of no more.
Huzza! then, Huzza! once more let us cheer,
With such a commander we've nothing to fear."

See the long line of canoes filled with yeomen from the West, waving banners bearing the mottoes: "Tippecanoe Forever," "The Log Cabin and Hard Cider Candidate," "The Peoples' Friend," "He Never Lost a Battle for You." Puffing like a great sea horse, slowly moves the "Western Empire State," a war ship of immense proportions, manned by eighty sturdy warriors, and drawn by eight splendid horses, skillfully driven; it proudly bears the emblem of the buckeye tree, and rising forty feet from its stern, floats a beautiful portrait of Harrison. Great shouts of applause greet a banner called the "Farmer of North Bend;" it repre-

sents Old Tippecanoe with his plow team halting in the mid-way furrows; one hand rests on the plow, and with the other he lifts to his lips a cup of hard cider. And there is the "Mad River Trapper's Cabin," hung with coon-skins, a species of money in the earlier days of Ohio. Listen how the people shout! See them toss their hats! What is it? High in the air looms the miniature battlements of Fort Meigs; the dense clouds of smoke from the minute guns fired through the openings in the stronghold awaken a thousand memories of the hero of the Thames. A long line of delegates from Lorain county, shouldering brooms, with the mottoes "Reform the Reformers," "A Clean Sweep," march under the soaring eye of a live American eagle, which

"With an eye that fires and a spell that charms,
Will guide them to victory."

The deafening cheers which the "bird of broad and sweeping wing" arouses, die away into a subdued murmur, while General Washington's empty saddle with its trappings of scarlet velvet and silver fringe, is borne by a spotless white horse, led by one of the life guards of the Father of his Country.

General Harrison, when parting from a regiment of his soldiers after the war, said: "Gentlemen, if you ever come to Vincennes you will always find a plate, a knife and a fork at my table, and I assure you that you will never find my door shut or the string of the latch pulled in." A clever poet at Cleveland turned this speech into a rollicking song, which the delegates from Cuyahoga sing as they pass in a gaily-rigged boat:

"His latch string hangs outside the door,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!
As it has always done before,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!
We vowed by Whigs he should be sent.
To Washington as president,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!
In all the States no door stands wider,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!
To ask you in to drink hard cider,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!

But any man that's given to grabbin',
Ne'er can enter this log cabin,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!
So here's three cheers for honest Tip,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!
We've got the Locos on the hip,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!
We'll row them all far up Salt River,
There to let them shake and shiver,
Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah, Hurrah!"

Ah, there smiles the good old face of Governor Vance, who founded the town of Findlay, and whose father built the first log cabin at Urbana. He stands at the helm of a crowded gunboat.

It is now eleven o'clock. The convention assembles in the open air, amid the rain and deafening noise of bands, horns and artillery. Listen! A voice from the platform speaks: "By acclamation Thomas Corwin has been nominated candidate for governor of the State of Ohio." To the heavens soar the plaudits of the delighted crowd. Now a lull, and General Charles Anthony, of Springfield, vice-president of the convention, eloquently speaks of Corwin's early life on the frontier. Hear him:

"When the brave Harrison and his gallant army were exposed to the dangers and hardships of the northwestern frontier, separated from the interior on which they depended for their supplies by the brushwood and swamps of St. Mary's county, through which there were no roads, where each wagoner had to make his way wherever he could find a passable place, leaving traces and routes which are still visible for a space of several days' journey, there was a team driven by a little, dark complexioned, hardy-looking lad who was familiarly called 'Tom Corwin.' Through all of that service he proved himself a good whip and an excellent reinsman. And in the situation in which we are about to place him, he will be found equally skillful."

To the air are flung new banners and mottoes proclaiming the merits of the famous statesman, "Tom Corwin, the Wagoner Boy."

Immediately in the train of the National campaign the canvass for governor was vigorously opened. Wilson Shannon, then serving his first term as governor, was again the choice of the Democratic party. Governor Shannon

was an able man and popular with his party, and in the conflict which ensued it was regarded as a meeting of "Greek with Greek."

To clear the path to victory the early incidents of Corwin's life, as in the case of General Harrison, became the peoples' watchword. In great armies eloquent statesmen, enthusiastic Whigs, made their way in log cabins, over wretched roads and through dense tracts of forest, into every town and hamlet in the State.

Through the long summer months the campaign was pushed with unbounded enthusiasm, and finally culminated in the fall in a famous victory for the Nation and State.

Justice demands that in this connection it should be said that within the personal knowledge of the Author, there were hundreds of Democrats, men who had invariably voted with that party, now dissatisfied with the administration of Mr. Van Buren, fell into the ranks, labored earnestly through the campaign and voted for Old Tippecanoe. One of this class composed the following, which was everywhere sung with a vim and enthusiasm that can only be fully appreciated by the "Old Tippecanoes" yet with us:

A JACKSON MAN'S SONG.

Come listen my trusty old cronies,
I'll sing you a short verse or two,
And I know you would not be offended,
Should I sing of Old Tippecanoe.
His enemies call him a coward,
And sneer at his poverty too,
But a true-hearted Jackson-man never,
Will slander the brave and the true.
But a true-hearted Democrat ever,
Will honor the brave and the true,
And leave it to British and Tories,
To slander Old Tippecanoe.
And who, pray, is Martin Van Buren?
What wonders did he ever do?
Was he in the battle of Orleans,
Meigs, Thames or Old Tippecanoe?
Oh, no! he had no taste for fighting,
Such rough work he never could do;
He shirked it off on the brave Jackson,
And the Hero of Tippecanoe.

This larkey we once have elected,
 Not that any good he would do,
 But because he had been recommended
 By Jackson, the brave and the true.

And since for one term we're in favor,
 We think that this honor should do;
 So good-bye to you. Mr. Van Buren—
 Here goes for Old Tippecanoe.

From this eventful period sprung many maxims and phrases which have since become the traditions of our history. To one of Ohio's latter-day governors was added a nick-name, which clung to him to his latest day. In the National political struggle of 1836 William Allen stated at a political meeting at Columbus, that at the close of the war of 1812, when the ladies of Chillicothe voted Major Crogan a sword, they presented General Harrison with a petticoat as a reward for his military prowess. This charge was revived in 1840, and the Whigs, in their indignation, had many spirited tilts with the erratic young statesman. In the papers of the day this card appeared:

"To Major Allen: SIR—I publish you a liar and a scoundrel for having stated at a public assembly at Columbus, on the 8th of June, 1836, that the ladies of Chillicothe voted General Harrison a petticoat as a reward for his military prowess.
 M. S. MURPHY."

The Democrats, for proof of their charge, referred the exasperated Whigs to Mrs. Crissand, who, they claimed, had quilted the petticoat. But the Whigs finally destroyed this proof by securing the accused woman's death-bed affidavit, in which she stated that no petticoat had been quilted by her. The charge was thus silenced, but not the name, for ever after the young statesman was known as "Petticoat Allen."

To the American Nation, with its characteristic haste, the English vocabulary owes the greater part of its abbreviated terms. During these times of which I have been telling, the governor of Pennsylvania wrote to an old German, living in a remote district of that State, to know how the election was progressing. The German, with a foreigner's love of the phonetic method of spelling, replied, "Everything is 'oll korect.'" The letter was copied by the press of the country, and everything that met approbation was immediately signed

O. K. What symbol is now more eloquently used in commercial life? But when the Democrats were finally defeated O. K. took another meaning, "out kounted." With political significance, the newspapers of the day became flooded with the old German's invention. O. K. K., "orful krushed konspiracy;" K. K., "kant komet;" K. K. K. K. K., "Kinderhook kandidate kant kome kquite;" C. C. T., "cober cecond thought," spoke volumes to our grandfathers.

THE VICTORY A BARREN ONE.

A great victory had been achieved by the Whigs, and from the day of its announcement to the time of inauguration, the expectations and general rejoicings were not confined to party; the people were all hoping for relief from the financial distress from which the country was suffering. The president-elect left his home, taking tender leave of old neighbors and friends, the scene not unlike that which occurred twenty years later in the State of Illinois, when the to be great emancipator and martyr to human liberty left, as did General Harrison, to assume the great responsibilities that had devolved upon him.

At the appointed time General Harrison took the prescribed oath of office, and delivered a carefully prepared inaugural address, which contained an enunciation of the principles by which he should officially govern. A few of its closing sentences are here given:

"It is union that we want, not of a party for the sake of that party, but of the whole country, for the sake of the whole country, for the defense of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defense of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me it shall be accomplished. All the influence which I possess shall be exerted to prevent the formation, at least, of an executive party in the halls of the legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the people but that asked by Mr. Jefferson, 'to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs.'

"Fellow-citizens, being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with

you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous people."

In just one month after entering upon his duties as president of the United States, William Henry Harrison died, the first that died in office after the formation of the government. It then became the duty of John Tyler to assume the presidential chair. Previous to that time, however, immediately following the sad event, the then members of the cabinet made the following announcement:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

An all-wise Providence having suddenly removed from this life William Henry Harrison, late president of the United States, we have thought it our duty, in the recess of Congress and in the absence of the vice-president from the seat of government, to make this afflicting bereavement known to the country by this declaration, under our hands.

He died at the president's house, in this city, this 4th day of April, Anno Domini, 1841, at thirty minutes before one o'clock in the morning.

The people of the United States, overwhelmed, like ourselves, by an event so unexpected and so melancholy, will derive consolation in knowing that his death was calm and resigned, as his life has been patriotic and useful and distinguished; and that the last utterance of his lips expressed a fervent desire for the perpetuity of the Constitution, and the preservation of its true principles. In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.

DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

THOMAS EWING, *Secretary of the Treasury.*

JOHN BELL, *Secretary of War.*

J. J. CRITTENDEN, *Attorney General.*

FRANCIS GRANGER, *Postmaster General.*

President Harrison died at twelve o'clock the night of April 4, 1841. Three hours before, evidently intending the remarks for the vice-president, he said: "*Sir, I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more.*" "These words were uttered," says Dr. Worthington, the attending physician, "in a strong voice."

The funeral was largely attended by distinguished citizens from all parts of the country. Extensive arrangements had been made for it at the National metropolis, and honored by the vice-president, supreme court, foreign ministers, officers

from all departments of the government and corporate authorities of Washington and other cities. His body was entombed in the Congressional Cemetery.

CHAPTER VIII.

JOHN TYLER, JAMES K. POLK, ZACHARY TAYLOR,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

(For Portraits, see Frontispiece.)

JOHN TYLER,

TENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE people generally, the Whig party especially, were greatly disappointed in President Harrison's immediate successor. Of his administration little need be said, as he was not, after his inauguration, specially claimed or identified with either of the parties. He was a Virginian by birth, fifty years of age when elected, and although in later years a Whig and supporter of Henry Clay, formerly a Democrat and sided with Mr. Calhoun on the question of nullification. Nothing more need be said to show his complete devotion to the slave power. Mr. Tyler, previous to his election to the presidency, had been popular in his native State. At twenty-one he was elected to the State legislature, a supporter of Jefferson and Madison. He was almost unanimously elected five times, and in 1816 entered Congress. During all his career he sustained all the measures of the State Rights party. In 1825 he was elected governor of Virginia, and in 1827 senator in Congress. He sided with Mr. Calhoun on the question of nullification. Such was the man destined soon to take the presidential chair in place of him whom the people had elevated to that position with great unanimity of sentiment. He began his administration by the removal of Democrats from office, and the appointment of Whigs. He had previously professed to be in favor of the measures of that party, but soon after vetoed a bill passed by Congress, chartering a

United States Bank. In view of this action most of the members of the cabinet resigned, and subsequently John C. Calhoun, whom General Jackson had threatened to "hang higher than Haman," because of his disloyalty to the Union, was appointed secretary of state. It will readily be seen that the slave power now had everything in its own way for the extension of its boundaries, and from this time commenced more determined efforts than ever before to make the system perpetual.

Texas, a province of Mexico, had been settled by Americans in large numbers, but generally of lawless character, so much so that in 1830 the Mexican government forbade any more coming into that territory. In 1835 a provisional government was formed, Sam Houston chosen commander-in-chief, and Mexican residents compelled to leave. Santa Anna, then president of Mexico, invaded the country with an army of seven thousand five hundred, but was defeated by the Texans at San Jacinto, April 21. Texas became an independent republic, and was acknowledged by the United States in 1837, under the administration of Martin Van Buren. Subsequently her independence was acknowledged by England, France and Belgium. The most important act of Tyler during his administration, was the signing of the bill for the annexation of Texas, March 1, 1845, as the date shows, three days before leaving the office to his successor, James K. Polk, under whose administration the war against Mexico was conducted.

JAMES K. POLK,

ELEVENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE disappointment of the Whigs, in what they claimed was the treachery of John Tyler to the party that elected him, and their distracted and divided condition in consequence, gave to the Democratic party an easy victory in 1844, notwithstanding its great defeat in 1840. The administration of Mr. Polk proved to be one of the most stormy and turbulent that had ever existed. He was a very able man, most decidedly Democratic in his views; in will as persistent as his predecessor, Jackson; a man, however, of more

culture and refinement. Texas, anti-slavery, internal improvements, and to considerable extent protection, were the principal causes of discord. Congress was Democratic, and the desired objects of the party in relation to slavery seemed in a fair way of accomplishment. Mr. Polk was fortunate in the formation of a cabinet consisting of the most distinguished Democratic leaders of the whole country. In his inaugural address, he paid an eloquent tribute to the Union, probably with little thought that only sixteen years thereafter, nearly all by whom he was then surrounded, would be in armed rebellion, seeking its destruction.

In his message to Congress he condemned the anti-slavery agitation and declared that the annexation of Texas was a matter that concerned that country and the United States only; that no other government had a right to interfere, and at once ordered the United States army, then under the command of General Zachary Taylor, to advance beyond the Neuces river, beyond which Texas had never hitherto exercised jurisdiction. This movement brought on the war, of which it is not within the scope of this history to give detailed account.

The South, as it now verily believed, had won a great victory. By the treaty of peace signed in Mexico, February 2, 1848, Oregon, New Mexico and California were ceded to the United States. The result, however, showed that this apparent advance and strengthening of the slave power was likely to prove the very reverse. A bill passed Congress organizing Oregon without slavery, and at the next session, a bill to organize the Territory of New Mexico and California, with the Wilmot proviso, passed the House, but the Senate refused to consider it.

Thus the conflict between the friends and opponents of slavery continued to rage, a prominent feature all through Mr. Polk's administration. It is, however, believed by many, and with good reason, that President Polk was not at heart really a slavery propagandist. In one of his messages to Congress occurs the following passage: "I have an abiding confidence that the sober reflection and sound patriotism of all the States will bring them to the conclusion that the dictates of reason is to follow the example of those who have gone before us, and settle this dangerous question on the Missouri

compromise, or some other equitable compromise which would respect the rights of all, and prove satisfactory to the different portions of the Union."

Had all Southern statesmen thus talked and acted, possibly a way could have been opened, so ardently desired by him and thousands of sincere Union-loving men of all sections, by which resort to bloody warfare could have been avoided, hecatombs of human lives and billions of treasure saved to the world. Mr. Polk was unquestionably devoted to the re-annexation of Texas, believing that the Territory had been unwisely ceded to Spain in 1819, and that from a geographical and military point of view, its possession was indispensable for this Nation. To this conclusion, the great majority of people of all parties now subscribe, however widely they differed at the time on the measure by which the war with Mexico was brought on. All now rejoice in the result, advancing as it did the cause of liberty, justice, and human progress.

Mr. Polk's administration was specially popularized by the universal respect and high esteem of the people for Mrs. Polk. It is unquestionably true that in this respect the Nation has been very fortunate. Martha Washington, Mrs. R. B. Hayes, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, whose portrait appears with her husband's in this history, and the present occupant of the Presidential Mansion, have been regarded in high favor by all the people, but we doubt whether any one has reached the high commanding position of the amiable Sarah C. Polk. An English woman visiting Washington, writes: "Mrs. Polk is a very handsome woman. Her hair is black, and her dark eyes and complexion remind one of the Spanish donnas. She is well read, has much talent for conversation, and is highly popular. Her excellent taste in dress preserves the subdued though elegant costume that characterizes the lady." Mrs. Polk's courteous manner, sound judgment, and many attainments gave her a high place in society all through her after life.

In 1862, the writer with his regiment was encamped for a few days in Nashville, Tennessee, near the residence of Mrs. Polk, still living; as requested, he detailed a guard to see that no evil-disposed soldier or camp follower injured the

property, or the tomb of the ex-president in the same enclosure. It was gratifying to hear the soldiers speak joyfully of having seen Mrs. Polk twice visit the tomb; she was kindly remembered and respected as a former occupant of the White House.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.

TWELFTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES — "OLD ROUGH
AND READY "

OF THE circumstances that elevated General Taylor to the presidency in 1848, the humblest American citizen is aware. An honest, brave man, a successful soldier, none ever more so in the United States army. He remained until manhood on the plantation in Virginia, where he was born September 24, 1784. His experience in the army commenced when twenty-five years of age, as a lieutenant in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. He served as a captain with distinction. He was complimented by President Madison for his successful defense of a small fort, consisting of a block house and stockade on the Wabash river in Indiana, where he was attacked by a large force of Indians. It is reported that Taylor had but fifty men, half of these on the sick list. For his gallant defense he received the rank of major by brevet, the first instance in the service of this species of promotion.

Subsequently General Taylor took an active part in the Black Hawk, Florida, and other Indian wars, and now by military experience was well prepared to enter into the Mexican war as commander of all the United States forces then on the Rio Grande and subsequent reinforcements.

Very soon, as anticipated by the administration, and desirous of bringing the Mexican question to a crisis, an action occurred at Palo Alto, resulting in a signal defeat for the Mexicans. General Taylor was immediately thereafter promoted to the rank of major general, and soon after attacked

Monterey, carried the fortifications by assault, although defended by ten thousand Mexican regulators. Subsequently having taken a position at Buena Vista, a mountain pass, there waited the approach of Santa Anna, of whose coming with an army of twenty-one thousand, said to be the flower of the Mexican army, Taylor had been apprised, and was now fully prepared. This immense force he decisively defeated, Santa Anna retreating to San Luis Potosi.

On General Taylor's return home in November, 1847, as may be readily imagined immediately after achieving these brilliant victories, immensely gratifying to the American people, he was the hero of the hour, and of the year; and in view of the great success following the nomination of "Old Tippecanoe" in 1840, Whigs were confident of an equal success in 1848 if "Old Rough and Ready" could be prevailed upon to accept the nomination. He announced himself a Whig, and assented to accept the nomination, provided he could be left free from partisan pledges. The following June he was nominated by the National Whig convention, convened in Philadelphia. Millard Fillmore, of New York, was nominated for vice-president. This ticket was elected in the month of November, following; one hundred and sixty-three electors for Taylor and Fillmore, to one hundred and twenty-seven for Cass and Butler, nominees of the Democratic party.

The campaign, however, had been an exciting and complicated one. The anti-slavery agitation was approaching its climax, as between the two parties. Thousands of voters in the North had left the Republican and Democratic parties because of the too great subserviency of each to the slave holders, and now what had become the greater question of slave territorial extension. The dissatisfied elements of both parties, Free Soil Democrats, now designated barnburners, and Free Soil Whigs, met in Buffalo, and nominated Martin Van Buren for president, and Charles Francis Adams for vice-president. The fusion ticket failed, however, to obtain an electoral vote, but the popular vote reached the number of two hundred and ninety thousand, nearly all in the Northern States.

The Democratic party had elected a plurality of the members of Congress, and a few Free Soilers held the balance of

power. This forboded no good for any harmonious legislation. The struggle immediately began with regard to the organization of new territories, the admission of California as a State, and the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico. California had formed a constitution excluding slavery. President Taylor in his message, slave-holder though he was, recommended its admission, and that the Territories form State governments and come into the Union with or without slavery, as they might prescribe. These recommendations were far from being acceptable to the slave-holding members, many of whom made open threats of secession.

At this juncture, Henry Clay, in the Senate, introduced his famous compromise measure, sometimes referred to as "Clay's Omnibus Bill." This was the situation when, on the 4th day of July, 1850, President Taylor was seized with bilious fever and died on the 9th at the presidential mansion. It was during his brief administration that the secession party first manifested itself in any considerable force. To it, President Taylor was sternly opposed. This had become known in the Northern States, and in consequence, his popularity increased. His death was deeply mourned, on this account probably more in the North than the South. He had fought for the Union, and like that other Southern president, said by his acts: "*The Union, by the Eternal, it must and shall be preserved.*"

MILLARD FILLMORE.

THIRTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

AGAIN, the second time within eight years, the Whig party was peculiarly unfortunate, losing by death its chosen leader placed at the head of the government. In this instance it was more fortunate in the choice it had made for vice-president. Millard Fillmore was a Northern Whig, a statesman of large experience, having filled high official positions in his native State, New York, served in its legislative bodies, and its representative in several sessions of

Congress. Mr. Fillmore was a gentleman of unquestionable integrity, having the confidence of his own party and of prominent members of the opposition.

There were other causes for the popularity of Mr. Fillmore, with the Whigs of the North especially. On the great question of slavery, now paramount to all others, he had been found on the side of liberty and the right. A member of the Twenty-fourth Congress, during the noted struggle for the right of petition, he stood firmly by the side of Mr. Adams. In a letter written in 1838, he declared his opposition to the annexation of Texas so long as slaves were held therein. He was in favor of Congress exercising all its constitutional powers to abolish the slave trade between the States, and in favor of legislation to abolish it in the District of Columbia. Beside all this, to inspire confidence that all his acts would be on the side of freedom, he had been a member of the Twenty-seventh Congress, 1841, in which the Whigs had a large majority. Mr. Fillmore, during the whole of its nine months' session, was one of the most influential members, helping largely to shape legislation, especially in the construction of the new tariff bill, that of 1842, which gave new life and activity to home manufacturing, and to all kinds of business. Up to the time of Mr. Taylor's death, all the acts of Mr. Fillmore, in Congress and out, tended to strengthen the belief that the cause of freedom was safe in his hands. As president of the Senate he had presided with dignity and impartiality during the discussion of the Henry Clay Omnibus bill, which was finally defeated.

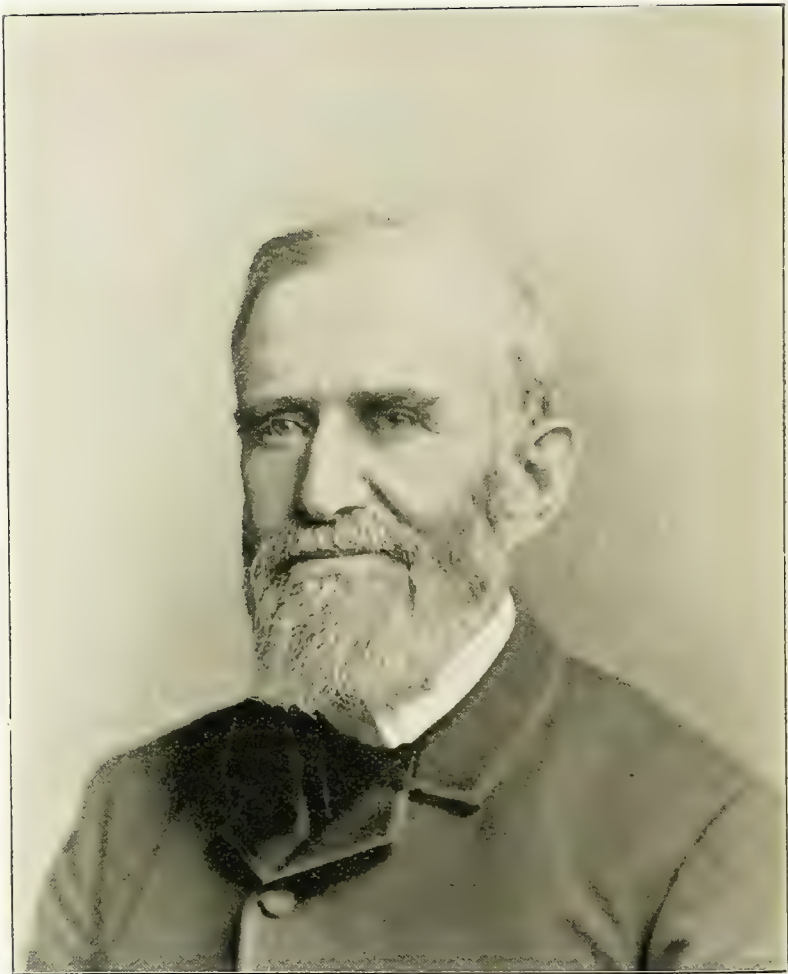
Immediately following the defeat of Mr. Clay's bill came the compromise measures; these were essentially the same as the bill just defeated; nevertheless they passed, and when the bill came to the president he referred it to the attorney-general with the question of its constitutionality with reference to its suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of the rendition of fugitive slaves. That officer, John Crittenden, of Kentucky, rendered his opinion of its constitutionality. To the surprise of the best legal minds of the country, and to the great chagrin of the anti-slavery Whigs of the North, President Fillmore approved the bill, and the "Fugitive Slave Law" act became one of the statutes of the land.

Soon after came a message from the president, giving due notice that he intended to enforce the law, and calling upon all officers to perform their duty in its execution. Its enforcement, notwithstanding several messages, was resisted. Slaves were rescued from officers by force, and so strong was public sentiment against it that in a few months efforts to arrest fugitives were nearly abandoned. With the exception of the approval of this law, the administration of Mr. Fillmore was very generally, if not altogether, approved. Some of the measures recommended by him were decidedly popular, but the one act ended his political career. He was a candidate for the nomination of president at the 1852 Whig National convention, but he could not obtain Northern support. In 1856 he was nominated for the presidency by the American party. He received votes in all the States, but the electoral vote of Maryland only.

The early life experiences of Mr. Fillmore were not unlike those of others who, commencing in humble life, attained the highest position in the Nation. He was born on a farm in the township of Locke, Cayuga county, New York, January 7, 1800, and died in Buffalo, March 8, 1874. Cayuga was then a wilderness, with few settlements. The nearest house to that of Mr. Fillmore was four miles. His education was limited to instruction in reading, writing, spelling and the simplest branches of arithmetic. In 1821 he traveled on foot to Buffalo, and after paying his night's lodging, was left the possessor of four dollars, the extent of his earthly treasure; but he was an American boy! That told the story; he was born in a republic where the humblest may reach the highest. Here he obtained permission to study in a law office, and supported himself by severe drudgery. From this he ascended step by step to the presidential chair. One fatal mistake, approval of an unrighteous law, closed his hitherto brilliant career.

The outworn rite, the old abuse,
The pious fraud transparent grown
The good held captive in the use
Of wrong alone—

These wait their doom from that great law
Which makes the past time serve to-day;
And fresher life the world shall draw
From their decay.



JOEL P. DAVIS.

Member of the Veteran Tippecanoe Club, author of Chapter commencing on next page.

CHAPTER IX.

SLAVERY—FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW —THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

A THIRD of a century has passed since the slave-holders of the United States sought to destroy the best government that had ever existed in order to render slavery National and perpetual. Their mode of warfare was more cruel than was the war of the Revolution, while more destructive of life and of property than were all of the Nation's previous wars combined.

Slavery had won, through the ungenerous and stubborn claims of Georgia and South Carolina in the Nation's constitutional convention, a National recognition and support, which was wrung, inch by inch, from other and unwilling delegates.

The South won its first concessions to slavery in Congress under Jackson's administration, increasing its power in that body until it finally gained entire control of the Democratic party, securing its defence and votes for its unjust and unconstitutional measures. It captured the Federal court, a large majority of which were Democrats; it over-rode some of our State legislative bodies, inducing them to pass what were styled "Black Laws," which were verily black, both in regard to their morality and their unconstitutionality. This spoiled child, in order to turn all of the Territories over to slavery, declared slavery to be the normal condition of social matters, tore down the Nation's flag, fired on Fort Sumter—beginning a summer's term of changing a republic to a slave-holding oligarchy. But the summer passed, and their work of destruction was scarcely begun. The promises of their Northern allies were easier made than kept; the Knights of the Golden Circle met in cornfields at night and passed resolutions, but they lacked the courage to join the Confederate army. One Democratic United States ex-senator, of Iowa, sent his sons to aid in destroying the Union, and Vallandigham, of Ohio, spoke in the interests of rebellion, but

Lincoln imprisoned the Iowa rebel and sent the Ohio rebel beyond the lines. The main body of the Democracy, controlled by corrupt leaders, met in National convention at Chicago and declared the war for the Union a failure and demanded of Lincoln a surrender, but so many of the good and loyal Democrats were in the Union army that it was not feasible for the Northern Democracy to go in large numbers to fight for slavery; so the slave-holders' rebellion resulted in the emancipation of four and a half millions of slaves. The Republican party was now in charge of the Nation's interests; it began to reverse all of the methods of the party that preceded it; after striking the shackles from millions of toilers it passed a homestead law granting homes to the homeless out of our public domain. Where slavery had fostered ignorance and illiteracy the new party began to introduce the common school system, which, during slavery, could not exist. A higher and grander thought was infused into every department of civilized life. It is not profitable to dwell much on the evils of the past, but history has its uses; experience is our best teacher. Patrick Henry said he "knew of no light to guide his feet but the lamp of experience." A wisely established usage began with the early civilization to record important events. History is not always written to show future generations the harm that had resulted from legalizing and thus fostering evil practices; that should be the leading object; we soon lose sight of mistakes unless they are kept before us constantly. When history shall become truthful, and a higher grade of teachers can be secured to emphasize the essentials of history in our schools, on the rostrum and in the pulpit, human progress will become materially quickened.

"In this large and busy world of ours

The strife, for the essentials, is at the sacrifice of sentiment."

Never before did the historian have at his command so many, or so helpful lessons, to hand down to the generations following. To suppress or to pervert history is to dim this light, and to take from us needed experience. This is being done now by a Mr. Ellis. The Grand Army of the Republic demanded of Mr. Ellis that he correct the errors in many

parts of his book entitled "Ellis' Complete History of the United States." Alarmed at this exposure the publishers answered: "We are MAKING CORRECTIONS ALL THROUGH THE TEXT of Ellis' History. The old edition has been withdrawn from the market." The Grand Army of the Republic says further: "Many of the histories now in use in the schools, especially in the South, are written with the idea of excusing the crime of treason, and of glossing over the acts of the men who tried to destroy the Union, making heroes of them, and deprecating the valorous deeds of the Union soldiers."

Two articles have come under the writer's view, published in Democratic newspapers, attempting to show that, after all, our system of slavery had turned out a real missionary work in the way of Christianizing and Americanizing Africa's heathen; while one of our metropolitan journals recently declared that the arch defender of the fugitive slave law would be accorded a far higher place in history than will be given the Nation's foremost, self-sacrificing abolitionist. Not one of the assertions referred to in these pages, and which were designed to wrest laurels, truly won by the soldier and the abolitionist, was accompanied by a fact. They were false assertions made to screen the narrator's own derelictions of duty.

Although slavery has disappeared by suicide, never again to return, the writer deems it not improper to reproduce here some facts, which he gleaned from current literature during the days of the Nation's struggle with it, and which does not appear in the histories of to-day. Public sentiment has moved on with electric speed since Lincoln opened the door to freedom, and the gallant soldiers drew the life blood from slavery with bayonet and musket. Our oldest inhabitants can scarce realize the extent of the revolution. Those who are now moulding the affairs of life cannot be made to seem of the same race of men and women who were in control in antebellum days. Negroes are helping to make laws now, and stand at the head of educational institutions; while it has been but a few years since Chief Justice Tanney, in pronouncing the majority opinion of the Democratic Federal court at Washington, uttered his opinion of the negro as follows:

"The African had, for more than a century before, been regarded as an inferior order and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations, and so far inferior that he had no rights that the white man was bound to respect."

In strict line with this the Congress of the United States passed the fugitive slave law of 1850, that was championed by Daniel Webster. This law denied the negro his day in court. By its terms he was denied the privilege of any defense, and while the right of ownership must come before a court, or a United States commissioner, none of the essential forms of law in regard to trials were allowed. And while a bonus was allowed the court, or commissioner, in all cases where the decision was favorable to the slave-catcher, no appeal was allowed the victim, while heavy penalties were imposed for in any way interfering with the proceedings of these mock trials. "All good citizens" were commanded to aid and assist the slave-catcher. "Judicial proceedings were wholly *ex parte*; efficient safeguards were not provided to prevent perjury."

Professor T. W. Dwight, LL. D., thus characterizes the moral status of these times. He says: "The condition of public opinion was marked by a general uniformity of belief as to the desirability of slavery as a social institution."

Hence the following law of Congress, which, in consideration of a fee of four hundred dollars, privilege was given to traffic in slaves in the District of Columbia.

Two brigs, the "Tribune" and "Comet," were kept busy carrying on this inter-state slave trade, carrying human chattels from the border slave-breeding States to the Gulf States. Coffle gangs, consisting of about fifty slaves, hand-cuffed and chained together, were driven in this shape South oftener than in ships. In the latter they were packed together in rows prostrate on the naked floor during the passage. Mr. Miner, a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, declared in the House in 1829: "That the slave trade, as it is carried on in the District of Columbia, is marked by injustice and cruelty scarcely exceeded on the coast of Africa."



A Sad National Reminiscence.

The following are samples of daily notices in newspapers in the district during the existence of the inter-state slave trade law of Congress:

"Cash for four hundred negroes, including both sexes, from twelve to twenty-five years of age. Alexandria, September 1, 1854.
FRANKLIN ARMFIELD & Co."

"Cash for one hundred negroes, including likely negroes from twelve to twenty-five years of age. We can, at all times, be found at Isaac Beer's tavern, opposite Center Market, Washington City. September 1, 1854.

"BIRCH & JONES."

"If any slave shall be slain for refusing to surrender himself or herself, or in unlawfully resisting any officer, or any other person who shall apprehend, or endeavor to apprehend such slave or slaves, such person so killing such slave shall be, and is hereby indemnified from any prosecution for such killing."—Maryland laws, act of 1751. Chapter XIV, section 9.

NEGRO DOGS.

The undersigned proposes to catch runaway negroes; his charge is \$3 a day for hunting and \$15 for catching a runaway.
WILLIAM GAMBREL.

Sumter County Whig, August 27, 1845.

CRUELTY TO SLAVES.

Ran away, a negro, Mary. A few days before she went off I burned her with a hot iron on the left side of her face. I tried to make the letter M. MICAJAH RICKS.

Raleigh Standard, July, 1838.

RAN AWAY, MARY,

has a scar on her back and right arm caused by a rifle ball. ASA B. METCALF.

Natchez Courier, June 13, 1832.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD

for the negro, Jim Blake. Has a piece cut out of each ear, and the middle finger of the left hand cut off.—*Editor New Orleans Bee*, August 27, 1837.

RAN AWAY, MY MAN FOUNTAIN.

Has holes in his ears, a scar on the right side of his forehead, has been shot in the hind parts of his legs, is marked on the back with a whip.—*Macon, Georgia, Messenger*, July 27, 1837.

SPIRIT OF SOUTHERN PRESS.

"Abolition editors in slave States will not dare to avow their opinions. It would be instant death to them."—*Missouri Argus*.

"We can assure the Bostonians, one and all, who have embarked in their nefarious scheme of abolishing slavery * * * Let them come to Louisiana * * * They will be burned at the stake."—*New Orleans True American*.

"The gallows and the stake await the abolitionists who shall appear among us."—*Charleston Courier*, August 11, 1835.

THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Its constitution declared:

"ARTICLE 2. The objects of this society are the entire abolition of slavery in the United States. While it admits that each State in which slavery exists, has, by the Constitution of the United States, the exclusive right to legislate in regard to its abolition in that State, it shall aim to convince all of our fellow-citizens by arguments addressed to their understanding and consciences, that slave-holding is a crime against God. The society will also endeavor, in a constitutional way, to influence Congress to put an end to the domestic slave trade, and to abolish slavery in all of those portions of our common country which come under its control.

"ART. 3. This society shall aim to elevate the character of the colored race * * * but the society will never,

in any way, countenance the oppressed in resorting to physical violence."

The writer introduces this extract from the constitution of the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which Garrison was president for most of the time of its existence, in consequence of false statements often appearing in print, which are corrected by the above quotation from the constitution of Garrison's society. The following statement is quoted from a reputable publication: "The abolitionists, regardless whether the government of the United States, or even the people, had either the *right* or the *power* to abolish slavery, clamored and agitated for abolition." The reader will readily note the injustice of this statement by a careful comparison of it with the American Anti-Slavery Society's constitution as given above. But such misstatements were the rule as against the abolitionists. This is from the same source as Ellis' history, referred to above, that the Grand Army are now looking after.

Now, when ex-slave-holders and ex-rebels are mainly, if not wholly, in control of our National affairs (owing to unfortunate political alliances), and while the pension department at Washington is so cruelly discriminating against the soldiers, these Union saviors may expect such thrusts from rebel sympathizers. Does it not seem bold and reckless, under the circumstances, for the old slavery and rebel defenders to take sides with those prominent doers of outlawry and crime, as were slave-holders and Union-destroyers; or, on the other hand, to endeavor to pluck laurels from the achievements of the world's true friends and helpers?

During the pro-slavery period the attitude of many of the churches toward slavery and in their persecution of the abolitionists, differed but little from that of political parties, the courts and legislative bodies. Not one church extended any aid or sympathy to the anti-slavery cause, except the two small societies that left the Methodist Episcopal church and that of the orthodox Quakers, respectively; one assuming the name "True Wesleyan;" the other calling itself "Anti-Slavery Friends." The latter organized a separate church because

the old body sent out from its yearly meeting at Richmond, Indiana, an epistle warning its members to beware of abolitionists, and to close all their churches against anti-slavery meetings, and pronounced uncharitable epithets against abolitionists. In most cases, too, should any member, or minister, arise in one of their meetings to oppose slavery, some other member would seize hold of his coat and jerk him down. Abolitionists left the Methodist Episcopal church, among other reasons, for the following: Its thirty-two annual conferences were represented in a General Conference, which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, in May, 1836, resolving as follows:

"WHEREAS, Great excitement has pervaded this country on the subject of modern abolitionism, which is reported to have been increased in this city recently, by the unjustifiable conduct of two members of the General Conference in lecturing upon and in favor of that agitating topic; and

"WHEREAS, Such a course on the part of any of its members is calculated to bring upon this body the suspicion and distrust of the community; and

"WHEREAS, In this aspect of the case, a due regard for its own character, as well as for the just concern for the interest of the church confided to its care, demand a full, decided and unequivocal expression of the views of the General Conference in the premises; therefore,

"*Resolved, First,* By the delegates of the Annual Conferences in General Conference assembled, that they disapprove in the most unqualified sense, the conduct of the two members of the General Conference who are reported to have lectured in this city upon and in favor of modern abolitionism.

"*Resolved, Second,* That they are decidedly opposed to modern abolitionism, and wholly disclaim any right, wish or intention to interfere in the civil and political relations between master and slave as they exist in the slave-holding States of this Union."

The first resolution passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-two to eleven; the second by one hundred and twenty to fourteen. State conferences approved this action. Bishop Hedding quoted the Golden Rule and declared, "Slavery is founded on it." Rev. Wilbur Fisk, president of the Wesleyan University, Connecticut, said: "The New Testament enjoins obedience on the slave as an obligation *due* to a present rightful authority." Moses Stuart, professor in

Andover Theological Seminary, declared: "Slavery did exist, may exist; the abuse of it is the essential wrong."

"A slave is one who is in the power of his master to whom he belongs. The master may sell him, dispose of his person, his industry, his labor. He can do nothing, possess nothing, nor acquire anything but which must belong to his master."—*Louisiana Code, Article 3.*

Bishop Meade wrote a book of sermons to be preached to slaves. On pages 94 and 95 he says: "Almighty God hath been pleased to make you slaves here, and to give you nothing but labor and poverty in this world. * * * This rule you should always carry in your mind, that is, that you should do all service for your masters as if you did it for God himself. * * * Your masters and mistresses are God's overseers. * * * You are to do all service to them as unto Christ. Failing to do this, you will be turned over to the devil to become his slaves forever in hell." "Now, when correction is given, you either deserve it or you do not deserve it. But whether you do really deserve it or not, it is your duty, and Almighty God requires that you bear it patiently." He then goes on to show slaves how much better off they are than are their masters; tells them that "they have nothing to do to insure heaven but to do what their masters bid them do. While the worry on the part of the master to support both his own family and his slaves may so work on his patience as to shut him out of that abode." All of the bishop's sermons are after this manner.

The missionary societies, both home and foreign, also the American tract society, especially the latter, truckled to the slave power in like manner, distorting utterances, even in their publications, in order to please slave-holders.

The extreme cruelty of Southern masters toward their slaves was largely caused by this servility to them in shaping tracts, sermons and church resolves in the interest of slavery; this, added to legislative enactments by Congress and State legislatures, led the slave-holder to think the slave to be his own, to do with as he wished. He certainly knew that all of the institutions and popular sentiment sustained him, both in his claims and his practices; with the mob, set on by the wealthy and influential classes, added to crush the

abolitionists and to destroy their property, the lordly master had but little to do but to issue his commands, when law-making bodies, courts, the church and the mob obeyed the commands, as a rule, and with apparent relish.

To counteract this there was nothing but the voice and the pen of the small body of abolitionists.



A fugitive slave captured in church. A lamentably truthful historical reminiscence.
 "Your masters and mistresses are God's overseers."—*Bishop Meade.*

Like a scared fawn before the hounds,
 Right up the aisle she glided,
 While close behind her, whip in hand,
 A lank-haired hunter strided.

She raised a keen and bitter cry,
 To heaven and earth appealing:—
 Were manhood's generous pulses dead?
 Had woman's heart no feeling?

Whittier.

The first anti-slavery society formed in the United States was in New York, in 1785. Chief Justice John Jay was its president. The next one was two years later, and in Pennsylvania, with Benjamin Franklin for its president. Other

societies followed, both at the North and at the South. Anti-slavery sentiments spread rapidly. This must be stopped, and for a time it was. Slave-holders conceived a plan to start a colonization society, under the false pretense that it was designed to eventually end in the extinction of slavery. There was no truth in this claim. Before me is Judge Jay's "Enquiry," a book of two hundred pages, which proves, conclusively, that the colonization society was originated by slave-holders, managed by them, and had no object but to remove free negroes to Africa. Its twelve directors were all slave-holders. But so adroitly did they manage their scheme that they almost wholly smothered out the anti-slavery sentiment for twenty years. Jay says: "The abolition societies and their conventions have withered under the *censure* of this powerful enemy." I could copy scores of pages from Judge Jay's book to show with what falsehood and spleen the colonization society, and the newspaper press all over the North, even, condemned and maligned the abolitionists. These were not the Garrisonian abolitionists; they were Benjamin Franklin, Chief Justice John Jay, and such men, fresh from the formation of our government, as would be likely to join them in their laudable work. Twenty years later Garrison and a few others took up the work; he established a weekly newspaper called the *Liberator* in 1831.

In 1833 the American Anti-Slavery Society was organized. The renewal of the anti-slavery question alarmed the Southern people and many people at the North. The abolitionists were persecuted in *every way possible*, but every attempt to intimidate them only gave a new opportunity for the discussion of the rights and the wrongs of the slave. Finally mob violence was resorted to in Boston and in other Northern cities, to destroy abolition printing presses, break up abolition meetings, and to silence abolition orators. Why all of this in Northern cities? Because their merchants determined to so do in order to hold their trade with the South. These merchants and manufacturers had but to wink and the rabble did the work of death and the destruction of property.

The business men never join the mob. It was then, and to some extent is still, a fearful creature in the hands of the conservative and wealthy class to do its bidding. The mob,

composed of ignorant, degraded men, and possessed of but little, if any, property had nothing to pillage and fight for. A dram of whiskey, some money to the mob's leaders, and the consoling fact that they were in league with the upper classes was their only inspiration. The mob and the contrivers of evil are to-day ignorant of the fact that the speed of their downfall is in direct proportion to the severity of their persecutions.

"THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

To contend against all of the machinery of society, there was no aid whatever that the abolitionists could bring to their moral warfare against this giant and National evil, but that of assisting runaway slaves to Canada.

The route along which these fleeing fugitives were conducted, in the darkness of the night, was called the underground railroad. There is no data by which the numbers thus freed can be ascertained, but many thousands, undoubtedly. It was said that Isaac T. Hopper, a Quaker of Philadelphia, alone freed five hundred. The writer made something of a business in receiving fugitives from Levi Coffin, a Quaker merchant in Cincinnati, Ohio. I think he liberated as many as Hopper did. As the abduction of slaves was very unsafe, and if caught, property as well as life was at stake, the greatest precaution was necessary to prevent detection. Those who assisted slave-catchers to secure their victims, claimed to do it as a duty in obeying fugitive slave laws. But this dodge came to a disgraceful end, as do all pleas in defense of furthering evil. In the forties, slaveholders began moving from slave States, largely from Virginia, to Missouri, carrying their slaves with them. The writer lived in Ohio, and on the main line of this travel. The shoe that was made to fit the abolitionist, must now be worn by the person who had claimed to help catch slaves on account of his extreme loyalty to his country and its institutions. Here were scores of slaves who were being carried into Ohio, and by their masters. The reader will observe that all of the laws, including the fugitive slave law, applied only to runaways. But in the cases now before us the abolitionists claimed freedom for all slaves who might be

brought into Ohio under its laws. Ohio's constitution declared that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist in Ohio, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted." I never found one of those professedly "law-abiding" men who, in these instances, stood by Ohio's laws; I found no judge, who had sworn to obey the constitution and laws of Ohio, who in these cases regarded his oath. In every case where the abolitionists brought suit to secure the freedom of slaves who were brought into the State by their masters, and who were free under the plainest rendering of all laws and constitutions applying to their cases, the courts turned the victims over to their pretended masters. The first case that the writer had anything to do with was tried before Justice Lynch, at Waynesville, Warren county, Ohio. Lawyer Anderson, of Dayton, appeared for the slave claimant. Attorneys Robert Corwin, nephew of Thomas Corwin, and Judge Smith, of Lebanon, defended the State. It was simply a law case. Anderson admitted that all law was against him, pleading only a case of neighborly kindness. But the slave-claimant needed no attorney; a howling murderous mob, too large to get into the court room, and who were all around with shaved clubs, dictated the decision. The court caught the meaning of the rabble, and declared that he "saw no law that would free the slaves." The abolitionists might have been murdered had they not seen the drift of affairs, escaping in good season from the back window. The court felt safe in this. Had he cared for his oath of office, he would have obeyed the laws he had sworn to carry out. Not so caring, he only looked after the votes of the mob and its wealthy backers to re-elect him. This was the same pro-slavery mob, and its backers the constituency who elected courts and other officers, that had been falsely clamoring for obedience to slave-catching laws. A little later, in the fall of 1840, a Mr. Rains was in the same way carrying negroes through Ohio, and claiming them to be slaves. The abolitionists being wholly outlawed where negroes were concerned, utilized the underground railroad. Abolitionists were arrested, in course, with no regard to whether they were connected with securing the Rains' vic-

tims their freedom due under Ohio laws, and were punished, while not having violated any law, human or Divine; a Democratic judge, from Wilmington, going so far as to decide that Mr. Edward Brooke, against whom no evidence appeared, "would be held guilty until he proved himself innocent."

The object in citing these cases is to show the insincerity of the Northern pro-slavery slave-catchers in denouncing the abolitionists as law breakers in the underground railroad work. The abolitionists, until after the passage of the fugitive slave law in 1850, could not be charged with violating law in helping slaves to Canada. Congress had no right to interfere with the moral obligations devolving on citizens of a State. Slaves seeking their just right to freedom did not come under "Inter State Commerce," in order to give Congress a right to regulate the matter of such flight by a law. If the right of a master to capture such slave, if captured, and the case should come before a court, the master, with proper proof, could secure a decision in his favor. The underground railroad was plied in the interest of freedom. The Northern-slave catcher helped to create a person a slave, who by the laws of his own State was free. History is generally fairly written; its lessons are helping much to cause law makers, courts and churches, to move in a channel better suited to aid humanity than in days past. In regard to other evils which legislative bodies are now fostering with legal sanction and protection, the courts are almost straining law to favor justice and morality, while the church is now the most potent factor in the whole moral machinery.

The history which is cited in this chapter to show one of the props afforded slavery by the church is presented, not in the least to bring odium on that body, but to warn all defenders of the saloon and the other minor evils where history will place them. Think of it! A third of a century ago the man or woman who, even mildly, opposed slavery was forbidden a place in respectable society. To-day public opinion is reversed when characterizing the friends of the slave, in contrast with the friends of the slave-holder. And why this seeming revolution in public opinion? Are our people reconstructed? Has society changed its heart in

keeping with the reversal of its laws and of its public teachings? Impossible. The science of evolution, our own knowledge of our personal growth, forbids such conclusion. How, then, can we account for the wondrous change? Easy enough. Of course the world is very perceptibly improving, every way. But business -- moneyed interests, allied the North to the South—love of money, then essentially, and yet largely, is the root of all evil. The lower stratum of society, the evil doers, are in the minority; they are always uncharitable and exacting. They hold the balance of power in parties and hence can dictate platforms and policies. It was thought by the mass of the business world to be to their interest to keep in with slave-holders to secure their trade. Hence they smiled on the mob. The men who want office are the leaders of political parties. Intelligent members of parties are not narrow and contracted in their views, hence do not make demands of party leaders to give them some one law or lose their vote. This is a well known fact with politicians. But they know, too, that selfish persons will vote for them only in consideration of their influence in favor of some selfish end in view, while often it is a license to perpetrate a wrong to society. Servility to this lower element brings us, especially in this day, our laws that sanction criminal practices. Money as well as votes are now used to secure legislation; the two are used by the same voters and for the same purposes. Slavery can work evil in the land no more.

But slavery taught us another lesson it were well to ponder; it is this: We become inured and largely reconciled to our surroundings; in addition, our moneyed interests became entangled with it. It so happens with every enterprise that yields a commodity; it enters into commerce; business becomes a unit, each part sympathizing with every other part. The fact that we become reconciled to a practice that is incorporated into our laws, which for a long time surrounded us, was well illustrated by a remark of Thomas F. Marshall, son of Chief Justice Marshall, of Kentucky: "I have said that slavery was a political misfortune; the term was too mild; it is a cancer; a slow-consuming cancer; a withering pestilence; an unmitigated curse. I speak not in

the language of puerile and false philanthropy. I was born in a slave State, was nursed by a slave; to me custom has made the relation familiar; I see no harm in it."

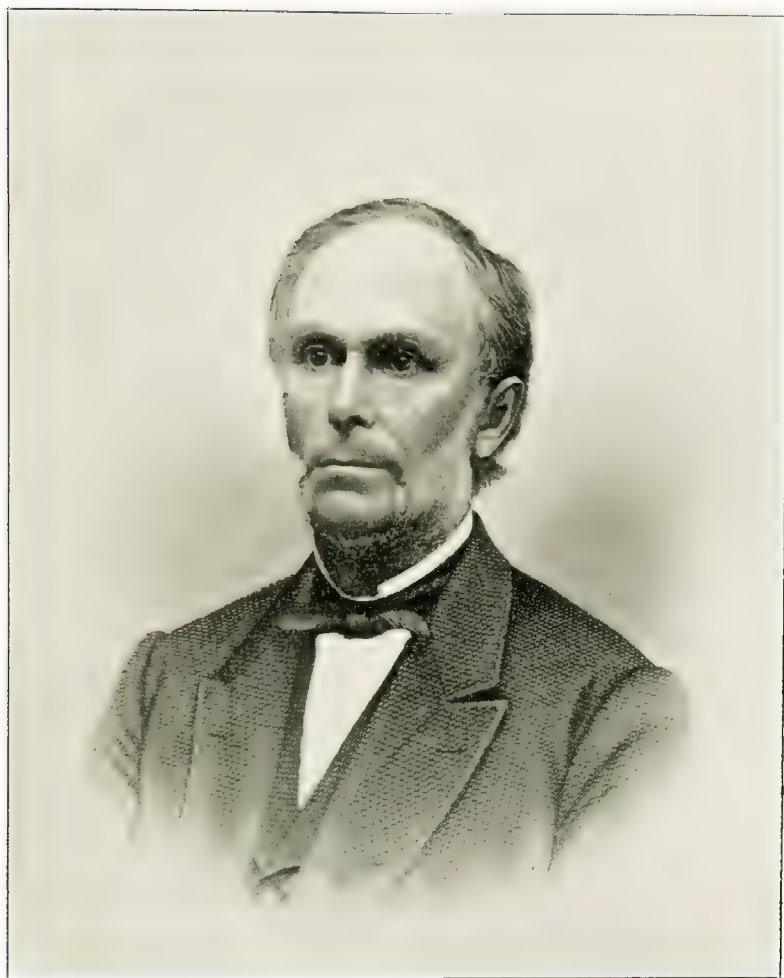
"Vice is a monster of such hideous mien,
That to be hated needs but to be seen;
But seen too oft—familiar with its face—
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

This is true, in the main, of vicious habits or criminal institutions. Luckily there are both men and women of every age and clime, who are born superior to their surroundings, their evils driving them upward while continually intensifying their determination to improve society; such are few in number. The pampered crime in ante-bellum times was slavery; now, it is the saloon. In the main society moves on. But few evil practices are now fostered under the laws.

"What'er we deem the prop of wrong,
Time-honored though it be, we'll break;
What tho' the heavens do fall,
Because mankind is free."

"Where the history of a people exalteth the people all generations will love to linger and to loiter with its memories."





HON. ALBERT WILLIAMS.

Honorary Member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club. One of the Committee on Resolutions adopted at the Great Republican Convention, Jackson, Michigan, July 6, 1854.

Author of Chapter commencing on next page.

CHAPTER X.

ADVENT OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

ITS CAUSE. WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED. EFFECT UPON
THE NATION.

THE advent of the Republican party upon the Nation's stage was a long stride in the interest of civilization. No other one, from that identified with "the manger" to this "under the oaks," equals it in the respect indicated. That at Philadelphia, July 4, 1776, was in the interest of Nationality, but that at Jackson, July 6, 1854, was in the interest of individuality. Hence, the former contented itself with sundering foreign bonds, but the latter in sundering personal bonds, these being the most galling of all bonds. And, therefore, it was, that the consummation of the former relieved no man from his shackles, but the latter struck them from all. And to-day, as we survey our Nation, we see it, not as in its first few decades, half free and half slave, but all free and equal before God and before government, each feeling his feet secure on the pedestal made therefor by the great Creator of all. And that—what a stride in civilization! Who can describe it? What brush paint it? What mind comprehend it? Verily, we can but look upon and wonder at it, and look and wonder still, and especially those yet alive who, so to express it, came out of that land of bondage and passed through the red sea of conflict into this broad one of promise.

And what led up to it? What schooled men for it? What hastened it? Let us see: It is the nature of wrong to be ever aggressive and ever busy in its accursed work, never voluntarily yielding an advantage gained. And this was ever instinctively true of the slave power in this country, till it was finally crushed out forever. Its history proves it. Slavery, early planted in our soil, had grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength of the people. Argus-eyed

and wickedly unscrupulous and grasping, it quickly saw and promptly improved every vantage ground, till it became so strong and emboldened it seized the reins of government, fashioned public affairs, and seated Liberty in a corner. As is ever true of the rise of wrongs, its whole pathway was marked with intimidation, dishonor, and crime. It gained recognition in the colonies. It secured toleration in the Constitution. It acquired vast foreign territories to be cursed by its cloven feet, some of them by purchase, and others by war on a sister republic. It struck down the right of petition to Congress. It robbed the mails of anti-slavery papers and letters. It prevented free speech and muzzled the press. It entered the pulpit and dictated as to how the gospel should be preached. It made it unsafe for Northern people to visit its territories, it often brutally treating some of them and murdering still others. It caned Sumner in the capitol of the Nation. It made frequent attempts to buy or steal Cuba. It used our ships of war to return to bondage its fugitive slaves. It enacted the compromise measures of 1850, including the infamous fugitive slave law. It compelled all great political parties to kneel at its altar and do it homage. It avowed its purpose to revive the infamous African slave trade. It secured the admission of Missouri as a slave State into the Union on the solemn compromise that no more slaves should be admitted, embracing any territory north of latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$. This compromise, by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, it criminally repealed, May 30, 1854, and thereby opened those Territories to slavery. These aggressions constituted a long train of abuses and the excitement, pending the passage of this last act was intense throughout the country, and the news of its passage was received with feelings too deep and solemn for utterance or clamor, strong men meeting and passing one another as though they had heard instead that the dead body of Liberty was lying in state in the National capitol.

It was this last perfidy that filled the Northern cup of humiliation and forbearance to overflowing, the slave power then assuming to be "monarch of all." Tame submission, or resolute resistance was the alternative. The freemen of Michigan, rising above all former party ties, chose the latter;

for the time for decision and action had come. Therefore a call for a mass convention, to assemble at Jackson, Michigan, July 6, 1854, at one o'clock p. m., was extensively circulated in the State, and signed by more than ten thousand electors, the convention to be composed of "all our fellow citizens, without reference to former political associations, who think that the time has arrived for a *union* at the North to protect *Liberty* from being overthrown and down-trodden," and "to take such measures as shall be thought best to concentrate the popular sentiment of this State against the aggressions of the slave power."

The time came; the convention assembled, numbering some five thousand freemen; it was called to order at the city hall; the call was read and the convention temporarily organized by calling Judge Levi Baxter, of Hillsdale, to the chair, and appointing Jeremiah Van Renselaer, of Detroit, secretary. A committee, composed of two from each congressional district, was appointed by the chair to select permanent officers of the convention, viz.: Samuel Barstow, Wayne; C. H. Van Cleek, Washtenaw; I. P. Christiancy, Monroe; G. W. Burchard, Hillsdale; Lovell Moore, Kent; James W. Hill, Calhoun; Henry W. Lord, Oakland, and Newell Avery, St. Clair.

The city hall being wholly inadequate to contain the convention, it adjourned to a beautiful oak grove adjacent to Jackson. On coming to order there, the convention was addressed by Rev. A. St. Clair, Rev. Mr. Cook, and Prof. Haven. The committee on officers then reported the following, which was adopted: president, D. S. Walbridge, Kalamazoo; vice-presidents, F. C. Beaman, Lenawee; Col. Oliver Johnson, Monroe; Rudolph Diepenbeck, Wayne; Thomas Curtis, Oakland; C. T. Gorham, Calhoun; Dr. Plin Power, Wayne; Emanuel Mason, Washtenaw; Charles Draper, Oakland; Geo. Winslow, Kalamazoo; Norman Little, Saginaw; John McKinney, Van Buren, and W. W. Murphy, Hillsdale: and secretaries, Jeremiah Van Renselaer, Detroit; J. F. Conover, Wayne; A. B. Turner, Kent; G. A. Fitch, Kalamazoo; C. M. Croswell, Lenawee; J. W. Sandborn, St. Clair; and J. B. Wharton, Hillsdale.

Then on motion a committee of sixteen, composed of four from each congressional district, was chosen to draw up and report to the convention a platform of principles for their action, consisting of :

First District—Jacob M. Howard, Wayne; Austin Blair, Jackson; Donald McIntyre, Washtenaw, and John Hilsendegen, Wayne.

Second District—Charles Noble, Monroe; Alfred H. Metcalf, St. Joseph; John W. Turner, Branch, and Levi Baxter, Hillsdale.

Third District—Marsh Giddings, Kalamazoo; Erastus Hussey, Calhoun; Albert Williams, Ionia, and John McKinney, Van Buren.

Fourth District—Charles Draper, J. E. Simmonds, Z. B. Knight, each Oakland, and M. L. Higgins, Genesee.

While the committee on platform was absent, which was some considerable time, the convention was addressed by Hon. K. S. Bingham, Hon. Z. Chandler, General William T. Howell, Rev. C. C. Foote, Rev. James McBride, Rev. A. St. Clair, Rev. Mr. Foster and Lewis Clark, the latter then being a fugitive slave, whose appearance upon the stand created great excitement. He was white as most men, had an honest, open countenance, and was said to be the original George Harris of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

The committee on platform withdrew from the convention to a point some fifteen to twenty rods from it, in a south or southerly direction, in the same grove. The day was beautiful, and that temple of nature was then decked in all its most fascinating attire, as if in anticipation and approval of the pure and noble work then and there to be done. Mr. Howard was at once elected chairman, and soon thereafter submitted an elaborate draft of a platform, written by him before that day, for the consideration of the committee. Mr. Hussey, also, likewise submitted one, evidently before that day prepared and much less voluminous. None other was offered; and that of Mr. Howard being preferred to that of Mr. Hussey, and with no important change, was finally unanimously adopted by the committee; Mr. Howard, however, had left a blank in his to be filled with such name for the new party as the committee should agree upon. Then came suggestions of names from several members of the committee; that of "Republican" (with no prefix or suffix, as several were proposed,) being finally heartily

adopted. And among the things I distinctly remember is the fact that no member of the committee favored so christening this new party, because some few gentlemen at some ephemeral gathering in some locality had organized a club, or something of that sort, and adopted that name; nor did any one of them seem to have heard of any such event, so they could not have been influenced by any such happening, if any there had been, nothing being said as to outside advice as to platform or name, except only what was said by Mr. Howard, who informed the committee that gentlemen East had been corresponded with as to the formation of a new party that would be reliably opposed to slavery and the name it should bear, and mentioned only the name of Horace Greeley as one of those so corresponded with; and that he (Greeley), being advised of this convention and its object, had advised "Republican" as one that would, as he believed, be most generally acceptable to the opponents of the slave power. The committee fully and keenly realized that a great and grave responsibility rested upon them and deliberated accordingly. So much time did they take therefor that several gentlemen from the convention called to learn when they would be ready to report, Hon. Mr. Chandler and Joseph Warren, editor and part owner of the *Detroit Tribune*, being of them. Finally, and late in the afternoon, the platform and name being agreed upon, the committee, through their chairman, Mr. Howard, made their report to the convention, he reading it with much spirit and emphasis, it being received with much enthusiasm and adopted with thunderous tone; and, verily, in the light of subsequent events, how does that platform read to-day but as the encouraging and lofty inspiration of holy prophecy? Read it! Immediately thereafter, the platform and action thereon by the convention being eminently satisfactory to the committee of sixteen, appointed at the Kalamazoo Free Democratic mass convention, June 21st of that year, with all due authority for such purpose, came upon the stage and through their chairman, Hon. I. P. Christiancy, withdrew their organization and State ticket made at Jackson February 22d preceding, which withdrawal, it being avowedly done in the interest of this Jackson convention, was received with rapturous delight and applause.

A committee of ninety-two gentlemen, being three from each of the thirty-two senatorial districts in the State, so far as represented, was then appointed (the writer hereof being one of them) with power to nominate candidates for State officers, to be reported to the convention for ratification or rejection; the convention then, it being late in the afternoon, adjourned from under the oaks till evening, to then meet again in the city hall; the convention there assembled accordingly. At this evening meeting a State central committee was appointed, consisting of nine persons, being two from each congressional district, with one at large added as chairman. Also Hon. Austin Blair called up the two last resolutions now appearing in the platform, relating to State policy, which he had submitted to the convention as a minority report, and they were heartily adopted. Relating strictly to State matters as they did, the committee on platform concluded to refer them to the convention without advice from them, preferring to content themselves with only those of National concern, and which had especially induced the calling of this convention.

The committee on nominations held its meeting in the court house early in the evening, and they taking considerable time, the convention, among other things, listened to speeches made by Hon. Austin Blair, H. K. Clark, Esq., Hon. I. P. Christiancy, Dr. Curtis and Mr. Steel, at which time the committee on nominations came in with its report, the convention excitedly rising to its feet to hear it, and when heard adopting it with cheers and shouts and all kinds of demonstrations of approbation, satisfaction and joy, the ticket being as follows :

Governor—Kinsley S. Bingham, Livingston.

Lieutenant-Governor—George A. Coe, Branch.

Secretary of State—John McKinney, Van Buren.

State Treasurer—Silas M. Holmes, Wayne.

Attorney-General—Jacob M. Howard,* Wayne.

Auditor-General—Whitney Jones, Ingham.

Commissioner of Land Office—Seymore B. Treadwell, Jackson.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Ira Mayhew, Monroe.

Member of Board of Education—John R. Kellogg, Allegan; (to fill vacancy) Hiram L. Miller, Saginaw.

* Mr. Howard being a member of this committee, it is due to him to say that he vigorously objected to his nomination, but finally reluctantly yielded to the persistency of the committee,

Messrs. Bingham, Holmes and Treadwell having been on the Free Democratic ticket that was withdrawn, as stated, for the same offices respectively.

The business of the convention being thus completed, it then being well towards midnight, it adjourned without day, its action, as indicated, wholly marked out by themselves in all respects, being characterized by originality, perfect harmony, purity of motive, honorable conduct, admirable courage, devotion to the right, lofty patriotism and hatred of all wrong; the convention thereby commending itself with such force to the electors of other States of similar views and purposes, that they became an example to them, both as to platform and name, which they, in one State after another, rapidly and earnestly adopted; they all, two years later, largely under Michigan's lead, rising into a National Republican party of grand proportions as well.

But no history of the Jackson convention would be complete did it not give Joseph Warren, of Detroit, as compared with others there, superlative credit for it, he working long and vigilantly to induce it, all correspondence with Mr. Greeley being carried on by him, though only some four letters passed between them. He, as did Mr. Greeley, knew the Whig party had survived its usefulness, and should now, under some new name and organization and united with others, be put to some important and patriotic work again. The great opportunity had come, and wisely was it improved. And may Joseph Warren's name ever shine brightly amidst those of his immortal compeers.

The Whigs of the State were very generally in strong sympathy with the Jackson convention, and favored a union with the Republicans, and so much so that their State delegated convention, held at Marshall, October 4th, of that year, after adopting strong resolutions denouncing the Kansas-Nebraska act and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, then adjourned without nominating any State ticket, which action forever ended the life of that party in this State, and cleared the Michigan field for a fair battle between the Republican and Democratic parties, the former being grandly victorious. Thus, in Michigan, the Republican party, from that time, became a political "fixture" and has remained so

to this date. And made up of such noble men as the first Jackson convention was it is no wonder that so many of them, who were then there, rose to such eminence that their renown o'erleaped State lines and, as to several of them, crossed those of the Nation as well. Indeed, for the State, Nation and themselves, as well as for the highest type of civilization, they builded at Jackson, on that memorable day, better than they knew, and to-day the great American people are fortunately basking in the fruition of the work then and there begun, each, so to express it, his own lord and master, with none to molest or make afraid, slavery being wiped out forever and the Union saved. But of those immortal builders, assembled there "under the oaks" more than forty years ago, nearly all are now gone hence; but nevertheless, we may rest assured that their shades will ever look down and watch over the State and Nation they loved and served so well, while the great Republican party, standing strong and grand, has none to fear, unless it be God and enemies within.

PLATFORM OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES AS ADOPTED AT JACKSON, MICHIGAN, JULY 6, 1854.*

The committee on resolutions, through the chair, Hon. Jacob M. Howard, reported the following:

The freemen of Michigan assembled in convention in pursuance of a spontaneous call, emanating from various parts of the State, to consider upon the measures which duty demands of us as citizens of a free State to take in reference to late acts of Congress on the subject of slavery and its anticipated further extension, do

Resolve, That the institution of slavery, except in punishment of crime, is a great moral, social, and political evil; that it was so regarded by the fathers of the republic, the founders and best friends of the Union, by the heroes and sages of the Revolution who contemplated and intended its gradual and peaceful extinction, as an element hostile to the liberties for which they toiled; that its history in the United States, the

*Because of the unusual length of these resolutions, it was at first thought best to publish excerpts only, but a second reading of this remarkable document, second only in importance to the immortal Declaration of 1776, forced the conclusion that it must on no account be left out of this History, where it should be prominently recorded to be read by the present and future generations of Americans, who can but marvel that such a document should be necessary in a Nation that, nearly a century before, had declared to the world that "*All men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.*"

experience of men best acquainted with its workings, the dispassionate confession of those who are interested in it; its tendency to relax the vigor of industry and enterprise inherent in the white man; the very surface of the earth where it subsists; the vices and immoralities which are its natural growth; the stringent police, often wanting in humanity and speaking to the sentiments of every generous heart, which it demands; the danger it has already wrought and the future danger which it portends to the security of the Union and our constitutional liberties—all incontestably prove it to be such evil. Surely that institution is not to be strengthened or encouraged against which Washington, the calmest and wisest of our Nation, bore unequivocal testimony; to which Jefferson, filled with a love of liberty, exclaimed: "Can the liberties of a nation be ever thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that their liberties are THE GIFT OF GOD? That they are not to be violated but with His wrath? Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that His justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature and nationality means only a revolution of the wheel of fortune; an exchange of situation is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take sides with us in such a contest!" And as to which another eminent patriot in Virginia, at the close of the Revolution, also exclaimed: "Had we turned our eyes inwardly when we supplicated the Father of Mercies to aid the injured and oppressed, when we invoked the Author of Righteousness to attest the purity of our motives and the justice of our cause, and implored the God of battles to aid our exertions in its defense, should we not have stood more self-convicted than the contrite publican?" We believe these sentiments to be as true now as they were then.

Resolved, That slavery is a violation of the rights of man as man; that the law of nature, which is the law of liberty, gives to no man rights superior to those of another; that God and nature have secured to each individual the inalienable right of equality, any violation of which must be the result of superior force; and that slavery, therefore, is perpetual war upon its victims; that whether we regard the institution as first originating in captures made in war, or the subjection of the debtor as the slave of his creditor, or the forcible seizure and sale of children by their parents or subjects by their king, and whether it be viewed in this country as a "necessary evil" or otherwise, we find it to be, like imprisonment for debt, but a relic of barbarism as well as an element of weakness in the midst of the state, inviting the

attack of external enemies, and ceaseless cause of internal apprehension and alarm. Such are the lessons taught us, not only by the histories of other commonwealths, but by that of our own beloved country.

Resolved, That the history of the formation of the Constitution, and particularly the enactment of the ordinance of July 13, 1787, prohibiting slavery north of the Ohio, abundantly shows it to have been the purpose of our fathers not to promote but to prevent the spread of slavery. And we, reverencing their memories and cherishing free republican faith as our richest inheritance, which we vow, at whatever expense, to defend, thus publicly proclaim our determination to oppose by all powerful and honorable means in our power, now and henceforth, all attempts, direct or indirect, to extend slavery in this country, or permit it to extend into any region or locality in which it does not now exist by positive law, or to admit new slave States into the Union.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States gives to Congress full and complete power for the municipal government of the Territories thereof, a power which from its nature cannot be either alienated or abdicated without yielding up to the Territory an absolute political independence, which involves an absurdity. That the existence of this power necessarily looks to the formation of States to be admitted into the Union; and on the question whether they shall be admitted as *free or slave* States Congress has a right to adopt such prudential and preventive measures as the principles of liberty and the interests of the whole country require. That this question is one of the gravest importance to the free States, inasmuch as the Constitution itself creates an inequality in the apportionment of representatives, greatly to the detriment of the free and to the advantage of the slave States. This question, so vital to the interests of the free States (but which we are told by certain political doctors of modern times is to be treated with utter indifference), is one which we hold it to be our right to *discuss*; which we hold it the duty of Congress in every instance to determine in unequivocal language, and in a manner to prevent the spread of slavery and the increase of unequal representation. In short, we claim that the North is a PARTY TO THE NEW BARGAIN, AND IS ENTITLED TO HAVE A VOICE AND INFLUENCE ITS TERMS. And in view of the ambitious designs of the slave power, we regard the man or the party who would forego this right as untrue to the honor and interest of the North and unworthy of its support.

Resolved. That the repeal of the "*Missouri Compromise*," contained in the recent act of Congress for the creation of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, thus admitting slavery

into a region till then sealed against it by law, equal in extent to the thirteen old States, is an act unprecedented in the history of the country, and one which must engage the earnest and serious attention of every Northern man. And as Northern freemen, independent of all former party ties, we here hold this measure up to the public execration for the following reasons:

That it is a plain departure from the policy of the fathers of the republic in regard to slavery, and a wanton and dangerous frustration of their purposes and their hopes.

That it actually admits, and *was intended to admit*, slavery into said Territories, and thus (to use the words applied by Judge Tucker, of Virginia, to the fathers of that commonwealth) "sows the seeds of an evil which like leprosy hath descended upon their posterity with accumulated rancor, visiting the sins of the fathers upon succeeding generations." That it was sprung upon the country stealthily and by surprise, without necessity, without petition and without previous discussion, thus violating the cardinal principle of republican government, which requires all legislation to accord with the opinions and sentiments of the people.

That on the part of the South it is an open and undisguised breach of faith, as contracted between the North and South in the settlement of the Missouri question in 1820, by which the tranquility of the two sections was restored; a compromise binding upon all honorable men.

That it is also an open violation of the compromise of 1850, by which, for the sake of peace, and to calm the distempered impulse of certain enemies of the Union and at the South, the North accepted and acquiesced in the odious "fugitive slave law" of that year.

That it is also an undisguised and unmanly contempt of the pledge given to the country by the present dominant party at their National convention in 1852, not to "*agitate the subject of slavery in and out of Congress*," being the same convention which nominated Franklin Pierce to the presidency.

That it is greatly injurious to the free States and to the Territories themselves, tending to retard the settlement and to prevent the improvement of the country by means of free labor, and to discourage foreign immigration resorting thither for their homes.

That one of its principal aims is to give to the slave States such a decided and practical preponderance in all measures of government as shall reduce the North, with all her industry, wealth and enterprise, to be the mere province of a few slave-holding oligarchs of the South—to a condition too shameful to be contemplated.

Because, as openly avowed by its Southern friends, it is intended as an entering wedge to the still further augmentation of the slave power by the acquisition of other Territories cursed with the same "leprosy."

Resolved, That the obnoxious measure to which we have alluded ought to be *repealed* and a provision substituted for it prohibiting slavery in said Territories and each of them.

Resolved, That after this gross breach of faith and wanton affront to us as Northern men we hold ourselves absolved from all "*compromises*" except those expressed in the Constitution, for the protection of slavery and slave-owners; that we now demand measures of protection and immunity for ourselves; and among them we demand the REPEAL OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW and an act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That we notice without dismay certain popular indications by slave-holders on the frontier of said Territories of a purpose on their part to prevent by violence the settlement of the country by non-slave-holding men. To the latter we say, Be of good cheer, persevere in the right; remember the Republican motto: "THE NORTH WILL DEFEND YOU."

Resolved, That postponing and suspending all differences with regard to political economy or administrative policy, in view of the imminent danger that Kansas and Nebraska will be grasped by slavery, and a thousand miles of slave soil be thus interposed between the free States of the Atlantic and those of the Pacific, we will act cordially and faithfully in unison to avert and repeal this gigantic wrong and shame.

Resolved, That in view of the necessity of battling for the first principles of republican government, and against the schemes of aristocracy the most revolting and oppressive with which the earth was ever cursed or more debased, we will co-operate and be known as REPUBLICANS until after the contest be determined.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend the calling of a general convention of the free States, and such of the slave-holding States, or portions thereof, as may desire to be there represented, with a view to the adoption of other more extended and effectual measures in resistance to the encroachments of slavery; and that a committee of five persons be appointed to correspond with our friends in other States on the subject.

Resolved, That in relation to domestic affairs of the State, we urge a more economical administration of the government, and a more rigid accountability of the public officers; a speedy payment of the balance of the public debt and the lessening of the amount of taxation; a careful preservation

of the primary school and university funds, and their diligent application to the great objects for which they were created, and also further legislation to prevent the unnecessary or imprudent sale of the lands belonging to the State.

Resolved, That in our opinion the commercial wants require the enactment of a general railroad law, which, while it shall secure the investment and encourage the enterprise of stockholders, shall also guard and protect the rights of the public and of individuals, and that the preparation of such a measure requires the first talents of the State.

CHAPTER XI.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ORGANIZED? TO WHOM DOES THE HONOR BELONG?

THE first question can probably be quite satisfactorily answered; the last can not, for reasons made apparent in preceding articles, and will appear still more prominent as this history proceeds. As stated by Mr. Williams in his article, "Advent of the Republican Party," in the remarkably ble indictment therein embodied against slavery, further elucidated in the Jackson, Michigan, convention, and still further by the encroachment of slave-holders as portrayed by Hon. Henry Sayrs, in his account of the Van Buren administration, all showing the wide-spread discontent that prevailed. This dissatisfied state is made manifest by accounts published of meetings in different States occurring at very nearly the same dates. These conclusively prove that to no one or half dozen persons can be ascribed the honor of originating the Republican party. Citizens in all the Northern States were asking: "What can we do? How can the Nation be relieved of this incubus?" No one man could answer, but unitedly they could, and finally did effectively reply.

The first questions: "Where and when was the Republican party organized?" The reply herein made will prob-

ably decide the question satisfactorily to the great majority of Republicans.

Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin, in the order named, claim the honor. The author has earnestly sought for facts to prove or disprove the claim of each.

E. H. Lewis, a worthy comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic and a member of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, delivered an address before that club on "The history of the organization of the Republican party." In that address he mentions the mass meeting held at Jackson, Michigan, July 6, 1854. At this meeting he says a political organization was *perfected* and the Republican name adopted, and very appropriately adds: "From that day to this the Republicans of Michigan have carried every State election, save one." Mr. Lewis seems unwilling, however, to yield the honor of organization to Michigan, and states that on the 5th of July, 1854, Cassius M. Clay, being in Chicago, invited Dr. Gibbs and others whom he might choose, to meet him at his room in the Tremont House. At this meeting "we (Dr. Gibbs and those he had invited) organized a political party to fight slavery."

"More than three months prior to this," Mr. Lewis goes on to say, "a meeting was held in Ripon, Wisconsin (March 20, 1854), in which the Republican party was formed. But it remains," continues Mr. Lewis, "for an esteemed fellow townsman, Joseph Medill, to divide with John C. Vaughan the honor of being the first man to call a meeting for the purpose of organizing a political party to resist the extension of slavery." On the 12th of March, 1854, a number of men met and organized the Republican party. The meeting lasted until after midnight. Several hours were devoted to a discussion of the name of the party. Salmon P. Chase had written a letter advocating strongly the name, National Republican, and finally, by a vote of seven to five, it was named *National Republican*. Ten or twelve days later at a large meeting held in a small hall, the name and platform of the new party were adopted. This claimed to be the first meeting to organize a new party, held March 12, 1854, with an attendance of twelve persons, after discussion "lasting until after midnight, voted seven to five to adopt the name *National Republican*." Here

we have accounts of three meetings where the Republican party was organized, according to Mr. Lewis.

The number present at the meeting held in Ripon, Wisconsin, March 12th, is not stated; neither how many met Mr. Cassius M. Clay in a room in the Tremont House. The meetings referred to are the only ones, so far as learned, making any claim to the honor of being the organizers of the party, excepting only the Michigan convention, in which every county, representative and congressional district of that great State were represented. For several months preceding the time appointed for holding the convention, through the press and by the circulation of calls signed by prominent citizens, ample arrangements had been made, resulting in the gathering of the many thousands present, including Michigan's most influential men, and some from other States. Its committee of sixteen formulated a platform, embodying in its report the name Republican, without prefix or suffix, and from that day to this that has been its honored title. The new party proceeded at once to business, nominated a full State ticket, and the following November elected it!

Hon. Vice-President Wilson and the best informed politicians of the country, in their writings and speeches, have recognized the fact that the party had its birth and christening "under the oaks" at Jackson. The author has herein presented the evidence of Hon. Albert Williams, one of the committee on resolutions; the only other committeeman known to be living, Hon. Charles Draper, of Pontiac, Michigan, in answer to inquiry says:

"I was one of the sixteen who signed the preamble and resolutions at Jackson; I have no doubt Michigan is entitled to the honor of having founded the Republican party, whatever other counties or States may assert. A grave contest had arisen as to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and whether slavery should be established in a Territory once declared free. The State convention was called, composed of citizens who were in favor of preserving the Territory from the contamination of American slavery as decreed by the ordinance of 1787.

"There were many present who until this time had belonged to the Democratic party, now disgusted with its conduct and its subserviency to the slave power. The convention met; it was indeed an outpouring of the people. Not

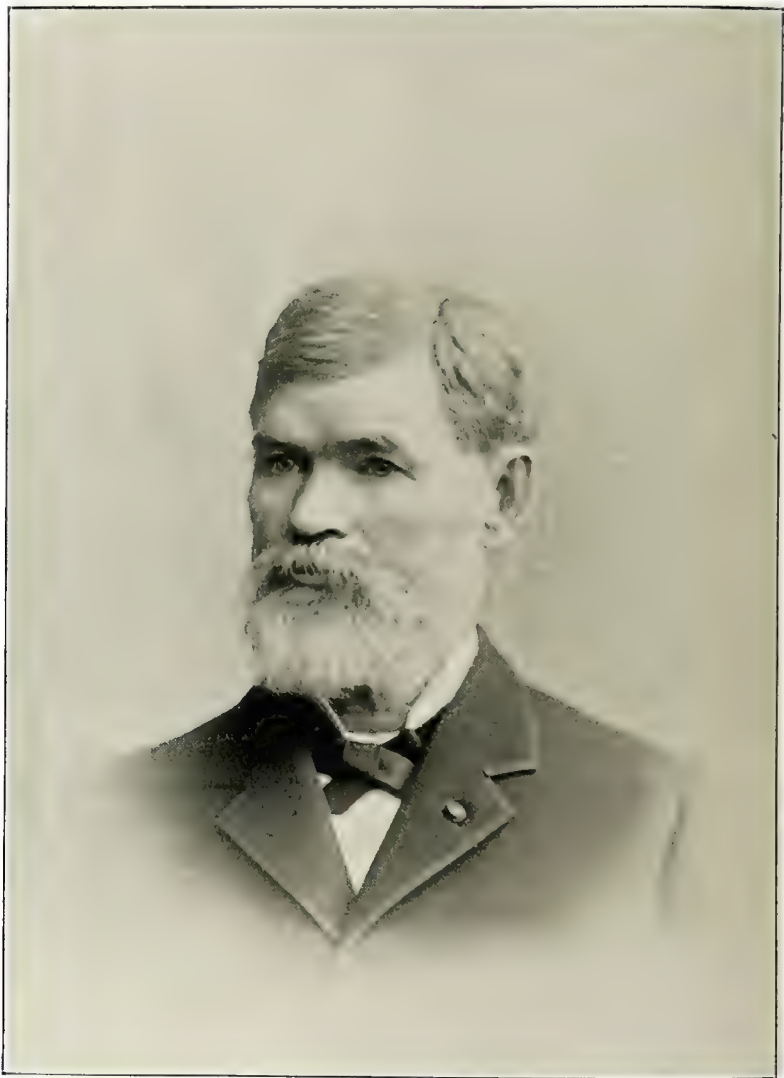
a particle of Bourbon Democracy about it, and then and there the grand old party was organized and christened '*The Republican Party*.'

"Other States soon followed suit, but Michigan organized the party, and gave its name, and an honorable and honored name it is, and will remain so forever, traitors, rebels and apologists for human bondage to the contrary notwithstanding. The only serious discussion we had was whether it should adopt the platform furnished and presented by Hon. Jacob M. Howard, or one presented by Judge Christiancy, and the name of the party. Mr. Howard's platform was preferred and finally unanimously adopted. After some discussion the name as above was also adopted, and has ever since been known and I hope will be to the end of time.

"There was no sham about that convention. I am a Republican from principle and not because of love of pelf or power; and as I ask nothing from those in power, you can rely on the statements made in regard to the early history of the party to which we have both belonged for so many years."

The author, a resident of the State of Michigan at the time of the meeting of the Jackson convention, and hence might be supposed to be in sympathy with the claim of the Republicans for the honor of originating that party, which has not to his knowledge been questioned until quite lately, in recording the evidence, has endeavored to do so impartially.

The lesser meetings held in the several places mentioned, where there was no agreement as to name, where no declaration of principles was made, and no system or method of action for the future provided for, can illy compete with the orderly, methodical action of the immense convention in Michigan, to which by general consensus of opinion has been awarded the honor claimed.



HON. C. H. GATCH.

Ex-member Iowa State Senate, member Des Moines Tippecanoe Club, author of chapter commencing on next page, delegate to the First National Republican Convention.

CHAPTER XII.

FIRST NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

PHILADELPHIA, 1856.

THE National Republican convention that assembled in Music Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, June 17, 1856, represented the greatest revolution that has occurred in the history of political parties in this country. The Whig party was swept out of existence. The Democratic party, scathed as by lightning, and surviving only as the apologist of slavery, was soon after swept from power, and for a quarter of a century remained under the ban of popular condemnation. Section was arrayed against section, and the country was brought face to face with the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery and the "impending crisis" of civil war. A largely attended informal meeting of delegates from several of the States, held at Pittsburgh in the preceding February, had appointed a National executive committee and recommended the calling of a convention at that time and place for the nomination of Republican candidates for president and vice-president. The call was "To the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions," who were "opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise, to the policy of the present administration, to the extension of slavery into the Territories; in favor of the admission of Kansas as a free State, and of restoring the action of the federal government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson." Among those who took part in the proceedings of the convention as delegates or otherwise, and who were already more or less distinguished, or have since become so, were the following:

Maine—Governor Edward Kent and James G. Blaine, the Henry Clay of the Republican party. *Pennsylvania*—David L. Wilmot, of "Wilmot Proviso" notoriety, and afterward

United States senator; Governor Joseph Ritner, Thaddeus Stevens, Henry C. Cary, the noted political economist; and Passmore Williamson, who enjoyed temporary celebrity on account of having been committed for contempt by Judge Kane, of Philadelphia, in a proceeding under the fugitive slave law. *Connecticut*—Governor C. F. Cleveland and Benjamin Silliman, the eminent scientist. *Ohio*—Judge Rufus P. Spaulding, William Denison, Jr., afterward governor; Judge Alphonso Taft, afterward secretary of war and attorney-general under President Grant; Judge George H. Hoadley, afterward governor; Judge Josiah Scott, afterward judge of the supreme court of the State; Judge Noah H. Swayne, afterward justice of the supreme court of the United States; and Joshua R. Giddings. *Michigan*—Zachariah Chandler and Isaac P. Christiancy, afterward United States senators. *Illinois*—Owen Lovejoy, brother of Elijah Lovejoy, who was mobbed, murdered and his press destroyed at Alton, Illinois, on account of his extreme anti-slavery views; and John M. Palmer, afterward governor. *Indiana*—Colonel Henry S. Lane, president of the convention; and Caleb B. Smith, afterward a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet. *New York*—Reuben E. Fenton, afterward governor; Preston King, afterward United States senator; Governor G. W. Patterson, Moses H. Grinnell, a merchant prince; General James Watson Webb, the noted journalist; Robert Emmet, a descendant of the Irish patriot of the same name; and E. D. Morgan, chairman of the National executive committee, and afterward governor. *Massachusetts*—Henry S. Wilson, afterward United States senator; and Charles Francis Adams, Free Soil candidate for vice-president in 1848 and minister to England under Mr. Lincoln. *Kansas*—General Samuel C. Pomeroy, afterward United States senator. *Minnesota*—Alexander Ramsay, afterward governor, United States senator and secretary of war under President Hayes. *Iowa*—J. B. Howell, afterward United States senator; Judge Francis Springer, and Fitz Henry Warren, afterward first assistant postmaster-general under President Lincoln. *New Hampshire*—John P. Hale, Free Soil candidate for president in 1852, and afterward United States senator. *Maryland*—Francis P. Blair, Sr., a

widely known journalist, a Jackson Democrat, and president of the preceding February convention at Pittsburgh.

The convention stood for a great popular uprising, in earnest protest against the long continued and no longer tolerable encroachments of the slave power. The spirit of resistance to these encroachments had spread like a contagion throughout the North, and was the prevailing spirit of the convention. Its members, sent charged with a high and sacred duty, came courageously intent on performing it. The convention speeches had an unmistakably revolutionary ring, and were full of the spirit of the new declaration of independence. The fearless and determined spirit of the convention reflected the depth and indignation of popular feeling, and was itself reflected and can best be described in the language of some of the principal speakers. On being called to order by E. D. Morgan, chairman of the executive committee, Robert Emmet, an old-line Democrat, was chosen chairman, and in his address to the convention among other things said :

"We are here for noble and high and holy purposes. They may call us 'Black Republicans' and 'Negro Worshipers.' They may say that we mean to concentrate and gather under our wings all the odds and ends of parties—all the isms of the day. Be it so. Let them come to us with all their *isms*. We will merge them all in that great *ism*, *patriotism*.

"Are we to be paralyzed in the free States by those slaveholders wielding all the power in the country, filling up every office, sending in their man invariably for president, making their men our judges, sending their nominees away as our foreign ministers, and, when we remonstrate, telling us: 'Yes, doughfaces, we are doing that; we will do that; we intend, if you rebel, to subdue you—to crush you out.'"

Referring to the letter of acceptance of Mr. Buchanan, who had been nominated as the Democratic presidential candidate a few weeks previously at Cincinnati, he said:

"He acknowledges that he is no longer James Buchanan, a free agent, with the right of expressing whatever will or opinion he may have of his own; but is bound to the platform, chained to the Juggernaut of slavery, to be dragged headlong by it."

Colonel Lane, addressing the convention as its permanent president, said :

"They call the men of the North 'abolitionists.' If to sympathize with the freemen of Kansas, and to oppose the acts of the men from Missouri who have invaded that Territory is abolitionism, they may write 'abolitionist' in letters of living light all over me, from the crown of my head to the soles of my feet; and when I am dead they may write 'abolitionist' on my tombstone."

Caleb B. Smith said:

"This party was obviously brought together for no ordinary purpose. A nation's welfare and continued existence depends upon its patriotism. The man must indeed be insensible who cannot see the dark cloud which overhangs the horizon of our country. I would be the last man to favor a party based on sectional issues, but there never was a party since the days of Washington so National as this, for its object is to preserve and extend freedom, and is not freedom National?"

Owen Lovejoy said:

"Heretofore this country has been ruled by two hundred and fifty thousand slave-holders, and the North has bowed down like an elephant to receive an ass' load, and staggered under their lash. Will it longer submit? We are preparing for a stern though bloodless conflict, and slavery in this struggle must go over the precipice."

Henry S. Wilson said:

"Civil war rages beyond the Missouri. This administration of Franklin Pierce has forced that war upon us. Franklin Pierce went to the Cincinnati convention with the light of the burning dwellings of Kansas flashing upon his brazen brow. He went there with the blood of the murdered freemen of Kansas dripping from his polluted hands. It spewed him out, and he has gone down beneath the withering scorn and contempt of the American people.

"Our brethren who went out with us to carry free institutions beyond the Missouri are being murdered for loving liberty. A senator of a sovereign State on the floor of Congress, for denouncing the crime against Kansas, has been stricken senseless on the floor of the American Senate. We are not only fighting to save Kansas, to make a free State beyond the Missouri, but we are fighting to vindicate freedom of speech in the National Congress."

John P. Hale said:

"This convention is not assembled to say whether the Union shall be preserved, but whether being preserved it shall be a blessing to the people, or a scorn and a hissing the world over. We are living in the harvest time of proslavery Democracy. They have sown their seeds; they have

germinated, budded, blossomed, borne fruit; and now the historian is writing his history in the blood of our fellow-citizens on the plains of Kansas. * * * There is one glorious feature in this campaign, and that is, we fight it above-board. We have got out of the bushes. We will have no more bush-fighting. We have had, with the blessing of Providence, the prayer of the old Grecian warrior answered in our favor. When an unnatural mist came over him he poured forth the whole energy of his warlike nature in one fervent supplication:

"Oh, God! dispel these clouds; the light of heaven restore;
Give me to see, and Ajax asks no more."

After prayer by the Reverend Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, and the appointment of a committee on credentials, the convention adopted a resolution offered by Mr. Wilmot, providing for a committee consisting of one member from each State and Territory to prepare and report a platform, and requiring the same to be reported before any ballot be taken for candidates for president and vice-president. A resolution reported by the committee on credentials and adopted by the convention, provided that in the nomination of candidates, Kansas should be "considered for this purpose as a State with the same electoral vote as any other State entitled to only one representative in Congress." A delegation representing the so called "council of one hundred," radical Democrats of New York who had seceded from that party, was received with great enthusiasm and admitted as honorary members of the convention. On some suggestion by a delegate relative to a "two-thirds rule," the president of the convention said the report of the committee on rules was silent on the subject, "but he supposed *Republicans* were willing to abide by the will of the *majority*." The report of the platform committee, of which Mr. Wilmot was chairman, welcomed to the party all who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the extension of slavery into the Territories, and who favored the admission of Kansas as a free State; demanded prohibition of slavery in all of the Territories of the United States, and denied the authority of Congress or of the Territorial legislature to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory, freedom being the public law of the public domain under the

Constitution. The following is the resolution so often referred to relative to the "twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery:"

"*Resolved*, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government; and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the imperative duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery."

Mr. Wilson, in his speech to the convention, having referred to the principles of the new party as "free speech, a free press, free soil, free Kansas," a voice called out, "and *Freemont*." Afterwards, introducing the names of the candidates, he referred to them as "the bold, gallant Fremont," "the learned McLean," "the first man who led us to victory," referring to Banks' successful contest for the speakership of Congress; "Salmon P. Chase, one of the foremost men of the republic;" "William H. Seward, the foremost statesman of America." According to the official report of the proceedings, the mention of Fremont's name was followed with enthusiastic cheering; that of McLean with "three cheers for McLean" and "loud and long cheering," followed by a voice, "Three cheers for Fremont," and in response "an overwhelming shout that almost made the building shake." The name of Banks elicited a call for "three cheers for Banks," followed by "loud cheering;" that of Chase called out "great cheering." At the mention of the name of Seward, "three bursts of frantic cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, etc.; the whole assemblage rising *en masse* prevented the speaker from proceeding for several minutes."

General Webb, counseling the convention not to act hastily or inconsiderately, said:

"I ask of you to bear in mind what it is that assembles together a convention here, the like of which has never before been witnessed in our country. From the time the convention assembled in the constitutional hall here—that convention that declared us a free people—there never has been such a convention assembled for such a purpose or in such a crisis. The work that they did we are sent here to perpetuate."

Before the balloting for candidates began, Judge Spaulding, in the exercise of a discretion confided in him by Judge

McLean in a letter which was read to the convention, withdrew that gentleman's name, and Mr. Mitchell, in a letter from Mr. Chase, which was also read to the convention, authorized in his discretion to do so, withdrew that gentleman's name. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, referring to the withdrawal of the name of Judge McLean, said: "The only name that could have saved Pennsylvania has been withdrawn." Mr. Seward's name was also withdrawn. The withdrawal of the name of Judge McLean was recalled. The result of an informal ballot was: Fremont, three hundred and fifty-nine votes; McLean, one hundred and ninety votes; Banks, one vote; Sumner, two votes; Seward, one vote. On the first formal ballot Fremont had five hundred and twenty votes, McLean thirty-seven votes, and Seward one vote. On motion of General Webb the nomination of Fremont was made unanimous, and "a scene of wild and boundless enthusiasm prevailed, baffling all description."

The three leading candidates named for the vice-presidency were William L. Dayton, of New Jersey; Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts. On an informal ballot Dayton received two hundred and fifty-three votes, Lincoln one hundred and ten votes, and Banks forty-six votes. On the first formal ballot Dayton received five hundred and twenty-three votes, Lincoln twenty votes, and Banks six votes. The nomination of Dayton was made unanimous and the whole convention rose and gave nine hearty cheers.

Mr. Allison, of Pennsylvania, in presenting Mr. Lincoln's name said: "I know him to be the prince of good fellows and an old Whig." Colonel Archer, of Illinois, said: "I know him to be as pure a patriot as ever lived;" and in reply to the question of Judge Spaulding, of Ohio, "Can he fight?" he answered with emphasis: "Yes. Have I not told you that he was born in Kentucky? He's strong mentally — he's strong physically — he is strong every way."

The party previously known as "Know-Nothings," now calling themselves Americans, nominated ex-President Fillmore, of New York, for president, and Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, for vice-president.

It was not to be expected that a new party would be successful in its first National contest, but Fremont proved a very popular candidate, carrying all of the Northern States except Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Indiana, Illinois and California. The popular vote stood: Buchanan, one million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-nine; Fremont, one million three hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and sixty-four, and Fillmore, eight hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and thirty-four.



JOHN C. FREMONT.

First Republican Candidate for President, nominated at Philadelphia June 17, 1856—
At the election received one hundred and fourteen electoral votes,
James Buchanan one hundred and seventy-four.

JOHN CHARLES FREMONT,

AN AMERICAN explorer and soldier, born in Savannah, Georgia, January 21, 1813. At the age of fifteen, John Charles entered the junior class of Charlestown College. For some time he stood high, and made remarkable attainments in mathematics, but his inattention and frequent absences at length caused his expulsion. After this he obtained employment as a private teacher of mathematics, and took charge at the same time of an evening school. In 1833 he became teacher of mathematics on board of the sloop-of-war Natchez, then in port of Charleston, from which she sailed on a cruise to the coast of South America.

The Republican National convention, which met at Philadelphia June 17, 1856, nominated him for the presidency by a vote of three hundred and fifty-nine to one hundred and ninety-six for John McLean, on an informal ballot. On the first formal ballot Fremont was unanimously nominated. He accepted the nomination in a letter dated July 8, 1856, in which he expressed himself strongly against the extension of slavery and in favor of free labor. A few days after the Philadelphia convention adjourned a National American convention at New York also nominated him for the presidency. He accepted their support in a letter dated June 30th, in which he referred them for an exposition of his views to his forthcoming letter accepting the Republican nomination. After a most spirited and exciting contest, the presidential election resulted in the choice of Mr. Buchanan by one hundred and seventy-four electoral votes from nineteen States, while Fremont received one hundred and fourteen votes from eleven States, including the six New England States, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Soon after the breaking out of the civil war he was made a major general, and assigned to the command of the western district. On August 31, 1861, he issued an order emancipating the slaves of those in his district who were in arms against the United States, which was annulled by the president as unauthorized and premature, and he was relieved from his command November 2nd. Three months later he was appointed commander of the mountain district of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. He fought on June 8, 1862, an indecisive battle against General Jackson at Cross Keys; and shortly afterward, on Pope being appointed to the command of the army of Virginia, Fremont declined to serve under an officer whom he ranked and sent in his resignation, which was accepted by the president. He took no further part in the war.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOURTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(For Portrait, see Frontispiece.)

THE continued and increasing agitation of the slavery question worked greatly to the injury of the Whig party, weakening it in the South and thinning its ranks in the North by the great numbers leaving to unite with opponents to the further extension of slave territory. The treachery of John Tyler to his party, and now to the burden of the Whigs of the North was added the yielding of Mr. Fillmore to the behests of the slave-holders' demands by his approval of the fugitive slave laws. These conditions made it comparatively easy to elect Franklin Pierce. Mr. Pierce was one of the most popular Democrats of New England; few men excelled him in oratory. His nomination was unexpected, but proved to be immensely popular, receiving two hundred and fifty-four electoral votes. General Scott, the Whig candidate, the nominee of that once most powerful party, receiving only forty-two votes. Through Millard Fillmore's act approving the compromise measures, that party had received its death blow.

Mr. Pierce appointed an eminently able cabinet. Robert McClelland of Michigan, his secretary of the interior, formerly governor of Michigan, now over ninety years of age, is still living. The president, himself a Northern man, notwithstanding the great unpopularity of the fugitive slave law even among Democrats in the North, in a special message maintained its constitutionality, denounced slavery agitation, and hoped that "no sectional or ambitious or fanatical excitement might again threaten the durability of our institutions or obscure the light of our prosperity."

Aside from the slavery question, the administration of Mr. Pierce was a creditable one. It was during his administration that Stephen A. Douglas, in his anxiety for the presidency, made the great mistake of his life by the introduction of his bill to organize the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, permitting slavery north of the parallel of 36° 30' where it had been excluded by the Missouri compromise of 1820. Notwithstanding the most determined opposition to the measure, it was passed by Congress and approved by the president; then commenced the war in Kansas. In the conflict freedom proved stronger than slavery. "Ever the right comes uppermost, and ever is justice done," is not always a truthful sentiment, but in this case, for once at least, it proved correct; Kansas, Nebraska, and every foot of American soil is now free.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

FIFTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(For Portrait, see Frontispiece)

WAS born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. His father, of the same name, was an Irishman who had eight years before emigrated from Donegal, and had become a well-to-do farmer. The son completed his education at Dickinson college, Carlisle, and took his degree in 1809. He then applied himself to the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1812, and settled at Lancaster in Pennsylvania.

In the great struggle between President Jackson and the party headed by Mr. Calhoun, Buchanan warmly defended the president and his claims. In the first years of the movement against slavery he saw the large results which were likely to follow, and desired to suppress the agitation in its infancy, and this by suppressing the discussion of the subject in Congress. He advocated the recognition by Congress of the independence of Texas, and at a later time its annexation. During the presidency of Van Buren, Buchanan greatly distinguished himself in support of the principal measures of the government—the establishment of an independent treasury. In 1845 he was appointed secretary of State under President Polk; and at the close of his term of office in 1849, he retired into private life. But four years later he accepted from President Pierce the post of United States minister to Great Britain.

He returned from England in 1856, and the same year was nominated as Democratic candidate to the presidential chair. For a short time there seemed to be ground for hope that political passions and excitement would subside. But this hope was soon found to be fallacious. The troubles in Kansas and the large questions involved in them gave rise to new discussions and division. The president gave his support to the pro-slavery party, and dissensions grew during his administration to such an extent that disruption and war between North and South followed the election of his successor, President Lincoln. From the close of his administration in 1860 till his death Buchanan led a retired life. He died at Wheatland in Pennsylvania, June 1, 1868. Two years before his death he published an account of his administration.

Had Mr. Buchanan followed in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, General Jackson, and said to the rebels of 1860, as did "Old Hickory" to Calhoun in 1832, "The Union must, and, by the Eternal, shall be preserved," the war that followed might probably have been avoided.



HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE.

HARRIET ELIZABETH BEECHER STOWE.

AUTHOR OF UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

MRS. STOWE, daughter of Rev. Lyman Beecher, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 14, 1812, and at the time of the writing of this History is still living; now over eighty years of age. A few years ago, by reason of very poor health, for a time her intellect seemed to be failing, but with improved health her intellectual powers have been restored and it is said she now converses with much of her native brilliancy and force.

Mrs. Stowe seems to have appeared on life's stage of action in America in answer to a demand as imperative as that of Washington, Lincoln and Grant. No other one instrumentality accomplished more for the destruction of slavery than did the work that has rendered her name immortal, "Uncle Tom's Cabin." This history of the downfall of slavery, carrying with it to ruin the political parties that upheld the system, would be incomplete with Harriet Beecher Stowe and her great work left out.

In January, 1836, she married Mr. Stowe. During her residence in Cincinnati she frequently visited the slave States, and acquired the minute knowledge of Southern life that was so conspicuously displayed in her subsequent writings. Fugitive slaves were frequently sheltered in her house and assisted by her husband and brothers to escape to Canada. During the riots in 1836, when James G. Birney's press was destroyed and free negroes were hunted like wild beasts through the streets of Cincinnati, only the distance from the city and the depths of mud saved Lane Seminary and the yankee abolitionists at Walnut Hill from a like fate. Many a night Mrs. Stowe sank into uneasy slumber, expecting to be roused by the howlings of an angry mob, led by the agents of exasperated and desperate slave-holders. In 1850 she removed with her husband and family to Brunswick, Maine, where the former had just been called to a professorship in Bowdoin. It was at the height of the excitement caused by the passage of the fugitive slave law. It seemed to her as if slavery were about to extend itself over the free States. She conversed with many benevolent, tender-hearted, Christian men

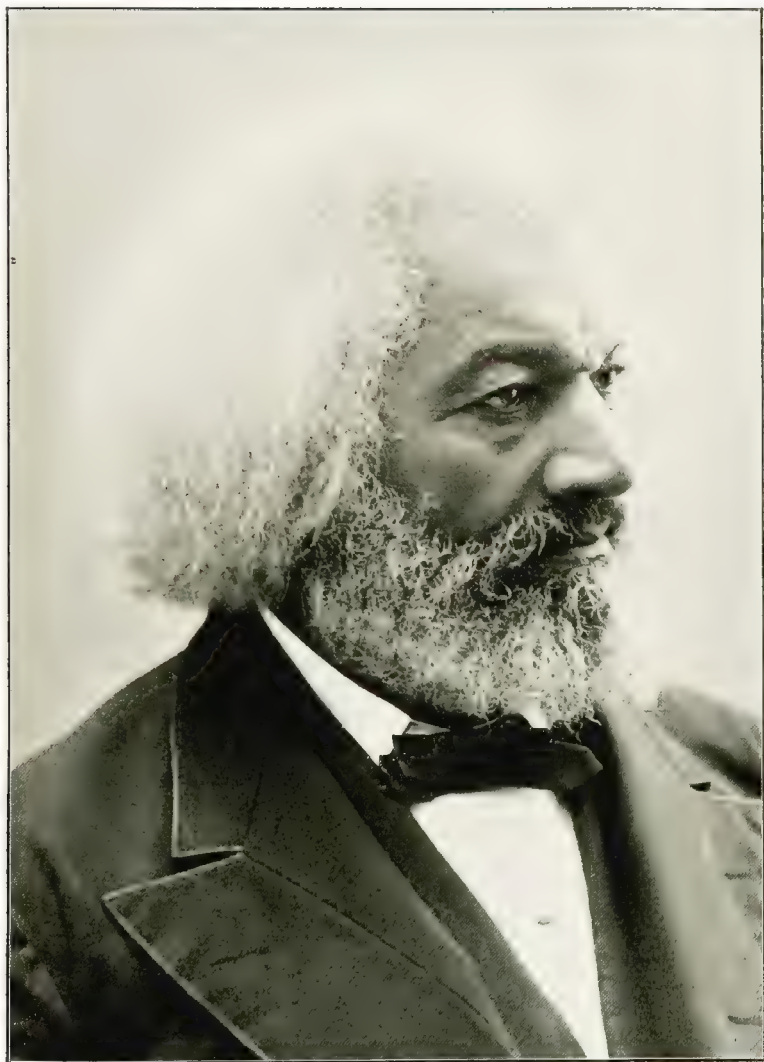
and women, who were blind and deaf to all arguments against it, and she concluded that it was because they did not realize what slavery meant. She determined, if possible, to make them realize it, and, as a result of this determination, wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin, or Life Among the Lowly." Neither Mrs. Stowe nor any of her friends had the least conception of the future that awaited her book. She was herself very despondent. It does not seem to have been very widely read when it appeared in the *National Era*, at Washington, D. C., from June, 1851, till April, 1852, before it was issued in book form (Boston, 1852). Mrs. Stowe says: "It seemed to me that there was no hope; that nobody would hear; that nobody would read; nobody would pity; that this frightful system which had pursued its victims into the free States, might at last threaten them even in Canada." Nevertheless, nearly five hundred thousand copies of this work were sold in the United States alone in the five years following its publication. George Sand has paid the following tribute to the genius of Mrs. Stowe: "I cannot say she has talent as one understands it in the world of letters, but she has genius as humanity feels the need of genius—the genius of goodness, not that of the man of letters, but of the saint. Pure, penetrating and profound, the spirit that thus fathoms the recesses of the human soul." The engraving on the preceding page represents Mrs. Stowe as she appeared in middle life.

Every true American will rejoice to learn that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has lived to behold the bonds of every slave broken, and to realize that:

"Freedom's soil hath only place for a free and fearless race!"

Let it be remembered that when Uncle Tom's Cabin was written, the people of the North were far from being free. No man dare assist a fleeing bondman. In one generation this marvelous change has been wrought. It is largely through the efforts of such as Frederick Douglass and Mrs. Stowe that this great revolutionary work has been successfully accomplished. This it was that caused *Whittier* to exclaim:

"Go ring the bells and fire the guns;
And fling the starry banner out;
Shout "freedom" till your lisping ones
Give back their cradle shout."



FREDERICK DOUGLASS, AMERICAN ORATOR AND JOURNALIST.

Honored by Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Blaine and Harrison; and highly esteemed by every
freedom-loving citizen of the United States.

CHAPTER XIII.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

THE ELOQUENT.

NO man labored more efficiently against slavery than Frederick Douglass. Although born a slave, he became one of the greatest men of America. The author would be glad, did the limits of the History of Parties permit, to publish liberally from the writings and speeches of Mr. Douglass. But little, however, can be given; a mere glance at his early slave life, and even there we omit nearly all. His account of terrible scourgings, of his sufferings, caused by various modes of punishment, it would be impossible to believe were it an isolated case.

There are very few localities in the North where Mr. Douglass has not lectured, and his personal acquaintance quite general. Millions of people have listened to his eloquent, sincere appeals in behalf of the oppressed. No one can read even the few sentences we give of the life of him who has in late years been spoken of as "Frederick Douglass, the Eloquent," without admitting that, considering the circumstances and conditions of his life, he is indeed the "most picturesque historical figure in modern times." The following extract from a sermon delivered at his funeral in Rochester, New York, is an eloquent tribute to his memory. Rev. Dr. Lewis said:

"If I were asked what person in the present century had fought against the greatest odds and won the struggle of life at most points, I should answer Frederick Douglass. There is a great deal of talk of self-made men in our time, and we have an abundance of eloquence concerning Abraham Lincoln's rise from the place of the rail splitter to the presidency; of General Grant's career from the tannery to the position of the first American citizen, and Garfield from the tow-path to the White House, but none of these had to make life's race with such a handicap or facing such odds as

Frederick Douglass. A career like that of Frederick Douglass is at once an honor and an inspiration to humanity. In such a man the kinship of all races is demonstrated."

THE SLAVE.

"It has been a source of great annoyance to me never to have a birthday," says Mr. Douglass, in a private letter. He supposes that he was born in February, 1817, but no one knows the day of his birth or his father's name. Such trifles were seldom recorded of slaves. His mother, Harriet Bailey, was one of the five daughters of Isaac and Betsy Bailey; and as slaves were not often permitted to own a surname, this must have been one of the old families of Maryland. Grandmother Betty was especially honored for her skill in planting sweet potatoes, as well as in making and handling nets for taking shad and herring. When we find further that the village where she resided still bore the aboriginal name, Tuckahoe, we may believe that it was from her that her grandson derived those high cheek bones and other peculiarities of physiognomy, which often caused him to be mistaken for an Indian in later life. His first master sometimes called him "My little Indian boy," and his whole history shows that he sprang from a race of warriors who had rather die than be slaves. His oratorical power should be ascribed to his African descent, or to his European parentage. He himself attributes his love of letters to the native genius of his mother, who was the only colored person able to read in the whole village. This rare accomplishment suggests the probability that she had once been something more than a field hand. Her son saw her so seldom, however, and lost her so early, that he may have overestimated her ability, in consequence partly of gratitude and partly of a popular theory about the prepondering influence over great men of gifted mothers, which long investigation justifies my calling extravagant. Inheritance of genius has come, in actual fact, at least as much from the father as from the mother, and in the most illustrious instances it has come from both sides. I suspect that there is some foundation for the rumor that the father in this case was a noted politician. White, he undoubtedly was, for the son was of much lighter

color than his mother, whose "deep black, glossy" features are said by him to have resembled those of King Rameses the Great.

She called him Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey; but after his escape he took the name which he has made famous. She had an older son, Perry, and four daughters, but none of **them** was endowed with his peculiar genius. Perhaps there was a different father. Her services were too valuable to be permitted to waste her time on her children, and Douglass does not remember having seen her before he was six years old. His earliest memories are of his grandmother's log cabin in his native village, Tuckahoe, on the bank of the Choptank river, in Talbot county, on the eastern shore of Maryland. The floor and chimney were of clay, and there were no windows, nor any bedsteads except rails flung over the cross beams.

Among the few bright spots in Fred's plantation life was the kindness of his master's daughter, Mrs. Thomas Auld, still called "Miss Lucretia" by the slaves. When he had a fight with another slave boy and came home roaring with pain and streaming with blood from a wound which left the sign of the cross upon his forehead, it was she who washed away the blood, put on balsam, and bound up the wound. When he was unusually hungry he used to go and sing under her window, and she would give him a slice of bread and butter. It may have been her intercession which saved his boyish spirit from being crushed into submission to his lot, and gave him the key to the prison door.

In the summer of 1825, soon after he had begun his ninth year, she told him that he was to go to Baltimore, which seemed like heaven to the slaves on the eastern shore. The next three days were the happiest he had ever known, and were spent mainly in the creek, where he was trying to wash the dead skin off his feet and knees. "Miss Lucretia" had told him she would give him a pair of trousers if he could get himself clean. He had no home regret, and he hardly dared to go to sleep, for fear he might be left behind.

Early on Saturday morning he was able to look for the last time, as he hoped, on the plantation, as the sloop carried him over Chesapeake Bay towards Baltimore. He arrived

there on Sunday morning, and was kindly received by his new mistress, Mrs. Hugh Auld, sister-in-law of Lucretia's husband, Thomas. "Miss Sopha," as the boy called her, gave him a comfortable bed, good clothes, and palatable food, while he had nothing harder to do than to run errands and take care of her son, little Tommy. All three soon grew very fond of each other, and she even granted a request, made under circumstances described thus, in a speech made at Belfast, in 1846:

"I remember the first time I ever heard the Bible read, and from that time I trace my first desire to learn to read. I was over seven years old; my master had gone out one Sunday night, the children had gone to bed. I had crawled under the center table and had fallen asleep, when my mistress commenced to read the Bible aloud, so loud that she waked me. She waked me to sleep no more. I have found since that the chapter she read was the first of Job. I remember my sympathy for the good old man, and my anxiety to learn more about him led me to ask my mistress to teach me to read."

She complied gladly, and was soon looking forward to see him reading the Bible. Her joy led her to tell her husband, but he at once forbade any more lessons, telling her that learning would spoil any nigger, and that if this one should ever be taught to read the Bible there would be no keeping him a slave.

This was said in Fred's hearing, and it proved the best lesson he ever had. He heard that knowledge would prevent his remaining a slave, and at once he made up his mind to get all he could.

A FUGITIVE.

It was on Monday, September 3, 1838, that the great purpose which had been cherished for more than a dozen years, amid many changes in place and fortune, was carried out with complete success. It was many years before the fugitive told how he escaped. He was often tempted to give this additional charm to his lectures and editorials, but he would not resort to this easy way of conquering those slanderers who said he had never been a slave. He kept his lips firmly shut, partly because he meant to save those who had assisted him from punishment, and partly because

he was determined to have this path to freedom remain open to his brothers and sisters in bondage. He knew that if no accounts of the escape of a slave who let himself be nailed up in a box and sent North by rail had been published, there might have been a thousand "Box Browns" a year. Such secrets were often printed, and it was not the slave who read them, but the master. Fortunately there was at least one enemy of slavery who was wise enough to fight her with silence as well as speech. His secret was not told in print before 1872.

His plan was, in the first place, as already mentioned, to work for three weeks so diligently and profitably as to avert all suspicion. He succeeded so well that on the second Saturday night he paid over, as the result of that week's work, nine dollars to his master. The latter was so delighted that he actually presented him with the generous sum of twenty-five cents, bidding him make a good use of it. We shall see that he did. He had already saved up seventeen dollars, and by the end of the third week all his preparations were made. The laws of Maryland required every free negro to carry papers describing him accurately, and to pay liberally for this protection. Slaves often escaped by borrowing papers from a friend, to whom the precious documents would be returned by mail. Whenever a colored man came with free papers to the railroad station to buy a ticket, he was always examined carefully enough to insure the detection of a runaway, unless the resemblance was very close. Our hero was not acquainted with any free negro that looked much like him; but he found out that passengers who paid on the cars were not scrutinized so minutely as those who bought tickets, and also that sailors were treated with peculiar indulgence by the conductors. The dominant party was doing all it could to encourage the shipping interests, and rapidly reducing the tariff. The cry of "free trade and sailors' rights" meant in this instance "free labor and the rights of the slave."

Among his friends was a sailor who was of much darker hue than he was himself, but who owned a protection, setting forth his occupation, and bearing the sacred figure of the American eagle. This was borrowed, sailor's clothes

were purchased, and on Monday morning the fugitive jumped on the train just as it started. His baggage had been put aboard by a friendly hackman. He was greatly troubled, for, as he wrote to his master ten years later, "I was making a leap in the dark. The probabilities, so far as I could by reason determine them, were stoutly against the undertaking. The preliminaries and precautions I had adopted previously, all worked badly. I was like one going to war without any weapons—ten chances of defeat to one of victory. One in whom I had confided, and one who had promised me assistance, appalled by fear, at the trial hour deserted me. However, gloomy as was the prospects, thanks be to the Most High, who is ever the God of the oppressed, at the moment which was to determine my whole career, His grace was sufficient; my mind was made up."

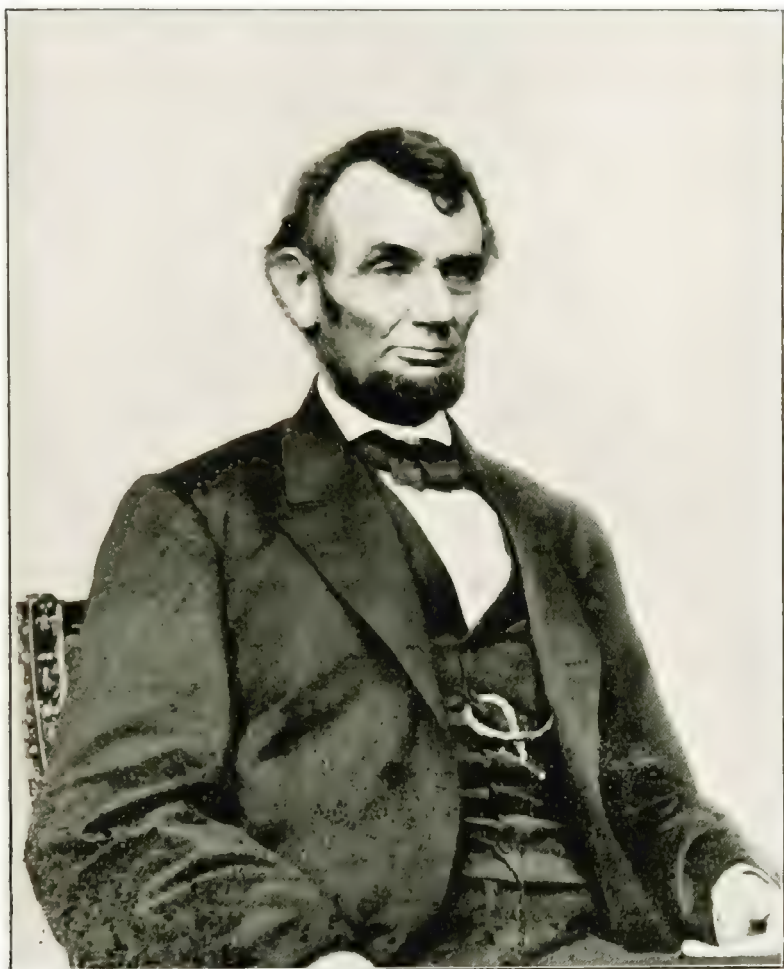
His anxiety increased in consequence of the harshness with which the conductor questioned other passengers in the negro car. The sailor, however, was addressed kindly and told, after a mere glance at the protection, that it was allright. Thus far he was safe; but there were several people on the train who would have known him at once in any other clothes. A German blacksmith looked at him intently, and apparently recognized him, but said nothing. On the ferry boat by which they crossed the Susquehanna, he found an old acquaintance employed, and was asked some dangerous questions. On they went, however, until they stopped to let the train from Philadelphia pass. At a window sat a man under whom the runaway had been at work but a few days before. He might easily have recognized him, and would certainly have had him arrested, but fortunately he was looking another way. The passengers went on from Wilmington by steamer to Philadelphia, where one of them took the train for New York and arrived early on Tuesday. In less than twenty-four hours the slave had made himself a free man. It was but a few months since he had become twenty-one.

He was astonished at "the dazzling wonders of Broadway," and so full of joyous excitement, that as he wrote at once to a friend—we can guess what friend—in Baltimore, he felt as

if he had escaped, like Daniel, from a den of lions. That very day, however, he met another fugitive, whom he had known in Baltimore as "Allender's Jake," and was told that they were both in deadly peril. The city was full of Southerners returning home. Many of the colored people could be bribed into betraying a runaway. All their boarding-houses were closely watched, and the new-comer must not think of looking for work upon the wharves. In fact, the danger of recapture was even greater than in New York, than after the passage of the fugitive slave bill. Every door seemed closed against the stranger; he had no home, no friends, no chance of work, and he was likely to soon be out of money, although his first night in New York was passed in the open air, where he slept amid piles of barrels, he felt all the more alarmed because he had never before taken the full responsibility of looking after himself.

At last he was obliged to tell his story to a sailor who looked good-natured, and he took him at once to his own house, and then to that of the secretary of the New York vigilance committee, Mr. David Ruggles. Here he was sheltered for several days, during which time Anna Murray came on from Baltimore and became his wife. She could not have been married to him according to the laws of Maryland. He stated afterwards in a letter to Captain Auld, that "Instead of finding my companion a burden, she was truly a helpmate."





ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The publisher of "History of Political Parties, etc.," desirous of having absolutely correct portraits, applied to parties best qualified to decide. Request to Hon. Robert T. Lincoln for the best portrait of his father when president was promptly answered by receipt of this truthful likeness of the Great Emancipator.

CHAPTER XIV.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE NATION'S
MARTYRED EMANCIPATOR.

THE man who properly appreciates the subject, and attempts to write of Abraham Lincoln, can but feel that he is standing on holy ground. The present generation knowing only of Mr. Lincoln as they have read of him, or perhaps have listened to those who had met and conversed with the great man, cannot reverence him as do those who often met him in the dark days of the rebellion, when the destinies of the country, the perpetuity of the government and the Union that came to us such a goodly heritage from its founders, hung trembling in the balance. At such a time the face of Mr. Lincoln told the sorrowful story; and yet he never despaired; he had the same sublime love of country, the same faith and confidence, that in the dark days of Valley Forge inspired his great prototype; and, like him, was a special instrumentality to be the "Savior" of that government and the Union of which Washington, the "Father of his Country," was so prominent a founder.

The preceding chapters of this history so clearly picture the condition of the country, and elucidate the causes that led to the overthrow of the Democratic party, the consequent curtailment of the power of slavery, finally resulting in the election of Mr. Lincoln, that its repetition seems unnecessary. The people of the North had been slow in arriving at the conclusion, and very loth to believe that the slave-holding South really intended rebellion and the establishing of another government on the ruins of the present. The intelligent citizens of the Northern States could not think it possible that the South would be so blind to its own future, and the folly of appealing to armed rebellion against the

great disparity of force that would be arrayed against them. Nature spoke to them in language that seemingly could not be misunderstood: "Look at our great rivers, flowing from the extreme North to the Gulf! Behold our lofty and continuous ranges of mountains, our fertile plains and valleys, with our pleasantly varying climates, making it for the mutual interests of all to remain one people, one Nation." Speaking with a voice that ought not to have been misunderstood, "What God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

But no sooner had the result of the election been declared than efforts were made to defeat the will of the people. Not only were secession movements inaugurated, but plots and conspiracies were entered into to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. To the threatenings of secession, treason and assassination Mr. Lincoln paid little or no attention, but preserved his usual calmness, and continued his preparations to assume the great responsibilities of the high position to which a majority of the people had elected him.

Much has been said and written erroneously of his journey to Washington, and as it is an important incident in our Nation's history, the author has sought for the most authentic information upon the subject. The clearest presentation found is contained in the following statement from Hon. E. B. Washburne, one of Mr. Lincoln's most intimate and confidential friends, a gentleman occupying an exalted position, whose every statement can be relied upon:

"As the 4th of March drew near what occupied our most anxious thought was, how Mr. Lincoln could get to Washington and be inaugurated. Another committee was formed, one from each House, to look after that matter. Governor Seward was the Senate member, and I was put on on the part of the House, for the reason, perhaps, that I was from Illinois, a known personal friend of the president, who had been in close correspondence with him all winter. Associating ourselves together, we came to the conclusion that everything must be done with the most profound secrecy. Governor Seward, his son, Frederick W. Seward, subsequently his assistant secretary of state, and myself were the only persons in Washington who had any knowledge whatever of Mr. Lincoln's proposed movements. That there was a conspiracy in Baltimore to assassinate him as he should pass through, there can be no reasonable doubt. We hoped he might be

able to come through in the daytime from Philadelphia, taking a train secretly and cutting the wires, so that his departure could not be known. But General Scott's detectives in Baltimore had developed such a condition of things, that Governor Seward thought that the president-elect and his friends in Philadelphia should be advised in regard thereto, and on the night of the 22d of February he sent his son, Frederick W., over to Philadelphia to consult with them. Till now we had believed the president would come over from Philadelphia on the train leaving there at noon of the twenty-third. In the meantime the president had promised to run up to Harrisburg to attend a reception of the Pennsylvania legislature at twelve o'clock on that day. Up to this time the situation had been fully discussed by the friends of Mr. Lincoln in the light of all the information received, but no particular programme agreed upon. It was not until the party started for Harrisburg the next morning that the best method of getting to Washington was finally talked over. Mr. Lincoln had previously had a conversation with Detective Pinkerton and Mr. Frederick W. Seward, in regard to the condition of things in Baltimore. The Hon. Norman B. Judd, of Chicago, one of the most conspicuous and trusted friends of Mr. Lincoln, who had accompanied the party from Springfield, suggested a plan, which, after full discussion by Mr. Lincoln and all his friends present, was agreed upon and successfully carried out. This plan, as is generally known, was that after the dinner which Governor Curtin had tendered to him had been finished, at six o'clock in the afternoon he should take a special car and train from Harrisburg for Philadelphia to intercept the night train from New York to Washington. The telegraph wires from Harrisburg were all cut, so there could be no possible telegraphic connection with the outside world.

"The connection was made at Philadelphia. Mr. Lincoln was transferred to the Washington train without observation, to arrive at his destination on time the next morning without the least miscarriage, as will be stated hereafter. On the afternoon of the 23d, Mr. Seward came to my seat in the House of Representatives, and told me he had no information from his son nor anyone else in respect to Mr. Lincoln's movements, and that he could have none, as the wires were all cut, but he thought it very probable he would arrive in the regular train from Philadelphia, and he suggested that we would meet at the depot to receive him. We were promptly on hand; the train arrived on time, and with strained eyes we watched the descent of the passengers. But there was no Mr. Lincoln among them; though his arrival was by no means certain, yet we were much disappointed.

But as there was no telegraphic connection it was impossible for us to have any information. It was no use to speculate—sad, disappointed and under the empire of conflicting emotions we separated to go to our respective homes, but agreeing to be at the depot on the arrival of the New York train the next morning before daylight, hoping either to meet the president or get some information as to his movements. I was on hand in season, but to my great disappointment Governor Seward did not appear. I planted myself behind one of the great pillars in the old Washington and Baltimore depot, where I could see and not be observed. Presently the train came rumbling in on time. It was a moment of great anxiety to me.

“There has been a great deal printed in the newspapers about Mr. Lincoln’s arrival in Washington, and about the ‘Scotch cap’ and ‘big shawl’ he wore through Baltimore, etc., etc., most of which is mere stuff. I propose now to tell about his arrival at Washington from my own personal knowledge, what I saw with my own eyes and what I heard with my own ears, not the eyes and ears of some one else.

“As I have stated, I stood behind the pillar awaiting the arrival of the train. When it came to a stop, I watched with fear and trembling to see the passengers descend. I saw every car emptied, and there was no Mr. Lincoln. I was well-nigh in despair, and when about to leave I saw slowly emerge from the last sleeping car three persons. I could not mistake the long, lank form of Mr. Lincoln, and my heart bounded with joy and gratitude. He had on a soft low-crowned hat, a muffler around his neck and a short bob-tailed overcoat. Any one who knew him at that time could not have failed to recognize him at once, but I must confess he looked more like a well-to-do farmer from one of the back towns of Jo Daviess county coming to Washington to see the city, take out his land warrant and get the patent for his farm, than the president of the United States.

“The only persons that accompanied Mr. Lincoln were Pinkerton, the well-known detective, recently deceased, and Ward H. Lamon. When they were fairly on the platform and a short distance from the car, I stepped forward and accosted the president: ‘How are you, Lincoln?’ At this unexpected and rather familiar salutation the gentlemen were apparently somewhat startled, but Mr. Lincoln, who had recognized me, relieved them at once by remarking in his peculiar voice: ‘This is only Washburne.’

“Then we all exchanged congratulations and walked out to the front of the depot, where I had a carriage in waiting. Entering the carriage (all four of us) we drove rapidly to Willard’s hotel, entering on Fourteenth street, before it was

fairly daylight. The porter showed us into the little receiving room at the head of the stairs, and at my direction went to the office to have Mr. Lincoln assigned a room.

"We had not been in the hotel more than two minutes before Governor Seward hurriedly entered, much out of breath and somewhat chagrined to think he had not been up in season to be at the depot on the arrival of the train. The meeting of those two great men, under the extraordinary circumstances which surrounded them, was full of emotion and thankfulness. I soon took my leave, but not before promising Governor Seward that I would take breakfast with him at eight o'clock; and as I passed out the outside door the Irish porter said to me with a smiling face: 'And by faith it is you who have brought us a president.'

"At eight, the governor and I sat down to a simple and relishing breakfast. We had been relieved of a load of anxiety almost too great to bear. The president had reached Washington safely and our spirits were exalted, and with a sense of great satisfaction we sipped our delicious coffee and loaded our plates with the first run of Potomac shad.

"Mr. Blaine, in his 'Twenty Years in Congress,' has been led into an error in speaking of the manner in which Lincoln reached Washington. He says: 'He reached Washington by a night journey taken secretly, much against his own will and to his subsequent chagrin and mortification, but urged on him by the advice of those in whose advice and wisdom he was forced to confide.' The only truth in the statement is that he 'reached Washington by a night journey taken secretly.'

"I was the first man to see him after his arrival in Washington and talk with him of the incidents of his journey, and I know he was neither 'mortified' nor 'chagrined' at the manner in which he reached Washington. He expressed to me in the warmest terms his satisfaction at the complete success of his journey; and I have it from persons who were about him in Philadelphia and Harrisburg that the plan agreed upon met his hearty approval, and he expressed a cheerful willingness to adapt himself to the novel circumstances. I do not believe that Mr. Lincoln ever expressed a regret that he had not, 'according to his own desire, gone through Baltimore in open day,' etc. It is safe to say he never had any such 'desire.' His own detective, Pinkerton, a man who had his entire confidence, had been some time in Baltimore with several members of his force unraveling rebel plots, produced the most conclusive evidence of a conspiracy to assassinate him. General Scott's detectives had discovered the same thing, and there was a great deal of individual testimony tending to establish the same fact.

While Mr. Lincoln would have confronted any danger in the performance of duty, he was not a man given to bravado and quixotic schemes, and what he subsequently stated touching this matter comprises really all there is in it. He declared: 'I did not believe then, nor do I now believe, I should have been assassinated had I gone through Baltimore as first contemplated, but I thought it wise to run no risk where no risk was necessary.'

"In the same paragraph Mr. Blaine says that 'it must be creditable to the administration of Mr. Buchanan that ample provisions had been made for the protection of the rightful ruler of the Nation.' (Page 240.) If Mr. Blaine means by this that Mr. Buchanan, driven by public indignation, had ordered a few straggling companies of regular infantry to Washington, that is one thing; but if he referred to the protection of the 'rightful ruler' of the Nation in getting to Washington, his good faith was imposed upon. I was in a position to know all that was going on in relation to Mr. Lincoln's journey to Washington, and I never heard it suggested or hinted that Mr. Buchanan occupied himself with that matter. I am satisfied he had no more knowledge of Mr. Lincoln's movements than those of 'the man in the moon.'

"I cannot here recount all Mr. Lincoln's acts of kindness to me while president. He always seemed anxious to gratify me, and I can recollect of no single favor that I asked of him that he did not cheerfully accord. I will mention a simple incident. In the fall of 1863, my brother, General Washburne, of Wisconsin, was stationed at a most unhealthy camp at Helena, Arkansas. He was taken dangerously sick with malarial dysentery, and there was little prospect of his recovery unless he could be removed to some healthier location. I wrote to Mr. Lincoln, briefly, asking for a leave of absence for him for cause of health, and in due time I received the following reply:

(" Private and confidential)

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, October 26, 1863. }

"*Hon. E. B. Washburne:*

"MY DEAR SIR—Yours of the 12th has been in my hands several days. Inclosed I send a leave of absence for your brother, in as good form as I think I can safely put it. Without knowing whether he would accept it, I have tendered the collectorship of Portland, Maine, to your brother, the governor.

"Thanks to both you and our friend Campbell for your kind words and intentions. A second term would be a great

honor, and a great labor, which together, perhaps, I would not decline if tendered.

Yours truly,

"A. LINCOLN."

"This last paragraph refers to a letter of the Hon. Thompson Campbell, whom I have before referred to in this essay, and in which we asked permission to bring him forward as a candidate for re-election.

"But I must bring my contribution to a close. The rebellion, in April, 1865, was fast approaching an end. Having expressed a desire to be at the front, wherever that might be, when the hour of its final collapse might come finally to strike, General Grant had given me a pass of the broadest character, to go anywhere in the Union lines.

"The news of the fall of Richmond reached Galena at eleven o'clock Monday morning, April 3, 1865. I took the train 'for the front' at five P. M., and arrived in Washington Thursday morning, April 6. I found that the president, Mrs. Lincoln, and a party of friends had left on an excursion for Fortress Monroe, City Point and Richmond. Mr. Blaine joined me, and we made the trip together to City Point. On arriving there, late Friday afternoon, we found the president and party had returned from Richmond, and were on their steamer, the *River Queen*, which was to remain at City Point over night. In the evening Mr. Blaine and myself went on board the steamer to pay our respects to the president. I never passed a more delightful evening. Mr. Lincoln was in perfect health and exuberant spirits. His relation of his experiences and of all he saw at Richmond had all of that quaintness and originality for which he was distinguished. Full of anecdote and reminiscence, he never flagged during the evening. His son, Robert, was in the military service and with the advancing army, and knowing that I was bound for the 'front' the next morning, he said to me:

"I believe I will drop Robert a line if you will take it. I will hand it to you in the morning before you start."

"I went to the wharf next morning, and soon Mr. Lincoln came ashore from the steamer with the letter in his hand. He was erect and buoyant, and it seemed to me I had never seen him look so great and grand. After a few words of conversation, he handed me the letter, and I bid him what proved to be, alas, a final adieu. I made my way with all diligence and through much tribulation to the "front," and arrived at Appomattox in season to see the final surrender of the army of northern Virginia, and General Lee and his associate generals prisoners of war.

"Returning to City Point, I found awaiting me there a small government steamer which was to take me to Washington. On arriving there I met the most terrible news that

had ever shocked the civilized world: *Mr. Lincoln had been assassinated.* That was on Saturday night, April 15, 1865. I gave directions to have the steamer proceed directly to Washington, where I arrived early Monday morning, April 17th, and in season to participate in the stupendous preparations to do honor to the memory of the dead president.

"I was on the congressional committee to escort his remains to Springfield, Illinois, where I followed his colossal hearse to the grave."

The three great men of this Nation, great among the nations of the earth, in many respects the greatest, are *Washington, Lincoln, and Grant.* These tower head and shoulders above all others. Of other great men the United States can justly boast; no country so new in the world's history can refer proportionately to so many, for the reason that nowhere else on the globe are the opportunities so favorable for the development of mankind.

The Revolutionary period was noted for many eminent characters, heroes and statesmen, whose names appear in a preceding chapter and several of our later presidents have been citizens of distinguished ability; the names of Webster, Clay, Seward, Calhoun, Jas. G. Blaine, and others could be mentioned, but those named unquestionable lead in the list.

More space in this history will be given to Mr. Lincoln than to any other one person for the reason that he occupied by far, the highest and most responsible position during the most important period of the Nation's existence. The greatness of the man, his true character can probably be best understood by giving him as seen and described by others; thus the reader will have Mr. Lincoln's portraiture as viewed from different stand-points by the following named distinguished gentlemen, his contemporaries, men who had ample opportunity, and none better qualified to properly estimate the greatness of the man of whom they have given such beautiful and truthful word pictures, in the closing pages of this chapter.

GEORGE W. JULIAN.

"My first meeting with Mr. Lincoln was in January, 1861, when I visited him at his home in Springfield.

"I had a curiosity to see the famous 'rail-splitter,' as he was then familiarly called, and as a member-elect of the

thirty-seventh Congress I desired to form some acquaintance with the man who was destined to play a conspicuous part in the impending National crisis. Although I had zealously supported him in the canvass, and was strongly impressed by the grasp of thought and aptness of expression which marked his debate with Douglass, yet, as a thorough-going Free Soiler and a member of the radical wing of Republicanism, my prepossessions were against him. He was a Kentuckian and a conservative Whig, who had supported General Taylor in 1848 and General Scott four years later, when the Whig party finally sacrificed both its character and its life on the altar of slavery. His nomination, moreover, had been secured through the diplomacy of conservative Republicans, whose morbid dread of 'abolitionism' unfitted them, as I believed, for leadership in the battle with slavery which had now become inevitable, while the defeat of Mr. Seward had been to me a severe disappointment and a real personal grief, still I did not wish to do Mr. Lincoln the slightest injustice, while I hoped and believed his courage and firmness would prove equal to the emergency.

"On meeting him I found him far better looking than the campaign pictures had represented. These, as a general rule, were wretched caricatures. His face, when lighted up in conversation, was not unhandsome, and the kindly and winning tones of his voice pleaded for him, as did the smile which played about his rugged features. He was full of anecdote and humor, and readily found his way to the hearts of those who enjoyed a welcome at his fireside. His face, however, was sometimes marked by that touching expression of sadness, which became so generally noticeable in the following years. I was much pleased with our first Republican executive, and returned home more fully inspired than ever with the purpose to sustain him to the utmost in facing the duties of his great office.

"The chief purpose of this visit, however, related to another matter. The rumor was then current, and generally credited, that Simon Cameron and Caleb B. Smith were to be made cabinet ministers, and I desired to enter my protest against such a movement. Mr. Lincoln heard me patiently, but made no committal; and the subsequent selection of these representatives of Pennsylvania and Indiana Republicanism, along with Seward and Chase, illustrated the natural tendency of his mind to mediate between opposing forces. This was further illustrated a little later when some of his old Whig friends pressed the appointment of an incompetent and unfit man for an important position. When I remonstrated against it, Mr. Lincoln replied: 'There is much force in what you say, but, in the balancing of matters, I guess I shall have to

appoint him.' This 'balancing of matters' was a source of infinite vexation during his administration, as it has been to his successors; but it was then easier to criticise this policy than to point the way to any practical method of avoiding it.

"I did not see Mr. Lincoln again until the day of his inauguration, when he entered the Senate chamber arm-in-arm with Mr. Buchanan. The latter was so withered and bowed with age, that in contrast with the towering form of his successor, he seemed little more than half a man. The public curiosity to see the president-elect reached its climax as he made his appearance on the east portico of the capitol. All sorts of stories had been told and believed about his personal appearance. His character had been grossly misrepresented and maligned in both sections of the Union; and the critical condition of the country naturally whetted the appetite of men of all parties to see and hear the man who was now the central figure of the republic. The tone of moderation, tenderness and good will which breathed through his inaugural speech made a profound impression in his favor; while his voice, though not very strong or full-toned, rang out over the acres of people before him with surprising distinctness, and I think was heard in the remotest part of his audience."

WALT WHITMAN.

"Glad am I to give even the most brief and shorn testimony in memory of Abraham Lincoln. Everything I heard about him authentically, and every time I saw him (and it was my fortune through 1862 to 1865 to see, or pass a word with, or watch him personally perhaps twenty or thirty times) added to and annealed my respect and love at the passing moment. And as I dwell on what I myself heard or saw of the mighty Westerner, and blend it with the history and literature of my age, and of what I can get of all ages, and conclude it with his death, it seems like some tragic play superior to all else I know; vaster and fierier and more convulsory for this America of ours, than Eschylus or Shakspeare ever drew for Athens or for England. And then the moral permeating, underlying all! The lesson that none so remote, none so illiterate, no age, no class, but may directly or indirectly read!

"Abraham Lincoln's was really one of those characters, the best of which is the result of long trains of cause and effect, needing a certain spaciousness of time, and perhaps even remoteness to properly enclose them, having unequaled influence on the shaping of this republic (and, therefore, the world) as to-day, and then far more important in the future. Thus the time has by no means yet come for a thorough measurement of him. Nevertheless, we who live in this era,

who have seen him and heard him, face to face, and are now in the midst of or just parting from the strong and strange events which he and we have had to do with, can in some respects bear valuable, perhaps indispensable, testimony concerning him.

"I should first like to give what I call a very fair and characteristic likeness of Lincoln, as I saw him and watched him one afternoon in Washington, for nearly half an hour, not long before his death. It was as he stood on the balcony of the National Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue, making a short speech to the crowd in front, on the occasion either of a set of new colors presented to a famous Illinois regiment, or of the daring capture, by the Western men, of some flags from 'the enemy' (which latter phrase, by the by, was not used by him at all in his remarks). How the picture happened to be made I do not know, but I bought it a few days afterward in Washington, and it was endorsed by every one to whom I showed it. Though hundreds of portraits have been made, by painters and photographers (many to pass on, by copies, to future times), I have never seen one yet that in my opinion deserved to be called a perfectly good likeness; nor do I believe there is really such an one in existence. May I not say, too, that, as there is no entirely competent and emblematic likeness of Abraham Lincoln in picture or statue, there is not—perhaps cannot be—any fully appropriate literary statement or summing-up of him yet in existence.

"The best way to estimate the value of Lincoln is to think what the condition of America would be to-day, if he had never lived—never been president. His nomination and first election were mainly accidents, experiments. Severely viewed, one cannot think very much of American political parties from the beginning, after the Revolutionary War, down to the present time. Doubtless, while they have had their uses—have been and are "the grass on which the cow feeds," and indispensable economies of growth—it is undeniable that under flippant names they have merely identified temporary passions or freaks, or sometimes prejudice, ignorance or hatred. The only thing like a great and worthy idea vitalizing a party and making it heroic was the enthusiasm in '64 for re-electing Abraham Lincoln and the reason behind that enthusiasm.

"How does this man compare with the acknowledged 'Father of his Country?' Washington was modeled on the best Saxon and Franklin of the age of the Stuarts (rooted in the Elizabethan period); was essentially a noble Englishman, and just the kind needed for the occasions and the times of 1776-83. Lincoln, underneath his practicality, was far less

European, far more Western, original, essentially non-conventional, and had a certain sort of outdoor or prairie stamp. One of the best of the late commentators on Shakspeare (Professor Dowden), makes the height and aggregate of his quality as a poet to be, that he thoroughly blended the ideal with the practical or realistic. If this be so, I should say that what Shakspeare did in poetic expression, Abraham Lincoln essentially did in his personal and official life. I should say the invisible foundations and vertebra of his character, more than any man's in history, were mystical, abstract, moral and spiritual, while upon all of them was built, and out of all of them radiated, under the control of the average of circumstances, what the vulgar call horse-sense, and a life often bent by temporary but most urgent materialistic and political reasons.

"He seems to have been a man of indomitable firmness (even obstinacy) on rare occasions involving great points; but he was generally very easy, flexible, tolerant respecting minor matters. I note that even those reports and anecdotes intended to level him down, all leave the tinge of a favorable impression of him. As to his religious nature, it seems to me to have certainly been of the amplest, deepest-rooted kind.

"But I do not care to dwell on the features presented so many times, and that will readily occur to every one in recalling Abraham Lincoln and his era. It is more from the wish—and it no doubt actuates others—to bring, for our own sake, some record, however incompetent, some leaf or little wreath to place as on a grave.

"Already a new generation begins to tread the stage since the persons and events of the secession war. I have more than once fancied to myself the time when the present century has closed and a new one opened, and the men and deeds of that contest have become vague and mythical—fancied perhaps in some great Western city, or group collected together, or public festival, where the days of old, of 1863, '64 and '65 are discussed, some ancient soldier sitting in the background as the talk goes on, and betraying himself by his emotion and moist eyes—like the journeying Ithacan at the banquet of King Alcinous, when the bard sings the contending warriors and their battles on the plains of Troy:

'So from the sluices of Ulysses' eyes,
Fast fell the tears, and sighs succeeded sighs!'

"I have fancied, I say, some such venerable relic of this time of ours, preserved to the next or still the next generation of America. I have fancied on such occasions the

young men gathering around; the the awe, eager questions. 'What! Have you seen Abraham Lincoln and heard him speak and touched his hand? Have you, with your own eyes, looked on Grant and Lee and Sherman?'

"Dear to democracy to the very last. And among the paradoxes generated by America, not the least curious was that spectacle of all the kings and queens and emperors of the earth, many from remote distances sending tributes of condolence and sorrow in memory of one raised through the commonest average of life—a rail-splitter and a flat-boatman.

"Considered from contemporary points of view, who knows what the future may decide? And from the points of view of current democracy and the Union (the only thing like passion or infatuation in the man was the passion for the union of these States), Abraham Lincoln seems to me the grandest figure yet on all the crowded canvas of the nineteenth century."

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

"Strange mingling of mirth and tears, of the tragic and grotesque, of cap and crown, of Socrates and Rabelais, of Æsop and Marcus Aurelius, of all that is gentle and just, humorous and honest, merciful, wise, laughable, loveable and divine, and all consecrated to the use of man; while through all, and over all, an overwhelming sense of obligation, of chivalric loyalty to truth, and upon all the shadow of the tragic end.

"Nearly all of the great historic characters are impossible monsters, disproportioned by flattery, or by calumny deformed. We know nothing of their peculiarities, or nothing but their peculiarities. About the roots of these oaks there clings none of the earth of humanity. Washington is now only a steel engraving. About the real man who lived and loved and hated and schemed we know but little. The glass through which we look at him is of such a high magnifying power that the features are exceedingly indistinct. Hundreds of people are now engaged in smoothing out the lines of Lincoln's face, forcing all features to the common mold, so that he may be known, not as he really was, but, according to their poor standard, as he should have been.

"Lincoln was not a type. He stands alone, no ancestors, no fellows and no successors. He had the advantage of living in a new country, of social equality, of personal freedom, of seeing in the horizon of his future the perpetual star of hope. He preserved his individuality and his self-respect. He knew and mingled with men of every kind; and, after all, men are the best books. He became acquainted

with the ambitions and hopes of the heart, the means used to accomplish ends, the springs of action and the seeds of thought. He was familiar with nature, with actual things, with common facts. He loved and appreciated the poem of the year, the drama of the season.

"In a new country a man must possess at least three virtues—honesty, courage and generosity. In cultivated society cultivation is often more important than soil. A well executed counterfeit passes more readily than a blurred genuine. It is necessary only to observe the unwritten laws of society, to be honest enough to keep out of prison, and generous enough to subscribe in public, where the subscription can be defended as an investment. In a new country character is essential; in the old reputation is sufficient. In the new they find what a man really is; in the old he generally passes for what he resembles. People separated only by distance are much nearer together than those divided by the walls of caste.

"It is no advantage to live in a great city, where poverty degrades and failure brings despair. The fields are lovelier than paved streets, and the great forests than walls of brick. Oaks and elms are more poetic than steeples and chimneys. In the country is the idea of home. There you see the rising and setting sun; you become acquainted with the stars and clouds. The constellations are your friends. You hear the rain on the roof and listen to the rhythmic sighing of the winds. You are thrilled by the resurrection called spring, touched and saddened by autumn, the grace and poetry of death. Every field is a picture, a landscape; every landscape a poem; every flower a tender thought; and every forest a fairyland. In the country you preserve your identity—your personality. There you are an aggregation of atoms, but in the city you are only an atom of an aggregation.

"Lincoln never finished his education. To the night of his death he was a pupil, a learner, an inquirer, a seeker after knowledge. You have no idea how many men are spoiled by what is called education. For the most part, colleges are places where pebbles are polished and diamonds dimmed. If Shakspeare had graduated at Oxford, he might have been a quibbling attorney or a hypocritical parson.

"Lincoln was a many-sided man, acquainted with smiles and tears, complex in brain, single in heart, direct as light; and his words, candid as mirrors, gave the perfect image of his thought. He was never afraid to ask; never too dignified to admit that he did not know. No man had keener wit or kinder humor. He was not solemn. Solemnity is a mask worn by ignorance and hypocrisy—it is the preface, prologue and

index to the cunning or the stupid. He was natural in his life and thought; master of the story-teller's art, in illustration apt, in application perfect, liberal in speech, shocking Pharisees and prudes, using any word that wit could disinfect.

"He was a logician. Logic is the necessary product of intelligence and sincerity. It cannot be learned. It is the child of a clear head and a good heart. He was candid, and with candor often deceived the deceitful. He had intellect without arrogance, genius without pride, and religion without cant—that is to say, without bigotry and without deceit.

"He was an orator, clear, sincere, natural. He did not pretend. He did not say what he thought others thought, but what he thought. If you wish to be sublime you must be natural—you must keep close to the grass. You must sit by the fireside of the heart, above the clouds it is too cold. You must be simple in your speech; too much polish suggests insincerity. The great orator idealizes the real, transfigures the common, makes even the inanimate throb and thrill, fills the gallery of the imagination with statues and pictures perfect in form and color, brings to light the gold hoarded by memory; the miser shows the glittering coin to the spend-thrift; hope enriches the brain, ennobles the heart and quickens the conscience. Between his lips words bud and blossom.

"If you wish to know the difference between an orator and an elocutionist, between what is felt and what is said, between what the heart and brain can do together and what the brain can do alone, read Lincoln's wondrous words at Gettysburg, and then the speech of Edward Everett. The oration of Lincoln will never be forgotten; it will live until languages are dead and lips are dust. The speech of Everett will never be read. The elocutionist believes in the virtue of voice, the sublimity of syntax, the magic of long sentences and the genius of gesture. The orator loves the real, the simple, the natural. He places the thought above all. He knows that the greatest ideas should be expressed in the shortest words; that the greatest statues need the least drapery.

"Lincoln was an immense personality; firm, but not obstinate. Obstinacy is egotism; firmness, heroism. He influenced others without effort, unconsciously, and they submitted to him as men submit to nature, unconsciously. He was severe with himself, and for that reason lenient with others. He appeared to apologize for being kinder than his fellows. He did merciful things as stealthily as others committed crimes. Almost ashamed of tenderness, he said and did the noblest words and deeds with that charming confusion, that awkwardness that is the perfect grace of modesty. As a noble man,

wishing to pay a small debt to a poor neighbor, reluctantly offers a hundred-dollar bill and asks for change, fearing that he may be suspected either of making a display of wealth or a pretense of payment, so Lincoln hesitated to show his wealth of goodness even to the best he knew. A great man stooping, not wishing to make his fellows feel that they were small or mean.

"He knew others, because perfectly acquainted with himself. He cared nothing for place, but everything for principle; nothing for money, but everything for independence. Where no principle was involved easily swayed, willing to go slowly, if in the right direction, sometimes willing to stop, but he would not go back, and he would not go wrong. He was willing to wait. He knew that the event was not waiting, and that fate was not the fool of chance. He knew that slavery had defenders but no defense, and that they who attack the right must wound themselves. He was neither tyrant nor slave. He neither knelt nor scorned. With him men were neither great nor small, they were right or wrong. Through manners, clothes, titles, rags and race he saw the real, that which is beyond accident, policy, compromise and war he saw the end. He was patient as Destiny, whose undecipherable hieroglyphs were so deeply graven on his sad and tragic face.

"Nothing discloses real character like the use of power. It is easy for the weak to be gentle. Most people can bear adversity. But if you wish to know what a man really is, give him power. This is the supreme test. It is the glory of Lincoln that, having almost absolute power, he never abused it, except upon the side of mercy.

"Wealth could not purchase, power could not awe this divine, this loving man. He knew no fear except the fear of doing wrong. Hating slavery, pitying the master, seeking to conquer not persons but prejudices, he was the embodiment of the self-denial, the courage, the hope, and the nobility of a Nation. He spoke, not to inflame, not to upbraid, but to convince. He raised his hands, not to strike, but in benediction. He longed to pardon. He loved to see the pearls of joy on the cheeks of a wife whose husband he had rescued from death.

"Lincoln was the grandest figure of the fiercest civil war. He is the gentlest memory of our world."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

"I do not know more about Mr. Lincoln than is known by countless thousands of Americans who have met the man. But I am quite willing to give my recollections of him and

the impressions made by him upon my mind as to his character.

"My first interview with him was in the summer of 1863, soon after the Confederate States had declared their purpose to treat colored soldiers as insurgents, and their purpose not to treat any such soldiers as prisoners of war subject to exchange like other soldiers. My visit to Mr. Lincoln was in reference to this threat of the Confederate States. I was at the time engaged in raising colored troops, and I desired some assurances from President Lincoln that such troops should be treated as soldiers of the United States and when taken prisoners exchanged like other soldiers; that when any of them were hanged or enslaved, the president should retaliate. I was introduced to Mr. Lincoln on this occasion by Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas; I met him at the Executive Mansion.

"I was somewhat troubled with the thought of meeting one so august and high in authority, especially as I had never been in the White House before, and had never spoken to a president of the United States before. But my embarrassment soon vanished when I met the face of Mr. Lincoln. When I entered he was seated in a low chair, surrounded by a multitude of books and papers; his feet and legs were extended in front of his chair. On my approach he slowly drew his feet in from the different parts of the room into which they had strayed, and he began to rise, and continued to rise until he looked down upon me, and extended his hand and gave me a welcome. I began, with some hesitation, to tell him who I was and what I had been doing, but he soon stopped me, saying in a sharp, cordial voice:

"'You need not tell me who you are, Mr. Douglass; I know who you are; Mr. Sewell has told me all about you.'

"He then invited me to take a seat beside him. Not wishing to occupy his time and attention, seeing that he was busy, I stated to him the object of my call at once. I said:

"'Mr. Lincoln, I am recruiting colored troops. I have assisted in fitting up two regiments in Massachusetts and am now at work in the same way in Pennsylvania, and have come to say this to you, sir, if you wish to make this branch of the service successful you must do four things:

"'*First*, You must give colored soldiers the same pay that you give white soldiers.

"'*Second*, You must compel the Confederate States to treat colored soldiers, when taken prisoners, as prisoners of war.

"'*Third*, When any colored man or soldier performs brave, meritorious exploits in the field, you must enable me to say to those I recruit, that they will be promoted for such

service precisely as white men are promoted for similar service.

"*Fourth*, In case any colored soldiers are murdered in cold blood and taken prisoners, you should retaliate in kind.'

"To this little speech Mr. Lincoln listened with earnest attention and with very apparent sympathy, and replied to each point in his own peculiar, forcible way. First he spoke of the opposition generally to employing negroes as soldiers at all, of the prejudice against the race, and of the advantages to colored people that would result from their being employed as soldiers in defense of their country. He regarded such an employment as an experiment, and spoke of the advantage it would be to the colored race if the experiment should succeed. He said that he had difficulty in getting colored men into the United States uniform; that when the purpose was fixed to employ them as soldiers, several different uniforms were proposed for them, and that it was something gained when it was finally determined to clothe them like other soldiers.

"Now, as to the pay, we had to make some concessions to prejudice. There were threats that if we made soldiers of them at all, that white men would not enlist, would not fight beside them. Besides, it was not believed that a negro could make a good soldier, as good a soldier as a white man, and hence it was thought that he should not have the same pay as a white man. But said he:

"I assure you, Mr. Douglass, that in the end they shall have the same pay as white soldiers.'

"As to the exchange and general treatment of colored soldiers when taken prisoners of war, he should insist on their being entitled to all privileges of such prisoners. Mr. Lincoln admitted the justice of my demand for the promotion of colored soldiers for good conduct in the field, but on the matter of retaliation he differed from me entirely. I shall never forget the benignant expression of his face, the tearful look of his eye and the quiver in his voice, when he deprecated a resort to retaliatory measures. 'Once begun,' said he, 'I do not know where such a measure would stop.' He said he could not take men out and kill them in cold blood for what was done by others. If he could get hold of the persons who were guilty of killing the colored prisoners in cold blood, the case would be different, but he could not kill the innocent for the guilty.

"Before leaving Mr. Lincoln, Senator Pomeroy said: 'Mr. President, Mr. Stanton is going to make Douglass adjutant general to General Thomas, and is going to send him down the Mississippi to recruit.'

"I will sign any commission that Mr. Stanton will give Mr. Douglass."

"At this point we parted. I met Mr. Lincoln several times after this interview.

"I was once invited by him to take tea with him at the soldiers' home. On one occasion, while visiting him at the White House, he showed me a letter he was writing to Horace Greeley in reply to some of Greeley's criticisms against protracting the war. He seemed to feel very keenly the reproaches heaped upon him for not bringing the war to a speedy conclusion; said he was charged with making it an abolition war instead of a war for the Union, and expressed his desire to end the war as soon as possible. While I was talking with him Governor Buckingham sent in his card, and I was amused by his telling the messenger, as well as by the way he expressed it, to 'tell Governor Buckingham to wait, I want to have a long talk with my friend Douglass.' He used those words. I said, 'Mr. Lincoln, I will retire.' 'Oh, no, no, you shall not; I want Governor Buckingham to wait,' and he did wait for at least half an hour. When he came in I was introduced by Mr. Lincoln to Governor Buckingham, and the governor did not seem to take it amiss at all that he had been required to wait.

"I was present at the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln, the 4th of March, 1865. I felt then that there was murder in the air, and I kept close to his carriage on the way to the capitol, for I felt that I might see him fall that day. It was a vague presentiment.

"At that time the Confederate cause was on its last legs, as it were, and there was deep feeling. I could feel it in the atmosphere here. I did not know exactly what it was, but I just felt as if he might be shot on his way to the capitol. I cannot refer to any incident, in fact, to any expression that I heard, it was simply a presentiment that Lincoln might fall that day. I got right in front of the east portico of the capitol, listened to his inaugural address, and witnessed his being sworn in by Chief Justice Chase. When he came on the steps he was accompanied by Vice-President Johnson. In looking out in the crowd he saw me standing near by, and I could see he was pointing me out to Andrew Johnson. Mr. Johnson, without knowing, perhaps, that I saw the movement, looked quite annoyed that his attention should be called in that direction; so I got a peep into his soul. As soon as he saw me looking at him, suddenly he assumed rather an amicable expression of countenance. I felt that, whatever else he might be, he was no friend to my people.

"I heard Mr. Lincoln deliver this wonderful address. It was very short; but he answered all the objections raised to

his prolonging the war in one sentence—it was a remarkable sentence:

“Fondly do we hope, profoundly do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war shall soon pass away; yet if God wills it continue until all the wealth piled up by two hundred years of bondage shall have been wasted, and each drop of blood drawn by the lash shall have been paid for by one drawn by the sword, we must still say, as was said three thousand years ago, ‘the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.’

“For the first time in my life, and I suppose for the first time in any colored man’s life, I attended the reception of President Lincoln on the evening of the inauguration. As I approached the door I was seized by two policemen and forbidden to enter. I said to them that they were mistaken entirely in what they were doing, that if Mr. Lincoln knew that I was at the door he would order my admission, and I bolted in by them. On the inside I was taken charge of by two other policemen, to be conducted, as I supposed, to the president, but instead of that they were conducting me out the window on a plank. ‘Oh,’ said I, ‘this will never do, gentlemen,’ and as a gentleman was passing in I said to him: ‘Just say to Mr. Lincoln that Fred Douglass is at the door.’

“He rushed in to President Lincoln, and in less than a half a minute I was invited into the east room of the White House. A perfect sea of beauty and elegance, too, it was. The ladies were in very fine attire, and Mrs. Lincoln was standing there. I could not have been more than ten feet from him when Mr. Lincoln saw me; his countenance lighted up, and he said in a voice which was heard all around: ‘Here comes my friend Douglass.’ As I approached him he reached out his hand, gave me a cordial shake, and said: ‘Douglass, I saw you in the crowd to-day listening to my inaugural address. There is no man’s opinion that I value more than yours. What do you think of it?’ I said: ‘Mr. Lincoln, I cannot stop here to talk with you, as there are thousands waiting to shake you by the hand;’ but he said again: ‘What did you think of it?’ I said: ‘Mr. Lincoln, it was a sacred effort,’ and then I walked off. ‘I am glad you liked it,’ he said. That was the last time I saw him to speak with him.

GOVERNOR WM. M. M’KINLEY.

“A noble manhood, nobly consecrated to man, never dies. The martyr of liberty, the emancipator of a race, the savior of the only free government among men may be buried from human sight, but his deeds will live in human gratitude forever.

“The story of his simple life is the story of the plain, honest, manly citizen, true patriot and profound statesman who,

believing with all the strength of his mighty soul in the institutions of his country, won, because of them, the highest place in its government—then fell a sacrifice to the Union he held so dear, and which Providence spared his life long enough to save. We do well to honor one whose achievements have heightened human aspirations and broadened the field of opportunity to the races of men. While the party with which we stand, and for which he stood, can justly claim him and without dispute can boast the distinction of being the first to honor and trust him, his fame has leaped the bounds of party and country and now belongs to mankind and the ages.

“*Without a Rival.* What were the traits of character which made him leader and master, without a rival, in the greatest crisis in our history? What gave him such mighty power? Lincoln had sublime faith in the people. He walked with and among them. He recognized the importance and the power of an enlightened public sentiment and was guided by it. Even amid the vicissitudes of war, he concealed little from public view and inspection. In all he did he invited rather than evaded examination and criticism. He submitted his plans and purposes, as far as practicable, to public consideration with perfect frankness and sincerity. There was such homely simplicity in his character that it could not be hedged in by the pomp of place, nor the ceremonies of high official station. He was so accessible to the public that he seemed to take the whole people into his confidence. Here, perhaps, was one secret of his power. The people never lost their confidence in him, however much they unconsciously added to his personal discomfort and trials. His patience was almost superhuman. And who will say that he was mistaken in his treatment of the thousands who thronged continually about him? More than once, when reproached for permitting visitors to crowd upon him, he asked, with pained surprise: ‘Why, what harm does this confidence in men do me?’

“*His Crowning Glory.* The crowning glory of Lincoln’s administration, and greatest executive act in American history, was his immortal proclamation of emancipation. Perhaps more clearly than any one else Lincoln had realized years before he was called to the presidency, that the country could not continue half slave and half free. He declared it before Seward proclaimed the ‘irrepressible conflict.’ The contest between freedom and slavery was inevitable; it was written in the stars. The Nation must be either all slave or all free. Lincoln, with almost supernatural prescience foresaw it. His prophetic vision is manifested through all his utterances, notably in the great debate between himself

and Douglas. To him was given the duty and responsibility of making that great classic of liberty, the Declaration of Independence, no longer an empty promise, but a glorious fulfillment. Many long and thorny steps were to be taken before this great act of justice could be performed. Patience and forbearance had to be exercised. It had to be demonstrated that the Union could be saved in no other way. Lincoln, much as he abhorred slavery, felt that his chief duty was to save the Union under the Constitution and within the Constitution. He did not assume the duties of his great office with the purpose of abolishing slavery, nor changing the Constitution, but as a servant of the Constitution and the laws of the country then existing. In a speech delivered in Ohio, in 1859, he said: 'The people of the United States are the rightful masters of both Congress and the courts—not to overthrow the Constitution, but to overthrow the men who would overthrow the Constitution.'

"This was the principle which governed him, and which he applied in his official conduct when he reached the presidency. We now know that he had emancipation constantly in his mind's eye for nearly two years after his first inauguration. It is true he said at the start, 'I believe I have no lawful right to interfere with slavery where it now exists, and have no intentions of doing so,' and that the public had little reason to think he was meditating general emancipation until he issued his preliminary proclamation, September 22, 1862. Just a month before exactly he had written to the editor of the *New York Tribune*: 'My paramount object is to save the Union and not either to save or destroy slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing all the slaves, I would do it and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.'

"The difference in his thought and purpose about 'the divine institution' is very apparent in these two expressions. Both were made in absolute honor and sincerity. Public sentiment had undergone a great change and Lincoln, valiant defender of the Constitution that he was, changed with the people. The war had brought them and him to a nearer realization of our absolute dependence upon a higher power, and had quickened his conceptions of duty more acutely than the public could realize. The purposes of God working through the ages were perhaps more clearly revealed to him than to any other.

ESTIMATING HIS CHARACTER.

"It is not difficult to place a correct estimate upon the character of Lincoln; he was the greatest man of his time, especially approved of God for the work he gave him to do. History abundantly approves his superiority

as a leader, and establishes his constant reliance upon a higher power for guidance and support. The tendency of this age is to exaggeration, but of Lincoln certainly none have spoken more highly than those who knew him best.

"The greatest names in American history are the names of Washington and Lincoln. One is forever associated with the independence of the States and formation of the Federal Union; the other with universal freedom and the preservation of the Union. Washington enforced the Declaration of Independence as against England; Lincoln proclaimed its fulfillment not only to a down-trodden race in America, but to all people for all time who may seek the protection of our flag. These illustrious men achieved grander results for mankind within a single century, from 1775 to 1865, than any other men ever accomplished since the first flight of time began. Washington engaged in no ordinary revolution; with him it was not who should rule, but what should rule. He drew his sword not for a change of rulers upon an established throne, but to establish a new government which should acknowledge no throne but the tribune of the people. Lincoln accepted war to save the Union, the safeguards of our liberties, and re-established it on 'indestructible foundations' as forever 'one and indivisible.' To quote his own grand words: 'Now we are contending that this Nation under God shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.'

"Accomplished Their Tasks. Each lived to accomplish his appointed task. Each received the unbounded gratitude of the people of his time and each is held in great and ever-increasing reverence by posterity. The fame of each will never die; it will grow with the ages, because it is based upon imperishable service to humanity; not to the people of a single generation or country, but to the whole human family, wherever scattered, forever.

"The present generation knows Washington only from history, and by that alone can judge him. Lincoln we know by history also, but thousands are still living who participated in the great events in which he was leader and master. Many of his contemporaries survived him; some are here yet in almost every locality. So Lincoln is not far removed from us; he may be said to be still known to the millions, not surrounded by the mists of antiquity, nor a halo of idolatry that is impenetrable. He never was inaccessible to the people; thousands carry with them yet the words which he spoke in their hearing; thousands remember the pressure of his hand; and thousands have not forgotten that indescribably sad, though far-seeing expression which impressed everybody. Nobody could keep the people away from him,

and when they came he would suffer no one to drive them back. So it is that an unusually large number of the American people came to know this great man, and that he is still so well remembered by them. It cannot be said that they were all mistaken about him, or that they misinterpreted his greatness. Men are still connected with the government who served during his administration. There are at least two senators, and perhaps twice as many representatives, who participated in his first inauguration; men who stood side by side with him in the trying duties of his administration, and who have been, without interruption, in one branch or another of the public service ever since. The supreme court of the United States still has among its members one whom Lincoln appointed, and so of the other branches of the federal judiciary. His faithful private secretaries are still alive, and have rendered posterity a great service in their history of Lincoln and his times. They have told the story of his life and public services with such entire frankness and fidelity as to exhibit to the world the very inner courts of his soul.

LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG.

"This history would be incomplete without a true copy of the great speech made at Gettysburg, which has been compared to the Sermon on the Mount. It was written in the car on his way from Washington to the battlefield; though written thus hastily, Edward Everett, after reading it, said: 'I would rather be the author of those twenty lines than to have all the fame my oration of to-day will give me.'

"Congress has passed a bill for the purchase of Gettysburg battlefield as a National cemetery and park. The secretary of war was at the same time instructed to cause to be erected a statue of the great war president and a bronze tablet with the full text of the address of Lincoln engraved thereon, to be placed on or near the spot where the speech was made. As there are several versions of the address, short as it is, differing, however, only slightly one from another, Congress in the bill stipulated the following should be the address, which may therefore be accepted as the official version and correct one:

"'Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new Nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"'Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any Nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that

that Nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain, that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

"We need not pause to call attention to the beauty, the simplicity and the eloquence of the language used. No better Anglo-Saxon has been written, certainly not since Shakspeare lived. The Gettysburg speech is a poem, a prayer, an epitaph."

One incident during the war that came under the observation of the author, he will be justified in referring to, because it speaks more than volumes could in revealing the kindness of heart, the simplicity and goodness of the great man. The writer, in the spring of 1864, was on his way with four hundred recruits for the army of the Potomac, just commencing its forward movement under General Grant. Being detained in Washington one day for want of transportation, gave opportunity, in company with Senator Chandler, to call on the president. After the interview, when leaving, Mr. Lincoln kindly remarked: "Colonel, Mrs. Lincoln holds a levee this afternoon; as you cannot leave until to-morrow, she will be pleased to have you attend." After expressing thanks, Mr. Lincoln was asked if it would be agreeable to permit several officers who had never seen him to accompany? The reply was a cordial invitation to be extended to them.

At the appointed time the call was made. Unobserved, a drummer boy had followed the officers and after entering retired to a distant corner of the great room. Immediately after receiving the officers the president saw the boy, and remarking, "Colonel, here is a soldier you have not introduced," left the company, walked across the room and extending his hand, said: "My young soldier boy, this is Abraham Lincoln; what is your name?" The diffidence of the boy, although in the presence of the president of the United States, by this cordial, frank language was at once

banished, and Mr. Lincoln, apparently forgetting the company and all his cares, conversed familiarly with the boy several minutes. Others may forget that interesting incident, the boy never will.

CHAPTER XV.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

SEVENTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

(For Portrait see Frontispiece.)

ANDREW JOHNSON was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, December 29, 1808. His parents were very poor, and when he was four years old his father died of injuries received in saving another from drowning. At the age of ten Andrew was apprenticed to a tailor. A natural craving to learn was fostered by hearing a gentleman read from the "American Speaker." The boy was taught the alphabet by fellow workmen, borrowed the book and learned to read.

In 1843 he was elected to Congress over John A. Askin, a United States Bank Democrat, who was supported by the Whigs. His first speech was in support of the resolution to restore to General Jackson the fine imposed on him at New Orleans. He supported the annexation of Texas. In 1845 he was re-elected and sustained Polk's administration. In 1857 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he urged the passage of the homestead bill; and on May 20, 1858, made his greatest speech on this subject. He retained his seat in the Senate until appointed by President Lincoln military governor of Tennessee, March 4, 1862. On March 12th he reached Nashville and organized a provisional government for the State. On March 18th he issued a proclamation in which appealed to the people to return to their allegiance, to uphold the law and to accept "full amnesty for all past acts and declarations." He required the city council to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. They refused and he removed them and appointed others. He urged the holding of Union meetings throughout the State, and frequently attended them in person.

The Republican convention assembled in Baltimore, June 6, 1864, and nominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency by

acclamation. There was a strong sentiment in favor of recognizing the political sacrifices made for the cause of the Union by the war Democrats, and it was generally conceded that New York should decide who was to be the individual. Daniel S. Dickenson, of that State, was most prominent in this connection; but internal factional divisions made it impossible for him to obtain the solid vote of that State, and Secretary Seward's friends feared his nomination would force him from the cabinet, Henry J. Raymond urged the name of Andrew Johnson and he was accordingly selected.

On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was assassinated, and Mr. Johnson was at once sworn in as president at his rooms in the Kirkwood House, by Chief Justice Chase. In his remarks to those present Mr. Johnson said: "As to an indication of any policy which may be pursued by me in the administration of the government, I have to say that that must be left for development as the administration progresses. The message or declaration must be made by the acts as they transpire. The only assurance I can now give of the future is reference to the past." "Treason is a crime," he said to the Illinois delegation, "and must be punished." At the time it was generally supposed that Johnson, who was known to be personally embittered against the dominant classes in the South, would inaugurate a reign of terror and decimate those who had taken up arms against the National authority. His protest against the terms of surrender granted to General Lee by General Grant, and utterances in private conversation, strengthened the fear that he would be too bloody and vindictive.

The particular question which brought on a clash between these principles was the civil status of the negro. The thirteenth amendment became a law December 18, 1865, with Johnson's concurrence. The Republicans held that slavery had been the cause of the war; that only by giving the freedman the right to vote could he be protected, and the results of the war secured; and that no State should be admitted until it had granted the right of suffrage to the negroes within its borders. Johnson held this to be a matter of internal regulation beyond the control of Congress.

The first breach between the president and the party in power was the veto of the freedman's bureau bill in February, 1866, which was designed to protect the negroes. One of the grounds of the veto was that it had been passed by a Congress in which the Southern States had no representatives. On the 27th of March the president vetoed the civil rights bill, which made freedmen citizens without the right of suffrage. The chief ground of objection was the interference

with the rights of States. The bill was passed over the veto. On the 16th of June the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which contained the principle of the civil rights bill was proposed, disapproved by the president, but ratified and declared in force July 28, 1868.

The elections of 1866 were uniformly favorable to the Republicans, and gave them a two-thirds majority in both House and Senate. On August 5, 1867, the president requested Edwin M. Stanton to resign his office as secretary of war. Mr. Stanton refused, was suspended, and General Grant was appointed in his place. When Congress met, it refused to ratify the suspension. General Grant then resigned, and Mr. Stanton again entered upon the duties of his office. The president removed him and appointed Lorenzo Thomas, adjutant-general United States army. The Senate declared this act illegal, and Mr. Stanton refused to comply and notified the speaker of the House. On February 24, 1868, the House passed a resolution for the impeachment of the president. The trial began on March 5. The main articles for impeachment were for violating the provisions of the tenure-of-office act, which it was claimed he had done in order to test its constitutionality. After the trial began, the president made a tour through the Northwest, which was called "swinging around the circle," because in his speeches he declared that he had swung around the entire circle of offices, from alderman to president. He made many violent and intemperate speeches to the crowds that assembled to meet him, and denounced the Congress then sitting as "no Congress," because of its refusal to admit the representatives and senators from the South, and on these speeches were based additional articles of impeachment. On May 16 the test vote was had. Thirty-five senators were for conviction and nineteen for acquittal. A change of one vote would have carried conviction. The senate adjourned *sine die*, and a verdict of acquittal was entered. After the expiration of his term the president returned to Tennessee. He was a candidate for the United States Senate, but was defeated. In 1872 he was a candidate for congressman from the State at large, and, though defeated, he regained his hold upon the people of the State and in January, 1875, was elected to the Senate, taking his seat at the extra session of 1875. Two weeks after the session began he made a speech which was a skillful but bitter attack upon General Grant. He returned home at the end of the session, and in July visited his daughter, who lived near Carter's Station in East Tennessee. There he was stricken with paralysis, July 29, and died the next day. He was buried at Greenville.



GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

THE CITIZEN.

THE GENERAL.

THE PRESIDENT.

"The Only Terms, Immediate and Unconditional Surrender."

CHAPTER XVI.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

EIGHTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IT is well to perpetuate and keep ever before us the memory of those heroes who have contributed to our Nation so much of that which goes to make up her greatness, her honor and her prosperity. We should place them high in reverence and make them our guides to better deeds and a higher destiny. The men and youth of this and coming generations should be reminded from whence comes these benefits which have been secured to them by the loyalty, the steadfastness of purpose, the unswerving integrity and bravery of our martyrs and heroes.

"We have no more fitting example than the citizen, the general, the president. His character was that of a great man, not unduly elated by success, not cast down by disappointment, not swerved from his purposes by unjust criticism; his loyalty was to duty, and his fealty to the Nation. His fame is not a transient one, nor is his reputation localized. They shall be known as long as the human race exists upon this continent, and as long as history shall be preserved. His generosity to a conquered foe is a well known fact of history, and reveals more the greatness of his character than the gaining of many victories.

"His generosity was only equaled by his modesty, as illustrated by the sentiment expressed in his first inaugural, when he said: 'I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people.' In the capacity of president he sought to restore the impaired structure of our country's unity. In the civil office, as well as the military, he believed in meritorious promotions, and was a strong advocate of civil service reform. He worked to restore our finances to a healthy condition and maintain the equality of citizenship. His vigorous foreign policy gave us the respect of all nations.

"U. S. Grant is one of the few great historical personages who lived in comparative obscurity until he was forty, a period Victor Hugo describes as the 'old age of youth.' He was born at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, April 23, 1822. He left West Point in 1843, and joined the Fourth Infantry as second lieutenant. He served under General Taylor on the Rio Grande, in 1846, and took part in the battles of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma and Monterey. He served also under Scott before Vera Cruz, and participated in every engagement between that city and the City of Mexico. He received honorable mention in dispatches, and promotion

for gallant conduct at Molino del Ray and Chapultepec. He left the army in 1854 and settled in St. Louis. Not being successful there, even according to his modest ambition, he went to Galena, Illinois, and struggled against fortune in obscurity till the war broke out, when he offered his services to the government. The first success that brought him to the notice of his superiors was the capture of Belmont, Missouri, and the next was the capture of Fort Donelson. The fall of this stronghold acted as a flash of light thrown across the path of the National government in its darkest hour, and Grant was thanked by Congress and promoted to the rank of major-general of volunteers. After this came the capture of Vicksburg, a great military achievement, and all eyes were turned upon the rising and always successful general. His promotion was rapid and deserved. Victory followed victory, and grade followed grade in regular order, until the obscure Galena tanner commanded a million men, and Appomattox crowned his combinations. The most brilliant campaign of Grant was the series of strategic movements by which Johnston and Pemberton were defeated in detail behind Vicksburg, and the fortress was finally captured. He made the tour of the world in 1877, and was received everywhere by the people with enthusiasm, as the representative of successful democracy and by their rulers with marked distinction. He was a constant, sincere friend, faithful to all trusts. Though betrayed by some in whom he had confided and whom he honored, yet he never murmured nor complained, and bore in silence the humiliation of their faithlessness. In all situations he was sturdy, resolute, strong and when the time came that he must yield, he died as he had lived—a hero.

"In 1884 he contracted a dangerous and painful throat disease, and this, added to great financial disasters which overtook him a year later, broke him down completely. He died at Mt. McGregor on the 23d of July, 1885, and was mourned by the whole American people—North and South. His last days were dedicated to a sacred service, the compiling of his military memoirs, with the purpose of securing a competency for his family after his death. It is satisfactory to know that his most sanguine wishes in that regard were realized. The greatness of really great men like Washington, Lincoln, Grant, our trio of American heroes, is made manifest not so much because of extraordinary powers in any one direction as by a remarkable combination of qualities specially fitting them for the positions they are called to fill. These names, engraved high on the monument of fame, will endure and be gratefully commemorated in all the coming ages."

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, JAMES A. GARFIELD
AND CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

NINETEENTH, TWENTIETH AND TWENTY-FIRST PRESIDENTS.

(For Portraits, see Frontispiece.)

THE limits of this volume will not permit elaborate accounts of the several presidents above named, all elected by Republicans, and in the main, their administrations approved by the party.

The canvass between Mr. Hayes and Samuel J. Tilden in 1876 ended in a protracted and very bitter contest to determine the result, and although decided finally by an unusual method in favor of the Republican candidate, greatly to the dissatisfaction of the Democratic party, yet the decision was reluctantly submitted to. The effect, however, because of the widespread doubt of its justice, even among many Republicans, was unfavorable to the party, and although no wrong was ever attributed to Mr. Hayes, it seriously affected his personal influence and popularity.

James A. Garfield was elected in 1880. He was personally popular, but, unfortunately, bitter conflicts of a personal character relative to appointments had arisen, particularly in New York, where combinations were formed threatening the very existence of the party. The deleterious influence of these partisan conflicts within the party, many believed caused the murder of Mr. Garfield, the second president to fall by the assassin's bullet.

Mr. Garfield was succeeded by Chester A. Arthur, the vice-president, who at once took the oath of office, and without ceremony immediately entered upon the duties of chief executive. Mr. Arthur's administration was generally satisfactory to the people. He was a candidate for the presidency in 1884, but was defeated by James G. Blaine, who was made party candidate, against Grover Cleveland. Mr. Blaine was defeated, but by a majority in the city of New York, of which nearly two thousand was claimed by his friends to be fraudulent, which, if thrown out, so close was the vote, would have given the State to Mr. Blaine. The result, however, was submitted to, and Mr. Cleveland was president 1884 to 1888, when he in turn was defeated by Benjamin Harrison. The administration of Mr. Harrison, the most prosperous for the country since the organization of the government, will be elaborately considered in another chapter.



JOHN WESLEY HANSON, D. D.

Formerly of Chicago, now resident of Pasadena, California. A member of the Old Tippecanoe Club, Chicago. Author of the Chapter commencing on next page.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE REBELLION.

THE continual aggressions of slavery seemed to culminate in the fugitive slave law (1850-1852), and in the repeal of the Missouri compromise (1854); and the Kansas struggle to establish slavery by the "Border Ruffians" of neighboring slave States (1854-1857) intensified the growing excitement.

The presidential campaign of 1856, during which the gallant John C. Fremont was the Republican standard-bearer, resulted in a Democratic triumph; but, though unsuccessful, the strength of the Republicans at the polls foreshadowed their speedy success. Buchanan had but sixty electoral votes more than Fremont (one hundred and seventy-four to one hundred and fourteen) and only one million eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-nine to one million three hundred and forty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-four on the popular vote.

The administration of James Buchanan was wholly in the pro-slavery interest. He was an amiable, timid man whose pliant disposition and conservative tendencies were easily controlled by the Southern members of his cabinet and by the arrogant men of the South, who had elected him, and on which it was seen the Democratic party must depend for success in the future. They and their allies, the "doughfaces" of the North, had things their own way in National affairs. For example, though the people of Kansas had overwhelmingly rejected the pro-slavery Lecompton constitution, the entire power of the general government was exerted to compel the admission of Kansas as a slave State. And by the blindness or connivance or subserviency of President Buchanan National arms and ammunition were distributed to localities in which they would be most available to the

anticipated rebellion. The Buchanan administration was the pliant tool of the South.

The Dred Scott decision (1857) demonstrated that the judicial as well as the executive branch of the general government would not only uphold slavery in the slave States, but would protect the slave-holder in carrying his property into all the free States, until the prophecy of Senator Toombs would be fulfilled, and he might call the roll of his slaves under the shadow of Bunker Hill! But though in the interest of slavery, the Dred Scott decision became a powerful ally of freedom by spreading anti-slavery sentiment among those who had before been indifferent.

At this time two powerful factors entered the field. The Lincoln-Douglas debate (1858) and the John Brown raid (1859). They drew the lines more tightly than they had been drawn between the hosts of freedom and those of slavery, and hastened "the irrepressible conflict;" so that when the party nominations were made in 1860, it was apparent that Republicanism must triumph. The Democratic party was hopelessly divided between Stephen A. Douglas and John C. Breckinridge, as its candidates for the presidency. John Bell was the nominee of a new "Constitutional Union" party, and Abraham Lincoln was the Republican candidate. The result was a republican victory, though by a narrow margin. Democratic electors were chosen in only one Northern State—New Jersey (three out of seven), and those were for Douglas; and, in addition, he secured the nine from Missouri. Bell obtained the votes of Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky. All the other Southern States were for Breckinridge. Lincoln received one hundred and eighty electoral votes to one hundred and three for all the other candidates. The popular vote stood: For Lincoln, one million eight hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-two; Douglas, one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand one hundred and fifty-seven; Breckinridge, eight hundred and forty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-three; Bell, five hundred and ninety thousand six hundred and thirty-one. Lincoln lacked nearly one million of a majority, but he had a clear plurality of nearly half a million on a total vote of more than four and a

half millions. The Republican cause had triumphed, and the interests of freedom were to have the protection of government.

The election of Lincoln was the signal for new activity in the Southern States, and the threats of dissolving the Union, that had been regarded at the North as the bravado of "fire-eaters," began to betoken fulfillment. The South charged the Lincoln administration with intending to destroy the institution of slavery in the States in which it existed by law. Such, however, was not the purpose. To prevent its extension was the utmost expectation at first. But God meant its extinction, and He had chosen the Republican party as the instrument to execute His will.

Immediately after the election, the legislature of South Carolina called a State convention, and on December 20, 1860, an ordinance of secession was passed. By February 1, 1861, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana had followed. February 4, in Montgomery, Alabama, a delegate convention was held, and a provisional constitution and government were organized for the "Confederate States of America," and Jefferson Davis and Alexander H. Stevens were elected president and vice-president. In March a permanent constitution was adopted. Thus, early in 1861, two rival governments claimed jurisdiction over the same territory, the Confederates insisting on taking the slave States out of the Union, and the Federals on exercising jurisdiction over all the States.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to narrate the progress of the civil war. It is enough to record that it was a struggle between Republicanism and Democracy. For though it is due to the facts to state that many patriotic men who claimed to be Democrats upheld the government and fought in the Union army, and though the government was sustained in some localities through the efforts of patriotic Democrats, who preferred country to party, it is equally true that other Democrats in all the Northern States did everything in their power to aid and abet the armed forces of rebellion in the Southern States. They resisted the draft; they formed conspiracies to destroy the Union and render the rebellion successful; they fomented dissatisfaction at home and sought

to procure foreign intervention in favor of the rebels. Conspiracies to release rebel prisoners and to fire Northern cities, contributions of men and money to assist the enemies of the government were frequent, and the evil work was always the work of Democrats. Men subsequently high in political position were "Knights of the Golden Circle" and members of other seditious organizations and exercised infernal ingenuity to destroy the Union. The rebellion against the government was initiated by Democrats; every effort ever put forth to destroy the government was done by a Democrat; every rebel who ever drew a sword or shouldered a musket or murdered a picket; every guerilla who assassinated a loyal man, or fired the home of his wife and children, was a Democrat. In fact, the war against the Union was always and only the work of Democrats. It is but the simple truth to say that if every able-bodied man in the Northern States had been a Republican, the war could not have lasted half as long as it did, and millions of treasure and thousands of lives would have been saved. While it is due to the truth of history to say that all Democrats were not rebels, it is equally true that all rebels and traitors were Democrats.

It was soon seen by the friends of the Union that slavery must perish before the Union cause could triumph. Fremont, Sherman, others would have emancipated the slaves of the South at the beginning of the war, and were pronounced fanatics by those who later adopted the policy of emancipation. President Lincoln himself opposed proceeding against slavery *vi et armis*, but he soon came to see not only the expediency but the necessity of assailing the real source of the rebellion and the unrelenting foe of American liberty and Nationality, and accordingly, January 1, 1863, he issued his immortal emancipation proclamation.

Of course his policy was assailed by Democrats. Not only those in arms, but treacherous and cowardly men of the same party in the Northern States, whose continual efforts were to kindle fires in the rear of the Nation's defenders, sought in all possible ways to encourage the enemies of their country. We cannot here follow the varying fortunes of the war, nor chronicle the nefarious acts of those who endeavored to paralyze the efforts of the government, and

counteract the gallant heroes in the field and render the rebellion successful. It is sufficient to say that all such acts were the acts of Democrats. As lately as August 20, 1864, when the rebellion was gasping for breath, was in fact moribund, the Democratic convention in Chicago, declared the war "four years of failure." But the election of the succeeding November placed the immortal Lincoln in the presidential chair for the second time, every State that took part in the election voting for him except New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. But, alas! an assassin's hand murdered the great patriot, April 14, 1865—and with dreadful consistency, it was the hand of a Democrat that inflicted the fatal wound.

It is within the personal knowledge of the members of the Tippecanoe club that every period of disaster that has visited our country for more than half a hundred years has been due to the financial and industrial policy of the Democratic party; and the impartial pen of History records the fact that the greatest calamity that has ever befallen our beloved country, that devastated our land for four dreadful years, the War of the Rebellion, was initiated, inaugurated, sustained and prosecuted from beginning to end by Democrats alone. The civil war stands and will always stand as a Democratic monument, and the reader of history may truthfully be told, as he cons the pages that describe the dire events, *Si monumentum requiris, circumspice!* If you would see its monument look around; behold in the war the work of the party that caused it!



A SINGULARLY SAD WAR REMINISCENCE.



Give me the death of those who for their country die;
And oh! be mine like their repose, when cold and low they lie.
Their loveliest mother earth enshrines the fallen brave;
In her sweet lap who gave them birth they find their tranquil grave.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

REVERBERATIONS from the cannonading on Fort Sumter were heard all over the United States, and the sound had hardly died away before every high school, college and university door flew wide open, and from the halls of these institutions of education, the glory of this best Nation of earth, came thousands of students voluntarily offering themselves to save the country, and that Union which in their homes and at their schools they had learned to love.

In the village of Lyons, Michigan, resided four young men: Wm. Ely Lewis, Melvin W. Dresser, Charles T. Fox and Oscar F. Fox, the last two brothers; the four playmates in childhood, classmates at school, and now to be fellow soldiers in grim-visaged war. The first three in their twenty-fourth and Oscar in his twenty-second year, at the time of enlistment. Ely and Charles had married and left young wives, Melvin and Oscar single, but all left mothers to lament their departure, and finally mourn their death; all fell face to the enemy, bravely defending the flag.

Melvin enlisted in the Fifteenth Infantry Regiment, was commissioned lieutenant, and on the battlefield of Shiloh, while, with waving sword cheering his company on in the conflict, under great disadvantages with scarcely a hope of victory, a rebel bullet instantly ended his young life, April 6, 1862, being the first of the four youthful companions to fall a victim to treason's foul plot.

Charles was the next. He enlisted in the Ninth Michigan Infantry Regiment October 12, 1861; served the first year in the States of Kentucky and Tennessee. April 14, 1862, was promoted to first lieutenant; always active and vigilant, beloved by his fellow officers, respected and popular with his company. He fell mortally wounded at Tyree Springs, Tennessee, September 22, 1862, in an attack made while on the march from Nashville to Bowling Green, Kentucky, by a detachment from Wharton's Texan Cavalry. Thus being the second of the four school-mates whose lives were dedicated to their country. He lived nine days, suffering intensely from the bullet wounds through his lungs. He, with other wounded men, was well cared for by the surgeon of the regiment, left for that purpose, and by the kind ladies of the house into which he had been carried. His last words to the writer, who, being in command, was obliged to move on with the army, were: "If I die, it is in a good cause."

Oscar enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiment, and was commissioned first lieutenant. He was on duty with his regiment at Jamestown, Kentucky, when the Colonel

received orders to report immediately to General Burnside, commanding Ninth Army Corps at Louisville, Kentucky. From there the journey was continued by railway to Cairo, Illinois; thence by transports down the Mississippi to Vicksburg, to the support of General Grant. The long, forced march to Louisville, thence in box-cars to Cairo, without rest, prostrated many of the men. Oscar, constantly on duty, day and night, was so weakened that when attacked by the terrible Southern chill fever, the second chill carried him beyond earthly conflict, June 17, 1863. His body was taken on shore and buried at Lake Providence, Louisiana.

William Ely Lewis was the last of the four young men to fall a martyr for the preservation of the Union. He enlisted in the Eighth Michigan Infantry Regiment, August 12, 1851, was commissioned lieutenant, promoted in 1862 to captaincy, and again promoted and commissioned major, in March, 1863. He was killed at Bethesda Church, it being one of the series of battles near Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, 1864. No braver soldier or gallant officer ever drew a sword. The Eighth and Twenty-seventh regiments were a part of the time in the same brigade, and with a New York and Pennsylvania regiment were under command of the writer in the charge on the rebel works, in that morning attack which proved fatal to so many officers and men. While the line was being formed preparatory to a charge, a brief conversation with the writer gave assurance of his dauntless spirit when about to make the charge, which his practiced eye foresaw told the death of hundreds. The brave man fell mortally wounded within twenty minutes thereafter. While being carried from the field on a stretcher, realizing his condition, he remarked to one of the bearers: "Emory, this is the last of my fighting."

The history of these boys, whose parents lived almost within a stone's throw of each other, has been given as an illustration of the patriotic spirit that pervaded the hearts of the young men of the Nation when Abraham Lincoln called for volunteers. Perhaps this is the only instance so peculiar in all the circumstances. It is human nature to look regretfully upon mounds of earth covering the forms of those whose mission in life seemed incomplete, and very few of the school-mates of Ely, Melvin, Charles and Oscar can recall the past and read this brief remembrance of them without tearful eyes.



HON. JOHN F. LACEY.

Member of Congress Sixth District of Iowa. Author of Chapter on next page.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

“The evil men do lives after them.”

THIS is especially true of lawmakers. The offences of the last Congress are too recent for history to deal with them impartially. Mr. Cleveland's admirers are accustomed to make the boast that the president was better than this Congress. The claim is not an extravagant one and not worthy of any extended discussion. It seems incredible now, but yet the fact remains that in 1892 the American people, with a full knowledge of what they were doing, elected Mr. Cleveland and the Fifty-third Congress, and by that election decreed that the successful policy of thirty years should be reversed.

When, on March 4, 1893, the great inaugural procession followed Mr. Cleveland from the steps of the capitol to the White House, the Mugwumps looked on complacently and said, “now, indeed, we shall have reform.” That procession had Mr. Cleveland and the retiring president, General Harrison, at its head, and at the rear of the array marched six thousand Tammany braves in the column of “reform.” They had forgotten the Tweed episode and did not then know how soon Lexow would again uncover the secrets of their organization. Six thousand Tammany politicians, with little tigers pinned to their hat-bands, shouted the chorus of “Cleveland and Tariff Reform.”

Along the curbstone, mingling with the people, the majority members of the Fifty-third Congress stood and rejoiced with the multitude. A heterogeneous alliance of incongruous elements made up the membership of that legislative organization. They looked on at the triumph and listened to the deafening shouts that greeted Fitz Hugh Lee, and all went

merry. But history moved on rapidly, and the business interests of the United States soon took fright at the motley organization which had been chosen to rule this country for the next few years. Canada and Europe looked on with commendation, but their approval only startled the country the more. What would such a party do with the country, was the anxious inquiry everywhere. The situation became daily more and more critical, and in a proclamation in which the true causes of the disturbance and the difficulties surrounding the country's business were in the main ignored, the president called the legislative branch of the government together and the Fifty-third Congress commenced to make history. It is difficult for any one so near the adjournment of that strange organization to speak or write of its acts dispassionately. The best we can say of it is that it might have done worse. Organized as it was, it was impossible for it to do better. With well nigh a hundred Democratic majority in the lower House, it was strong enough to be recognized as an organized threat against American industries, viewing, as its majority did, with jealous eyes, all the prosperity that had come under the rule of their opponents. Every industry stood aghast at its mouthings. The spirit animating its action may be understood when we recall the fact that the leader of the House, in his report upon the tariff bill, spoke of the great and rapidly growing tin plate manufacture, as a "bogus industry which should be suppressed." The majority of the House was ready for the overthrow of every protected enterprise built up and fostered by the legislation of their opponents. Usually Democratic representatives have with unanimity been willing to sacrifice the industries of all sections of the country but their own in the framing of a tariff bill, and have been sticklers for a "reasonable degree of protection" for their own localities. This feeling prevailed in the Senate in the Fifty-third Congress, and also to a great extent in the House, but there was a self sacrificing spirit also manifest among many of the "revenue reformers" in both bodies. Louisiana senators sacrificed the sugar industry of their own State, under an irresponsible promise that somehow their State would be cared for by the conference committee, to which the bill must ultimately be referred. Texas senators and representatives led the flocks

of their wool growers to the shambles. Virginia, Maryland and West Virginia senators and representatives emptied the tin dinner pails of their mining constituents into the laps of the Nova Scotia Coal Syndicate.

Whilst striking blindly at their political enemies, the majority proved to be equally dangerous to their friends. Valuable reciprocal treaties, built up with infinite pains upon the foundation of protective legislation, were madly thrown away. No difference how good a thing might be it was enough to cause its destruction that it was the work of Harrison or Blaine. And after many months in which the people wearily waited, hoping for nothing but fearing for the worst, the Wilson-Gorman bill was laid before the president as the net result of all this toil and misery. In defiant private letters to his loyal henchmen the president denounced the bill as "perfidious and dishonorable," but he allowed it to become a law without his signature. This is the one great Democratic act of an affirmative character by which the Fifty-third Congress will be judged.

Not only has this unfortunate Congress and administration struck a deadly blow at every industry in the United States, but in so doing has paralyzed the treasury at the same time. When, under the new tariff, imports suddenly increased last January, the friends of the new law pointed to this fact as a sign of better times. But the new importations had to be paid for with American gold, and any relief to the treasury came at the expense of continued idleness of the men whose employment had been taken away through the importation of these goods. Vainly has the president tried to buy back this lost prosperity by selling bonds at ruinously low prices.

The foreign policy of the Nation never was so mismanaged in our country's history. A Democrat, whose conversion was as sudden as that of Saul of Tarsus, was placed in the State department. He was put into the cabinet before the mucilage on his new party label had got dry. He knew no system of statesmanship except that which had been taught him during his long life as a Republican, and he was forbidden, as well as unwilling to follow the only method that he knew. The humiliation that this man brought

upon himself was more than equaled by the abasement to which he brought his country. And yet the committee on foreign affairs brought into the House and secured by nearly a full party vote the passage of an endorsement of the shameful Cleveland-Gresham policy in Hawaii. No wonder the rank and file of the great Democratic party turned with scorn and disgust from so many exhibitions of incompetency and error. When Mr. Cleveland went into power there was not as much opposition as there ought to have been. There will be none to his going out.

This Congress attempted to denationalize the currency. It attempted to restore the unregretted State Bank money of the sorrowful past. When we make a record of what it tried to do but failed, we can fully realize the sense of relief with which the business men of the country sang the doxology when its adjournment came. Even the venerable Captain Basset did not turn back the clock, but the hour of adjournment was allowed to come with all the haste that Father Time would permit.

Many vain promises were made, but no load has been taken off of this generation. Hundreds of thousands of men have been thrown out of employment for an idea, and a foolish one at that. No one has rejoiced or had cause to rejoice except the foreign workman, who has seen his employment built up upon the ruins of the labor of this country. When American workmen have returned to their work it has been at greatly reduced wages.

New bond issues have been put upon sale amounting to one hundred and sixty-two million four hundred thousand dollars, and the burdens of the interest upon these obligations is cast upon the twentieth century. The new century must pay for the errors of the one which is soon to pass. Bonds worth one hundred and twenty and one half dollars in the open market, and which brought that figure when offered at public sale, were secretly sold at one hundred and four and one half dollars to the friends of the administration, the president's late partner appearing as a negotiator of the sale. When we consider how few friends the administration had left, we should perhaps not blame Mr. Cleveland too

much for taking care of them; but such a donation as ten million dollars is without parallel in any other administration. If Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle really thought our credit was at so low an ebb, it is gratifying to know that the world did not share with them that humble view which led them to sell a four per cent thirty year bond at one hundred and four and one half dollars. Measured by the tests of recent appropriations this has become a billion dollar country. By juggling with figures the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress were falsely claimed to exceed one billion dollars during its two years of existence. The cry of "Billion Dollar Congress" did great duty in the campaign of 1890, and did much to give the Democracy their large majority in the Fifty-second Congress. With Mr. Holman as chairman of the appropriation committee, the appropriations of the Fifty-second Congress exceeded those of its predecessor by thirty-eight million six hundred and eighty-seven thousand three hundred and sixty-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, and we then had in fact, and not imagination, a "Billion Dollar Congress." Compared with the Fifty-second Congress, the last Congress can boast of a reduction. But the Fifty-first Congress and the Fifty-second Congress appropriated revenues, the Fifty-third Congress appropriated the proceeds of bond sales whilst it depleted the revenues. Let us contrast the aggregate of these appropriations: Fifty-first Congress, nine hundred and eighty-eight million four hundred and seventeen thousand one hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-four cents; Fifty-second Congress, one billion twenty-seven million one hundred and four thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents; Fifty-third Congress, nine hundred and ninety million three hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars and four cents.

There was a pathetic side to the history of this Congress. When they met in extra session enough had been disclosed by experience to shake the faith of the men who had been elected on the free trade idea. As time progressed the evidence grew stronger that the proposed legislation was a mistake, and that the people did not want it, and would resent it at the polls. But these gentlemen had talked too

loud and long. They must go on to the end. When the bill, as it came back from the Senate, branded as "perfidious and dishonorable" by the president, finally came up for passage Mr. Wilson, the eloquent but misguided theorist, made the great effort of his life in its support, and it was passed amid tumultuous cheering. As Mr. Reed expressed it, they "hastened to adopt that which they had even refused to look at." Amid the excitement following the speech of Mr. Wilson, two enthusiastic young men, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, carried the orator triumphantly from the hall upon their shoulders. As soon as the people got a chance they carried out most of the remaining members.

Let us sum up the review of this Congress in a few words: Never was Congress elected upon such high sounding promises and protestations. Never did administration go into power so strongly intrenched in all branches of the government. Never did any administration or Congress so utterly and signally fail in everything that was for the good of the people. But there is nothing mysterious or complicated in its failure. The country had for many years lived under legislation so framed as to discourage imports and to give employment to labor on American soil. If that policy was adapted to our conditions and resulted in our prosperity and advancement the adoption of the opposite policy must of necessity have the opposite effect. And so it happened when the experiment was tried. This Congress has cleared up the political atmosphere and has made error more obvious by its practical test than was possible in any other way. When the good pilot has steered around the point of danger so long that its existence is doubted, the bad pilot may prove that the rock is there by steering directly upon it and thenceforth the danger is no longer disputed.

The Fifty-third Congress may be made valuable in the future as an example of what should be avoided. This seems to be the most good that we can at present extract from its history.

COL. DAVID B. HENDERSON.

THE State of Iowa has repeatedly had the good fortune to be represented in Congress not by mere politicians, but by statesmen. Among these is easily to be reckoned the representative from Dubuque, in the third district. The third district people long ago recognized the advantage of having a man trained to his work to represent them in Washington, and no city in Iowa has been so long and ably served by men of political talent and eternal zeal for the people's good as Dubuque. The fact is recognized everywhere, till it is almost a saying that in the Dubuque district second class men stand no chance to go to Congress.

David B. Henderson's name is familiar to every household in Iowa, and among the soldiers of the late war, his presence is as a battle slogan. He was born at Old Deer, in Scotland, on March 14, 1840, so that he is to-day in the prime of manhood. He came to Iowa in 1849, and was educated first in the common schools, and then at the Upper Iowa University. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar. He had been reared mostly on a farm till he was twenty-one, and when the civil war broke out he enlisted as a private soldier. His war record was one of conspicuous gallantry. Company C of the Twelfth Iowa Infantry elected him as a first lieutenant, and as such he took gallant part in the battles of Fort Henry, Donelson and Shiloh. He was wounded in a charge at Donelson, and had a leg shot off at the battle of Corinth. This battle, under General Rosecrans, was one of the perfect victories of the war. The rebels fought like tigers and lost six thousand, killed and wounded, and two thousand prisoners. The rebel commander reported that the history of the war would contain no bloodier page than that recording this fierce contest. Henderson in this fight was adjutant of the "Union Brigade." He was discharged for his wounds, but entered the service again as colonel of the Forty-Sixth Iowa.

At the close of the war he occupied positions of high trust and honor, for which his unusual legal attainments fitted him. He was Collector of revenue, Commissioner of board of enrollment and Assistant United States district attorney. He resigned his political positions twice, in order to turn his attention wholly to an important law practice.

In 1882 he was first chosen to represent the Dubuque district in Congress; he has been a member of every Congress since that day to the present time, making six consecutive terms—an extraordinary record. With his congressional

career commenced the making of a political reputation that is as wide as the Nation.

D. B. Henderson's fame no longer belongs to Iowa alone. He is recognized throughout the country as an astute statesman, an absolutely pure patriot, and an orator ranking with any man in Congress. His eloquence is not simply of words, high periods and grand flourishes. There is sense in what he says, wisdom and patriotism. As a maker of laws, as a man honored on important committees, he has no superiors in our legislative body. He remembers not only the interests of his district and State, but the interests of his common country; and his long career in public affairs makes him a great and important political State servant.

As a man no public official stands higher from any State. He is sincere in his public actions, sincere and faithful in his friendships. Colonel Henderson has always been a true blue Republican, though not a bitter partisan, and Iowa Republicans have always honored him at the great conventions. In 1880 and again in 1888 he was chairman of the Iowa delegation to the National conventions, and he has been twice chairman of the Republican conventions of the State.

Perhaps no man in Iowa is so loved by his old comrades in arms. He is a soldier among soldiers, and his speeches on the occasions of soldier reunions have the ring to them of pure patriotism and fiery eloquence. His standing in Congress is very high, as is witnessed by the important chairmanships he is chosen to fill. Every one knows that laws are made in committees, not on the floor of the House only, and it is there that much of Henderson's best work is accomplished, yet when he speaks in legislative halls men listen—friends or foes. He is above all things, pre-eminently, the soldier's friend in Congress, and when he is around, soldiers are not ashamed that they were in the army; nor do little politicians talk of abolishing pension laws when the voice of D. B. Henderson is heard on the floor of the House. Bearing on him the wounds of honorable battle, his very presence and his burning eloquence fires men anew with the belief that this is a country worth fighting for, worth preserving, and one to be honored among nations. His personal friends everywhere are legion, not only in his own State, but wherever he is known.

Colonel Henderson was married to Miss Augusta Fox, in Ohio, in 1866, and he has about him an interesting and a lovable family.

Iowa has been fortunate in the high character and abilities of many of the men she has sent to Washington—but no name among them all has reflected more credit on the State than has the name of D. B. Henderson.



HON. WM. B. ALLISON.
Iowa's Choice for President in 1896.

CHAPTER XIX.

WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON.

WILLIAM BOYD ALLISON was born on a farm in Perry township, Wayne county, Ohio, on the second day of March, 1829. His ancestry, on both sides, emigrated from Pennsylvania, in 1783, and settled upon the farm where the subject of this sketch was born. Although this settlement was new, it soon became dense enough to establish a county church of the Presbyterian faith, and an excellent school under the common school system then prevailing in Ohio. Mr. Allison, as a boy, attended the neighborhood school, and received there an excellent elementary education. At the age of sixteen he was sent to an academy at Wooster, Ohio, known as "Professor Parrott's School." He remained at this school for a year and then taught a neighborhood school for the winter. The next spring he went to Allegheny College, Pennsylvania, for the remainder of the college year, and the year following this he spent at Western Reserve College, Ohio, then returned to Wooster where he commenced the study of law, in the office of Messrs. Hemphill & Turner. In the fall of 1852 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of law at Ashland, Ohio. He remained at Ashland until the winter of 1856-7, when he made a journey to Illinois and Iowa with a view to a new location, selecting Dubuque, Iowa, as the place of his future home. He removed to Dubuque in April, 1857, where he still resides in the same house that became his home in August, 1857. Mr. Allison formed a partnership with a well-established law firm at Dubuque and entered upon an active practice at once, as the failures and depressions of 1857 greatly added to the business of the courts, and increased greatly the earnings of the lawyers. Dubuque, for a few years, had been the terminus of the Illinois Central Railway, which at this time was the only road reaching the Mississippi north of the Rock Island. The entire traffic north to Saint Paul, in the season of navigation, was conducted by lines of steamers running between Dubuque and St. Paul so that Dubuque was then the leading city between St. Louis and St. Paul on the Mississippi river. Mr. Allison, before leaving Ohio, was interested in political affairs, was a delegate from Ashland county to the convention that nominated Salmon P. Chase for governor in 1855 and he took an active part locally in the campaign for Fremont in 1856, and this interest continued after he became a resident of Iowa, and he early took part in the local political affairs of Iowa, as well as the great

National affairs of the time. He was a delegate to the State convention that nominated Samuel J. Kirkwood for governor in 1859; and also was a delegate from Iowa to the Chicago convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln in 1860. Although active in these two campaigns, his political engagements did not interfere with the steady work of his profession.

When the rebellion began, in 1861, Governor Kirkwood was at the head of affairs in Iowa, and upon the call being made in the summer of that year for troops to serve for three years or during the war, Governor Kirkwood appointed Mr. Allison a member of his staff, with authority to raise two regiments in the northern part of the State, to aid in filling the quota of Iowa. This service was performed with fidelity, and the regiments were provided and sent to the field. The next year two more regiments were raised in northern Iowa, under the direction and supervision of Mr. Allison, on behalf of the State. Prior to the census of 1860 Iowa had but two members of the House of Representatives. Under the census of 1860 she became entitled to six members. Mr. Allison, in the fall of 1862, was elected a member of the House from the third district of Iowa, and took his seat, beginning with the Thirty-eighth Congress in 1863. General Garfield and Hon. James G. Blaine also took their seats for the first time in this Congress. Mr. Allison was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth, Fortieth and Forty-first Congresses, serving continuously in the House from March, 1863, to March, 1871. His service in the House embraced the most momentous period in our history, covering the last two years of the war, and embracing the period of the reconstruction measures, as also all the great financial measures necessary to the restoration of the credit of the Nation. At the beginning of his second term Mr. Allison was a member of the committee on ways and means, then, as now, regarded as the most important committee of the House. He took an active part in the preparation of all the measures presented to the House by the committee during the six years of his service as a member of the committee. Although an earnest friend of protection to American industry, Mr. Allison did not fully agree with his Republican associates on the committee on ways and means respecting the details of the tariff bill of 1870, and criticized these details in the committee-room and on the floor of the House. The criticisms made by Mr. Allison and other Republicans met the approval of the House and resulted in a modification of the bill in such a way as to secure the support of all the Republicans on its final passage. Mr. Allison contended that the conditions were such as to justify the reduction of duties in many cases, rather than an increase. This view was held by the next

House, when, under the leadership of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, a general reduction of ten per cent was made on the then existing rates. During his service in the House Mr. Allison was an active, earnest, consistent Republican, and supported all the leading measures of the party.

In 1872 Mr. Allison was elected to the United States Senate from Iowa, and took his seat on the 4th of March, 1873. He has been three times re-elected. His present term will expire on the 3rd of March, 1897. In the beginning of his service in the Senate Mr. Allison was a member of the committee on appropriations. This committee, next to the finance, is regarded as the most important committee of the Senate. He was the last Republican named on the committee, but so rapid are the changes in the personnel of the Senate, Mr. Allison became chairman of the committee in 1881 and continued chairman until March, 1893, when the political control of the Senate changed, and Senator Cockrell, a Democrat, became chairman. He is still a member of the committee, standing at the head of the Republican members. Mr. Allison became a member of the finance committee, in March, 1877, upon the retirement of General Logan from the Senate, and is still a member of this important committee. Mr. Allison, in 1878, offered in the finance committee two amendments to the Bland free coinage act, which had passed the House, providing for the free coinage of silver, which amendments became the operative sections of the act; namely, the amendment for limited coinage on government account, and also the section declaring it to be the public policy of the United States to use both silver and gold as money metals through an international agreement to establish a common ratio, with free coinage by the leading commercial nations at such ratio. This declared policy of the government, as far as statute law can fix a policy, has not since been changed. Although these amendments were put upon the bill by the finance committee, they really did not have the approval of a majority of the committee; hence the bill was placed in charge of Mr. Allison in the Senate. The amendments were adopted by the Senate, and concurred in by the House, and the bill passed both houses and became a law over the veto of President Hayes, receiving more than two-thirds majority. Mr. Allison also had charge, in the Senate, of the act of 1882, authorizing the extension of the charters of the National Banks; was the author of the twelfth section of that act, which authorizes the issue of gold certificates on the deposit of gold in the treasury. In the winter of 1886 Mr. Allison was made chairman of a sub-committee of the finance committee, to examine into the methods of the administration of the custom laws. This sub-committee

was engaged for two years in making this investigation, receiving the cordial co-operation of the secretary of the treasury, Mr. Manning, and early in 1888 Mr. Allison reported to the Senate a bill making a complete revision of these laws, providing a new method and new machinery for the appraisement and classification of imported merchandise. This bill, with but few modifications, passed the Senate at the first session in 1888, but was not taken up by the House of Representatives. It was again passed as a part of the Senate substitute for the Mills bill at the short session in 1889. This bill was reintroduced in the House by Mr. McKinley, after he became chairman of the ways and means committee in the Fifty-first Congress, and during the first session of that Congress became a law, and is so satisfactory that it is not proposed by this, the Fifty-third Congress, to repeal it, although important changes are proposed. Mr. Allison was chairman of the sub-committee which prepared the substitute for the Mills bill in 1888, and had charge of the bill in the Senate up to the time of its passage in that body early in 1889. This substitute was not considered in the House. It, however, formed the basis of the bill which became a law in 1890, although many changes were made in the House under the direction of the committee on ways and means, of which Mr. McKinley was chairman. Mr. Allison was a member of the sub-committee of the finance committee in the Senate which prepared the amendments to the McKinley bill in 1890, of which Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, was chairman.

This brief recapitulation shows that Mr. Allison has been a member of the committee on finance, and an active participant in the preparation and conduct of the important measures considered by the committee and reported to the Senate. Mr. Allison has always maintained that both gold and silver should always constitute the metallic money of the world, with full legal tender power, and that the United States should use both metals so far as they could be used, maintaining their parity in value by means of limited coinage of silver on government account, but that an international agreement or concurrent legislative action of the leading commercial nations for a common ratio, with free mintage at such ratio, was a necessary prerequisite to the opening of the mints of the United States to the free coinage of silver. Mr. Allison's service as chairman of the important committee on appropriations was satisfactory to the Senate; the policy of the committee being guided neither by parsimony on the one hand, nor by extravagance on the other. Mr. Allison is generally regarded as conservative in his views on public measures, and though not given to elaborate speeches in the Senate, he states his points in such a way as to make them

clear to those who may have an interest in the subject discussed. Mr. Allison's service on these two important committees in the Senate, and his earlier service on the committee on ways and means in the House, have given him a full knowledge of the operations of the government for a long and important period in its history. This knowledge, together with other fitting qualities, led President Garfield to offer him the position of secretary of the treasury in 1881, and President Harrison to offer him the same position in 1889. He declined both these offers, preferring to retain his place in the Senate, to which he has been elected by the people of Iowa. Mr. Allison is an easy and fluent speaker in the Senate and on the rostrum. He has participated in the public canvass in his own State every year since his first election in 1862, and for many years in the political canvasses of other States, so that he has performed his full share of political work of the Republican party since he has held public position. Mr. Allison has held no political office except that of representative and senator in Congress. He was selected by President Harrison as chairman of the American delegates to the monetary conference at Brussels, in 1892, which was a difficult service in view of the attitude toward silver of Great Britain and the leading commercial nations of Europe. This conference resulted in no positive action. But the American delegates so managed their part in the conference as to avoid criticisms at home or in Europe. The life of a member of the House or Senate is an active and busy one; and in a growing State like Iowa the demands upon her representatives must be constant and exacting. When Mr. Allison entered Congress, Iowa had a population of a little over six hundred thousand. She now has a population of over two millions. That Mr. Allison has now for thirty years served his State in Congress acceptably to this growing and changing population, is an evidence that his life has been an active and busy effort. Though the Senate is a perpetual body, yet it has so changed since 1873 that there are only three senators now who were members of the Senate when Mr. Allison first entered that body, namely: Senators Sherman and Morrill on the Republican side, and Senator Ransom on the Democratic side, and of those who entered with him, only Senator Jones, of Nevada, remains. Mr. Allison has been twice married. In 1854, he married the daughter of Daniel Carter, Esq., of Ashland, Ohio, who died in 1859; in 1872 he married Mary N. Nealley, the adopted daughter of Senator Grimes, of Iowa, who died in 1883. His Iowa home is in Dubuque, where he spends the vacations of the Senate. In Washington he resides in a rented house, which he has occupied since 1873.



GOVERNOR WM. M'KINLEY

Enlisted as a private soldier in 1861; was promoted to lieutenant, captain and major. Since the war he has become distinguished as a legislator, and one of the most honored statesmen of the country. Ohio's choice for the presidency in 1896.

GOVERNOR WM. McKINLEY.

WILLIAM McKINLEY was born at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio, on January 29, 1843. Young McKinley was educated at the public schools and at the Poland academy. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry as a private. On September 24, 1862, he was promoted to second lieutenant; on February 7, 1863, first lieutenant; on July 25, 1864, to captain, and was breveted major by President Lincoln for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Opequan, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. He served on the staff of Ex-President Hayes and Major-General Geo. Crook, and after Crook's capture he served for a time on the staff of Major-General Hancock, and subsequently on the staff of General S. S. Carroll. He was with the Twenty-third in all its battles, and was mustered out with it on July 26, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Ohio. He had a liking for the military profession, and it was said that but for the advice of his father he would, at the solicitation of General Carroll, have attached himself to the regular army. He studied law with the Hon. Charles E. Glidden, and then attended the law school at Albany, N. Y. In 1867 he was admitted to the bar, and in May of the same year he located in Canton, Stark county, where he soon formed a partnership with Judge Belden. On January 25, 1871, he was married to Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of James A. Saxton, a prominent citizen of Canton. He was elected to Congress in 1876, and was continuously in Congress until March, 1891, except part of his fourth term, he being unseated by a Democratic House late in the first session, his seat being given to Mr. Wallace, his competitor. While in Congress Mr. McKinley served on the committee of the revision of laws, the judiciary committee, the committee of expenditures of the postoffice department, and the committee on rules; and when Garfield was nominated for the presidency, Mr. McKinley was assigned to the committee on ways and means in his place, and he continued to serve on the last named committee until the end of his congressional career, being chairman of that committee during the last Congress, and was the author of the famous tariff law which bears his name.

For a number of years Mr. McKinley has been the recognized champion of the cardinal Republican principle of protection. He was delegate at large to the National convention of 1884 and supported Mr. Blaine for the presidency. He was also delegate at large to the National

convention of 1888, when he supported Mr. Sherman. At the latter convention his name was sprung for the presidential nomination, but in a speech, which was characteristic of the man, he forbade the use of his name for the reason that he had pledged his loyalty to Sherman. He was chairman of the committee on resolutions at both conventions.

On June 7, 1891, Major McKinley was unanimously nominated by the Ohio Republicans for governor, and after one of the most hotly contested campaigns in the history of the State, he was elected by a plurality of twenty-one thousand five hundred and eleven.

At the election in November, 1893, Governor McKinley was re-elected, defeating Hon. L. T. Neal by eighty thousand nine hundred and ninety-five. At the Ohio State convention, May 28th, Mr. McKinley received a unanimous vote presenting his name as Ohio's choice for president of the United States, pledging to him its unswerving support.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED was born in Portland, Maine, October 18, 1839. His father, Captain Thomas B. Reed, master of a small coasting vessel, was also a native of Portland. His mother was Matilda Prince Mitchell, of North Yarmouth, Maine. The son, who is a man of fine physique and address, greatly resembles his mother. W. H. Bronson says of him: "As speaker of the National House of Representatives he excited the interest of the whole country by his position in a contest the most spirited that had occurred in Congress for more than a quarter of a century. His political opponents criticised his official acts while all acknowledged his skill and ability." Reed attended city schools and fitted for college in the high school; was nearly seventeen years old when he entered Bowdoin College; and he graduated in 1860, just before he attained his majority; he had to rely almost wholly on his own resources to pay the expenses of his education. In College he showed the qualities of a leader in a marked degree. He was prominent in the meetings of his class and in the debates of the literary societies. Directly after his graduation from college Mr. Reed taught school in Portland. In 1861 he commenced the study of law; in 1865 was admitted to the bar. In 1868 he was a member of the State legislature; he served with ability and was re-elected. In 1870 he served in the State senate; became attorney-general of Maine, and as such was

able and brilliant in every respect. In 1876 he was elected to Congress from the first Maine district, and has been re-elected at every congressional election since that time. When he had served two terms in Congress he was an acknowledged leader. He was triumphantly nominated and consequently elected speaker of the Fifty-first Congress. Mr. Reed's great worth in Congress has been his persistent opposition to the practice of filibustering. He has always contended strongly for the right of the majority to transact the business of the country, unhindered by the dilatory tactics of the minority. Mr. Reed's first speech of importance in the House of Representatives was in the second session of the Forty-fifth Congress, a powerful presentation of the arguments against the bill to reimburse the college of William and Mary, in Virginia, for property destroyed during the war. Early in his congressional career he had come in contact with the ablest debaters in the House and had invariably vanquished them in ready repartee. Mr. Reed has always taken a prominent part in the debates on the tariff question. For a number of years he has been the acknowledged leader of the Republican side of the House. The solid qualities of the man are recognized alike by Republicans and Democrats, North and South. Mr. Reed owes his success wholly to his eminent ability, not to any aptness for political maneuvering. He has few of the characteristics of the politician. He is outspoken, and has, therefore, plenty of enemies even in his own party, but in the light of his success they are doubtless growing fewer. When asked lately if he thought his party would at some future day nominate him for the presidency, he is said to have made the characteristic reply: "They might do worse, and I think they will."

For deciding, as speaker, that when a member of Congress was personally present in the hall of the House of Representatives and Congress in session, he must be considered and counted as *present* whether he answered to a call of the roll for a quorum or not, Mr. Reed was called by his political opponents, "The Czar." He held that a member could not be present and absent at the same time. At the last session of the Fifty-second Congress Speaker Crisp, in order to transact business, was compelled to adopt Mr. Reed's ruling.

As the Republicans will have a large majority in the Fifty-third Congress there is no question of the subject of this sketch being elected speaker of that body.

Twelve months prior to the assembling of the Republican National convention of 1896, Thomas B. Reed is a prominent candidate for nomination thereby for president of the United States.



THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

Thomas B. Reed was city solicitor of Portland in 1874-77, was elected to the Forty fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty first and Fifty-second Congresses, and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving sixteen thousand three hundred and twelve votes, against fourteen thousand six hundred and thirty-five votes for Ingraham, Democrat, six hundred and ninety-one votes for Tucker, Prohibitionist, and fifteen votes scattering. He was elected speaker of the House of Representatives December 2, 1889.

MRS. CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON.

ON the first day of October, 1832, the house of Rev. John Witherspoon Scott, a Presbyterian divine, president of the Oxford, Ohio, Female College, was made happy by the birth of a daughter. In the Presbyterian church at Oxford, the Rev. Henry Little, a noted minister of that day, christened the infant daughter Caroline Scott.

Mrs. Harrison's ancestors were Scotch. Among the Covenanters who fought for Scotland's civil and religious freedom in the wars which followed the accession of the Stuarts to the English throne were the earliest known progenitors of the Scott family.

On October 20, 1853, she was united in marriage with Benjamin Harrison. The happiness of their lives, commencing from that date, has known no diminution nor change until death came to separate them. Their fondness for their home and the pleasure they took in the family circle and its simple joys filled their horizon and gave an example of conjugal affection that all the world is better for knowing about. The prospects in life for the young couple were not bright, as the world goes, but the young people were full of hope. Their united fortunes in love made them contented, and with happy hearts and willing hands they crossed the threshold of life's duties together.

In 1881 General Harrison entered the Senate of the United States, and Mrs. Harrison became a member of a distinguished circle, the wives of senators. In her Washington residence of six years Mrs. Harrison extended her sphere of usefulness. Her name was associated with noble charities and church work. The Garfield Hospital owes its present success in a large degree to her active interest as one of its first directors.

At the beginning of the grip epidemic Mrs. Harrison shared the fate of the entire household, save the president. Before she was taken down, however, she nursed all the rest, even her little grand-children, who were extremely ill. Several times afterward she suffered again from all the painful symptoms of the first attack, and especially so last spring, a year ago, upon her return from California, when she brought back with her a troublesome cough. Although she had another bad spell while at Cape May last summer, she returned in the autumn with her general health so much improved that she no longer allowed her family to look on her as a semi-invalid.

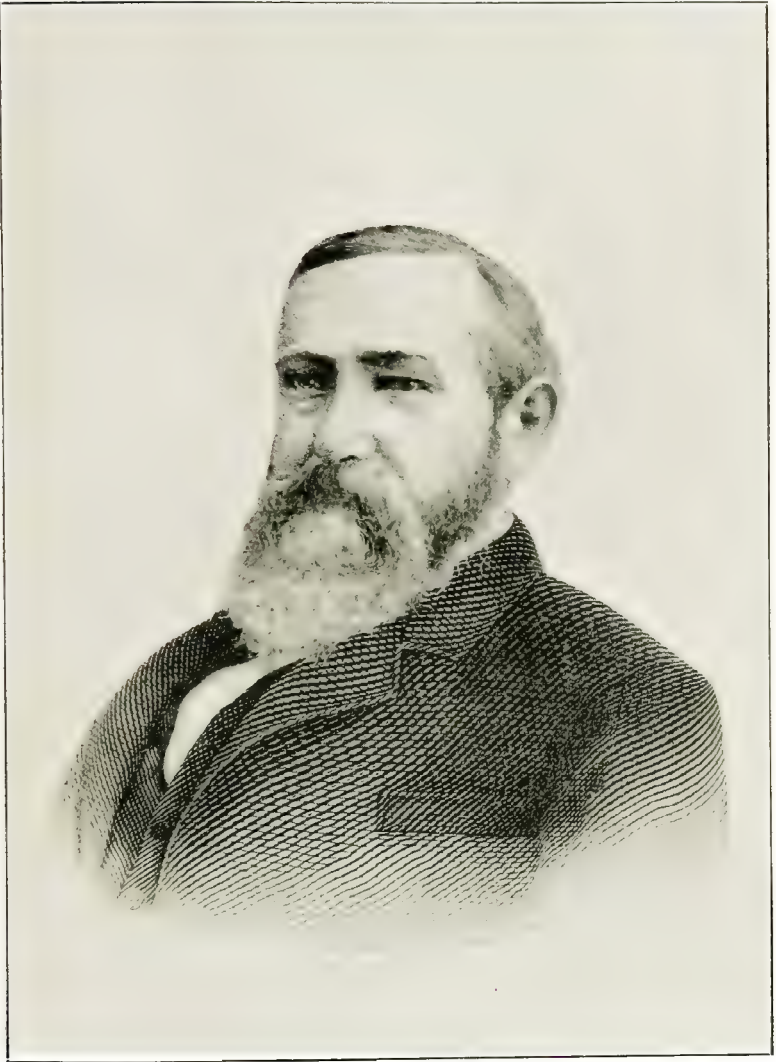
In appearance Mrs. Harrison was a type of matronly beauty. In figure she showed the generosity of nature, and in mind nature's equal beneficence, expanded by training in the acquirements of a liberal education, drawn from the broadest opportunities. A lavish growth of hair silvered with the threads of a little over half a century, and floating



CAROLINE SCOTT HARRISON.

The estimable and universally esteemed wife of President Benjamin Harrison, who departed this life from the presidential mansion, Washington, D. C., October 25, 1892.

in curly waves over a well shaped head and ending in a graceful coil, her regular features and dark, expressive eyes formed a picture of ripened womanhood. She had a voice softened by the instincts of a gentle nature, and a gift of conversation which, while animated, was thoughtful.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Twenty-third President of the United States. His administration honored at home,
respected abroad.

CHAPTER XX.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

BENJAMIN HARRISON was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His father, John Scott Harrison, was the third son of General William Henry Harrison, ninth president of the United States, who was the third and youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from Virginia. John Scott Harrison was twice married, his second wife being Elizabeth, daughter of Archibald Irwin, of Meresburg, Pennsylvania. Benjamin was the second son of this marriage. His parents were resolutely determined upon the education of their children, and early in childhood Benjamin was placed under private instruction at home. In 1847 he and his elder brother were sent to a school on what was known as College Hill, a few miles from Cincinnati. After remaining there two years he entered the junior class at Miami University, in Oxford, Ohio, where he was graduated in 1852. He was married October 20, 1853, to Caroline Scott, daughter of Dr. John W. Scott, who was then president of Oxford Female Seminary, from which Mrs. Harrison was graduated in 1852. After studying law under Storer & Gwynne, in Cincinnati, Ohio, he was admitted to the bar in 1854, and began the practice of his profession at Indianapolis, Indiana, which has since been his home.

When the civil war began, he assisted in raising the Seventieth Indiana Regiment of Volunteers, and became in it second lieutenant, although Governor Morton tendered him its command.

In 1862 the news spread throughout Ohio and Indiana that the Confederates were in force with the advantage of an interior line for their operations. It was in this season of apprehension that the Seventieth Indiana went into the field with Harrison as its colonel, their objective point being Bowling Green, Kentucky. It was brigaded with the Seventy-ninth Ohio and the One Hundred and Second, One Hundred and Fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Illinois Regiments, under Brigadier-General Ward, of Kentucky, and this organization was kept unchanged until the close of the war. Colonel Harrison had the right of the

brigade and his command was occupied at first in guarding railroads and hunting guerillas, his energies being largely spent in drilling his men. He was extremely systematic and painstaking, his theory being that every day in camp should be a preparation for that other day always to be kept in a soldier's mind—the day of battle. By this method he made his regiment what it afterwards became. When General Rosecrans set out for Chattanooga, General Ward was sent on duty to Nashville, and on June 2, 1864, his command was called to the front, Colonel Harrison being placed in command of the brigade. Later this brigade became the first brigade of the third division of the Twentieth Army Corps, under "Fighting Joe Hooker," General Ward resuming his command of the Seventieth Indiana. The campaign under General Sherman, upon which his regiment with its associate forces entered, was directed, as is now known, against the Confederate army of General Joseph E. Johnston, and not against any particular place. In the Federal advance one of the severest actions was fought at Resaca, Georgia, May 14 and 15, 1864. Here Colonel Harrison was among the first, if not the first, to cross the parapet in storming the Southern redoubt. From that place southward, every day brought a collision of some sort with the enemy; at every halt a breastwork was built. At New Hope Church, Alabama, and at Golgotha Church, Kenesaw Mountain, and Peach Tree Creek, Georgia, the regiment and its leader saw sharp fighting; that at Resaca being, in Colonel Harrison's opinion, the heaviest he was ever subjected to before or at any time afterwards. When the Peach Tree Creek fight was over, General Hooker wrote as follows to Washington, D. C.: "My attention was first attracted to this young officer by the superior excellence of his brigade, in discipline and instruction, the result of his labor, skill and devotion. With more foresight than I have witnessed in any officer of his experience, he seemed to act upon the principle that success depended upon the thorough preparation in discipline and *esprit* of his command vindicated his wisdom as much as his valor." In all of the achievements of the Twentieth Corps in that campaign, Colonel Harrison bore conspicuous part.

Joining Sherman at Goldsboro, North Carolina, he resumed the command of his old brigade, and at the close of the war went to Washington, D. C., to take part in the grand army review, at which he was duly mustered out, June 8, 1865; not, however, until he had received a commission as brevet brigadier-general, signed by Abraham Lincoln, and countersigned by E. M. Stanton, as secretary of war, dated March 22, 1865,

stating that it was given for "ability and manifest energy and gallantry in command of the brigade."

President Garfield offered him a place in his cabinet but he declined it, preferring the United States senatorship from Indiana, to which he had just been chosen, and which he held from 1881 to 1887. In the Senate he advocated the tariff views of his party, opposed President Cleveland's vetoes of pension bills, urged the reconstruction and upbuilding of the navy, and labored and voted for civil service reform. He was delegate at large to the Republican National convention in 1884, and June 19, 1888, at Chicago, Illinois, on the eighth and final ballot he had received five hundred and forty-four votes to one hundred and eighteen for John Sherman, one hundred for Russell A. Alger, fifty-nine for W. Q. Gresham, five for J. G. Blaine, and four for Wm. McKinley, as the candidate of that party for president. The nomination was made unanimous, and in November he was elected, receiving two hundred and thirty-three votes in the electoral college to one hundred and sixty-eight for Grover Cleveland. He was duly inaugurated March 4, 1889.

During the first two years of the administration six new States formed constitutions and were admitted into the Union. They were North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington, Montana, Idaho and Wyoming.

President Harrison's administration exhibited from the beginning a desire to strengthen the United States navy, by pushing forward the construction of armored vessels with guns of great power, which resulted in placing on the water the "white squadron." The new ships include the Chicago, Baltimore, Charleston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Yorktown, Newark, Bennington, Concord, Machias, the cruiser New York and the battleships Maine and Texas. Reciprocal treaties were made not only with the countries of South and Central America but with the leading governments of Europe, resulting in a much freer admission than heretofore of American products for consumption in the great nations—Germany, Austria, France and Spain. The laws and regulations relating to civil service were widened and extended and faithfully enforced, not only according to their letter, but in accordance with their spirit as is shown by the order which allowed only skilled mechanics to work on the new war vessels. All the departments of the government were conducted with energy and upon business principles, so that it came to be very generally spoken of as "A Business Administration."



HON. CHAS. M'KENZIE,
Author of chapter commencing on next page.

CHAPTER XXI.

ADMINISTRATION OF BENJAMIN HARRISON—
1889-1893.

FOUR YEARS OF PEACE, PROSPERITY AND PLENTY.

PERIODS of warfare and destruction have always attracted more attention from those living after them than eras of peace. It is also strange that those conducting the affairs of a nation so as to conduce to the greatest welfare and happiness of its people, have been the subjects of envious detraction at the hands of those who would have administered National affairs for their own benefit. On March 4, 1889, a new executive and also a new legislative power came into the charge of the public affairs of the United States of America. Two years before that date the chief magistrate of the country had proclaimed a new theory of government; National taxation must be reduced by the reduction of the duty on imports, in the interest of the citizen and consumer. Benjamin Harrison and the Fifty-first Congress declined to accept the new creed for the benefit of foreign industries, and fearlessly set about the work of reconstructing the American industrial system, on the same lines that had been tending, for more than a third of a century, to make the United States commercially independent of the rest of the world, and also the greatest producer of nearly all the necessary articles in use by the children of men. By the summer of 1890, against the most captious and factious opposition, those in charge of the National destinies had crystallized into law a system for the double purpose of producing a National revenue, and at the same time furnishing to each individual citizen the means to enjoy life, liberty and to pursue happiness.

The results of the revenue law of 1890, as shown up to 1892, have easily been made the subject of mathematical demonstration. From the passage of the law until May 1, 1892, the cost of articles in the necessary use of the laboring classes and those whose income was less than one thousand dollars, had decreased 8.4 per cent, while in England, during the same period, to the same classes, the cost of living had increased 1.9 per cent; farm products advanced during the same time 18.67 per cent and cereals 33.59 per cent. This

National statute of 1890 contained the most beneficent provision of allowing those in chief authority in the United States to extend the trade of the citizens of the United States by the free exchange of products with other nations of the world. Under this provision, the trade of the American people had been extended in less than two years with five of the nations of Central and South America, with the Spanish and British West India islands and with Germany and Austria. No better evidence can be furnished as to the benefits of the law of 1890 to the American people than the roar that it called forth from the British lion. English boards of trade memorialized the government of their country to stop the commercial crusade of the United States. The exports from Great Britain to the Latin American countries decreased in one year twenty-three and three quarter millions of dollars. German sugar and American pork exchanged friendly greetings as they passed each other on the ocean. The trade of the American people increased 23.78 per cent up to June, 1892, with those nations with whom trade was exchanged under the law of 1890; with Brazil, the increase was 11 per cent; with Cuba, during the first ten months of exchanging products, the increase of the American trade was 54 per cent, and with Porto Rico, 34 per cent. During the first half of 1892, three hundred and thirty-seven bags of flour went to Cuba to replace those formerly coming from Spain and other nations. During the ten months preceding June 30, 1892, the exportation of American pork to Germany had increased 32 per cent. One hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal went to Cuba in exchange for sugar that the people of the United States could not produce. American products went abroad in exchange for coffee and other articles that could not be produced in the United States. The annual value of the commerce of the United States increased four hundred millions of dollars for the fiscal year of 1892 over the year 1891, and two hundred and ten millions over the year 1890, the last year that the old law was in force. In the United States the increase in the production of bread stuffs for 1892 over 1890 was one hundred and forty-four millions of dollars; of provisions, four millions; of manufactures, eight millions. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for 1892 was two hundred and two million, nine hundred and forty-four thousand, three hundred and forty-two dollars. Mr. Harrison and his associates opened up the avenues of trade to the pork product of the United States that had been closed against that article for ten years.

American corn, not in bottle or barrel, but in life-giving form, began in 1890 a triumphal march around the world. Agents were sent abroad in 1891 to introduce American

agricultural products. The Republican party does not claim to have created the heavens and the earth and the dew and the harvest, but they certainly established a system that would, in this country, by the blessings of God, give the greatest possible benefit to the American people.

The farmers of the United States thought that they saw through the *ignis fatuus* of Grover Cleveland a new road to the markets of the world, and they have since been wiping their weeping eyes over their monumental folly. Mr. Harrison's administration presented a law on the subject of silver coinage that met fully the conditions of the times. It was designed to furnish an opportunity for the coining of the American product of silver, and at the same time produce no dollars of any kind in the United States that would not know their brother dollars as they passed by. More was done for genuine and safe silver coinage from 1889 to 1893 in the United States than at any other like period in the United States or any other country. The proposition of the Republican party then was to coin silver at such a ratio as would maintain equality on the commercial use of two coined dollars as a medium of exchange; they manifested their friendship for silver as a business agent, incorporated into law the doctrine that in the establishment of a National money the United States should seek independence of all the earth. When the silver question is settled, the law of Mr. Harrison's administration on the subject of silver will be found to have been directly in the line of putting silver on an everlastingly safe, sure basis, as an integral part of the money of the world, side by side and on a perfect equality with gold.

In a message to Congress on the subject of the protection of human rights in the United States, President Harrison said among other things: "I must yet hope that it is possible to secure a calm, patriotic consideration of such constitutional or statutory changes as may be necessary to secure the choice of the officers of the government to the people by fair apportionments and free elections. I believe that it will be possible to constitute a commission, non-partisan in its membership, and composed of patriotic, wise and impartial men, to whom a consideration of the question of the evils connected with our election systems and methods might be committed with a good prospect of securing uniformity in some plan for removing these evils. The Constitution would permit the selection of the commission to be vested in the supreme court, and that method would give guaranty of impartiality. The commission should be charged with the duty of inquiring into the whole subject of the law of elections

as related to the choice of officers of the National government, with a view toward securing to every elector a free and untrammelled exercise of the suffrage and as near an approach to the equality of value in each ballot cast as is attainable. The demand that limitation of suffrage shall be found in law, and only there, is a just demand and no just man should resent or resist it."

There were surely never more reasonable or patriotic utterances by any American, and there was an attempt made to carry them into effect. It has often been the case that the rights of humanity have been bartered for commercial and mercenary consideration, and it was so in this instance. The great cities of the Northeast wanted the trade of the unextinguished Southern chivalry, and the merchants of New York, Philadelphia and Boston cared but little if their Southern customers stuffed ballot boxes, murdered Republican candidates, and amused themselves by making bonfires of innocent and unoffending colored men, and so through the recreancy of a few Republican congressmen, the era of 1889-1893 did not witness the placing of American citizenship on a plane of equality, North and South. The ex-slave-holders now vote for all the colored men instead of only three-fifths as before, and by their own wrong have gained additional political power. The poor white beats and butchers the poor black at his own sweet will; the Democratic party, North and South, looks on and smiles assent, while along in the far future sits eternal justice awaiting the coming of that time when those who sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind.

For many years Americans were humiliated by the fact that the flag of which they were so proud floated over but a few of the myriad vessels that came and went, to and from our shores. Under a law of the Fifty-first Congress four new passenger steamships were built, costing eight millions of dollars; these to be used, if necessary, in the navy of the United States. This new and progressive departure by the Republican party would soon have given to the American flag additional honor on the sea as well as on the land, but the Democratic House of Representatives, elected in 1890, refused to expend an appropriation made for ocean mail contracts on American lines, thereby carrying out the usual Democratic policy of favoring some other country than our own. President Harrison tried to promote the Nicaraguan ship canal as a measure that would add to the glory of the American name and the happiness of the American people. Subsequent events have indicated the wisdom of attempting to promote the influence of the United States in Central America as against England and other countries. The proposal of President Harrison was not to have the United

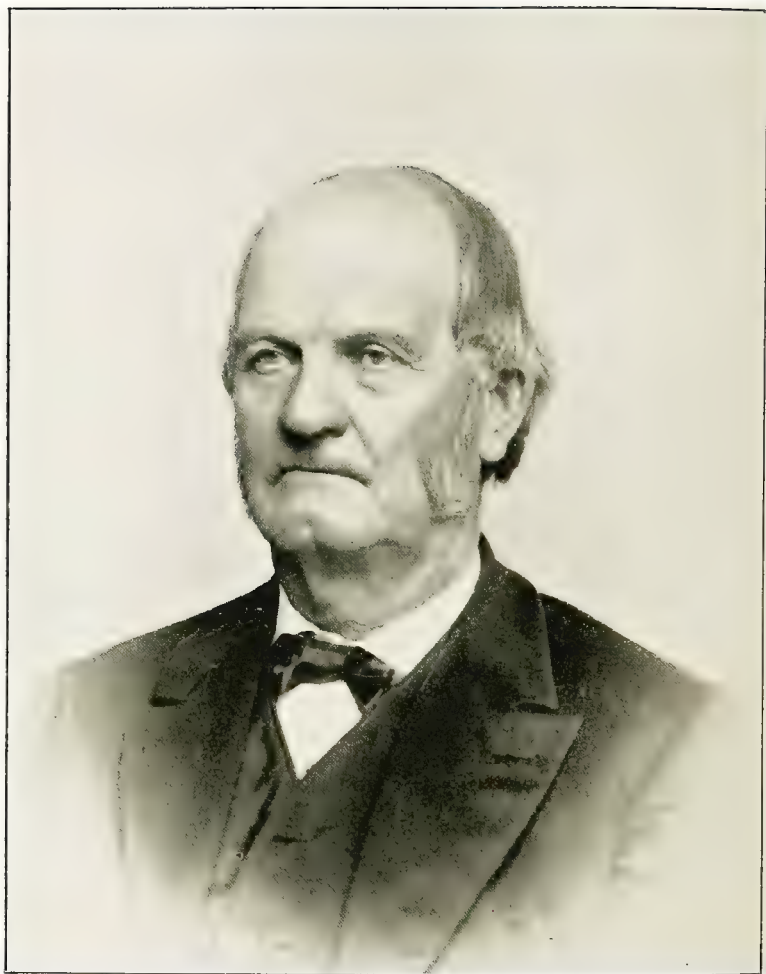
States contribute financially to build the canal, but to make it an American enterprise, controlled by American people, in the interests of American trade and commerce, as against the trade and commerce of the world. In the absence of argument with which to assail President Harrison and his associates in the National government the opposition have resorted to epithets and denounced the foreign relations of the country during his administration as jingoism. No one knows just what this is, but one thing has been made certain by undisputed history, that the foreign policy of President Harrison's administration was not partisan, but one that was dictated by patriotism and greatly contributed to the National honor. Chili was made to understand that the American citizen was to have immunity from insult and injury though thousands of miles from his home and in the center of another country. England and Germany were given to understand that they could not drive the growing power of the great republic from the feeble and semi-barbarous island of Samoa. Thousands of miles from American soil, far away in the lonely Pacific, the action of President Harrison and his advisers in regard to the Sandwich Islands, stands in splendid contrast with the recent National attempt to place a dissolute colored queen on the ruins of a republic. The prior Democratic administration bequeathed a difficulty over the seals in Behrings Sea that was met and settled with the National business dispatch that has ever characterized the political action of the Republican party in power. The Harrison administration was active in an effort to suppress anarchy and to sustain the supremacy of law as combined with and interpreted by a genuine spirit of liberty. President Harrison did not succeed in the Southern States in suppressing mob violence, for there a local, semi-barbarous condition resisted the attempt to save human life from men whose methods rivaled, and, indeed, excelled those of the wolf and the hyena; but since his endeavor no efforts have been made to stay the carnival of murder that has been carried on under a half-civilized, ferocious public sentiment that constitutes a howling mob, thirsting for blood—judge, jurors and executioners.

The administration of President Harrison made an effort in the direction of discriminating among the emigrants who sought to come to our shores. The industrious and self-respecting, the lovers of law and liberty were welcomed but an effort was made to keep out the pauper, the criminal, the anarchist, the ignorantly vicious who came only to burden and disturb American communities. It will not be claimed that the action of President Harrison and his associates reached perfection. If there was any mistake in

the revenue law of 1890 that assisted trusts and monopolies, it was intended to amend it. The subject of silver legislation was new and experimental and changes must of necessity be expected to be made in the silver law of 1890. History will, however, gladly record that the four years of the United States from March 4, 1889 to March 4, 1893, were good American years. If the land did not flow with milk and honey and the streets were not paved with gold, there was enough to eat and the opportunity to work for the American citizen, and the chance for every one to build up and keep up a good American home.

There was a change, March 4, 1893; there is no doubt about that. More than fifty millions of witnesses are ready and willing to testify as to the fact of the change. There are going to be other changes in the United States but none in the same direction. If there are any foreign invasions into this country of paupers, pauper labor and the products of pauper labor, they will not come on the express National invitation of the American people. There will be other changes, but the pendulum will swing back to other National administrations just like that of Benjamin Harrison. Republican American administrations will furnish American opportunity to American industry and American genius. The employer and the employed will see that the road to a sufficient quantity of both gold and silver, properly distributed, depends upon a fair division of the burdens of life and a fair chance to participate in the blessings that should come from honest, earnest toil.





HON. C. F. CLARKSON.

A charter member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club, its first Treasurer, in which capacity he served, and one of its most efficient members until death, May 7, 1890. "Father Clarkson" was sincerely mourned by the club, and his death lamented by every citizen of Iowa.

CHAPTER XXII.

COKER FIFIELD CLARKSON.

ORGANIZER OF THE HARRISON COMMITTEE IN 1835 AND 1840;
ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF THE TIPPECANOE MOVEMENT IN
IOWA IN 1888; BORN IN DIXMONT, MAINE, JANUARY 21,
1811; DIED IN DES MOINES, IOWA, MAY 7, 1890.

TO WRITE for the Tippecanoe book a sketch of Father Clarkson's eighty years, as requested by President Fox, is to write of seventy years of actual activities. For with him the labor and business of life began when he was but nine years old, and its busy round never ceased until death itself had ended it. Born not to poverty, as understood in the European phrase, but as Blaine said of Garfield, "to the dignity of real estate, and to an American boy's opportunity for industry, usefulness and greatness," he began work on a farm at five dollars a month when nine years old, to help in paying off the mortgage on the little family homestead on the banks of the Penobscot river, in the forests of Maine. Even in his babyhood, and when he was still in his cradle, he was made to feel this was a very real world, when a cannon ball fired from a British man-of-war lying in the Penobscot river, was shot through the house and under the bed in which he was sleeping, burying itself in the hill near by—afterwards named and to this day called Clarkson Hill—and remaining there till he was old enough to dig it out and save it for the heirloom that it is treasured as being in the family to-day—a strange gift from sullen England to an humble family who had forsworn allegiance to its crown. In 1820, before he was quite ten, he drove the team that carried his father and mother and their family from Maine to Indiana, down through the whole length of New England, past Bunker Hill and Faneuil Hall, through New York City, then a city of but one hundred and twenty-three thousand, seven hundred and six souls, over the battlefields of the Revolution in new Jersey, through Philadelphia and by Independence Hall, and past Valley Forge, over the Alleghenies, across the Western Reserve, through the little city of Cincinnati, and up the Whitewater river to the village of Brookville—all in sixty-six days. In the new State he helped to hew a little farm out of the dense wild woods of walnut

and poplar, and in the intervals of the farming seasons worked for six dollars a month on the Miami canal, and applied the little store of his savings in helping to pay for the homestead of his parents. It was as such a laborer that he stood, shovel in hand, and heard the great Lafayette of France deliver the speech that formally dedicated the canal to the uses of commerce.

At seventeen, tired of the narrow environments of the farm, and feeling the early call to a larger duty, he became first a printer and before he was eighteen an editor. This was in Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, and the young editor found there the first strong friend of his larger life in Henry Ward Beecher, who was then just beginning on a salary of three hundred dollars a year, as the pastor of the village church, that marvelous and luminous career which finally and not irreverently compared itself in eloquence and might with that of the great preacher on Mar's Hill. Even before this he participated actively in the campaign of 1824 that resulted in the election of John Quincy Adams as president. His was a long span in the realities and activities of political life, his own life reaching from President Madison to the second Harrison. Born under the first term of President Madison, and practically entering upon his political career in 1825, he cast his first vote for president in 1832 for Henry Clay and against Andrew Jackson, with whose political career he was contemporaneous and whom he always opposed with the energy of a fearless spirit. Afterwards he participated industriously in the contest ending in Martin Van Buren's election over William Henry Harrison in 1836, was very active and prominent in the re-nomination and election of Harrison over Van Buren in 1840, in the campaign resulting in Polk's election in 1844, of Zachary Taylor in 1848, Pierce in 1852, Buchanan in 1856, Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, General Grant in 1868 and 1872, Hayes in 1876, Garfield in 1880, Cleveland in 1884, and the other Harrison in 1888. Thus it may fairly be said that his life opened and closed under a political star. Yet his activity always constant was never self-seeking and never animated by lust of office or hungry for power. He loved to support men in whom he believed, and to fight for principles he knew to be patriotic and good. He found in politics and its combats and tests, as all true-hearted men ever find, the staunchest of friends and the richest and most precious friendships in life. For in the world of politics generosity and sacrifice, loyalty and gratitude are found in their best estate, and far more often found than meanness and wrong and hypocrisy. Those who preach most of the dishonesties and the greediness of politics are nearly always those who themselves

enter into it to seek such rewards and find them not, and ever after spend their lives whining about it.

Nearly all men, and perhaps all men of personal power, have their idols among public leaders. Greatness in man is witness of God. Father Clarkson's pre-eminent heroes, who lived always deep in his heart, were first, Henry Ward Beecher the great premier friend that his own life touched so early in comradeship and sympathy; Henry Clay, who perhaps was loved and admired by him above all other men; Daniel Webster, with less of love but possibly greater admiration; and later, and beginning with Harrison's first candidacy for the presidency in 1836, William Henry Harrison, the nearer neighbor, and long time personal friend, for whose friendship he finally paid the costly price of opposing the ambitions and alienating the affections of both Clay and Webster. In after years his idols were Abraham Lincoln and General Grant, with both of whom he enjoyed intimate acquaintance, and both of whom when in the presidency availed themselves of his services for important public and secret services. Another leader he greatly loved was Bishop Simpson, the greatest of all the Methodists, and long and closely his personal friend. Blaine he admired always, and in frequent visits that he had with him in the home of one of his own family in Des Moines learned to hold him in much affection also. But in all questions between Grant and Blaine, he always stood with the former. The later Harrison, in whose star he always believed, and whose election as president he had long predicted, was one of his accepted heroes, too. This was a hereditary friendship in large part. As Egyptian harps when found after three thousand years of burial and silence sound when their strings are touched, so did the heart of the Clarkson of 1835 respond when touched again by the sound of the Harrison name fifty-three years afterwards. Out of his and other veterans' love for the grandsire, and predisposition to the grandson, grew the Tippecanoe clubs of Iowa. The Scotch and English in his blood was proved by his quick rally to the name of Harrison, and by his doing so from public and historic motives rather than personal liking. It is an interesting fact, in proof that time is not so long, nor the world so very wide after all, that on English soil two hundred years before, the Clarksons and the Harrisons had been in alliance, both families fighting under King Charles and Oliver Cromwell (the latter an ancestor of the American Harrisons) on Marston Moor and at Naseby. In the later day, two hundred years after, it was simply old allies touching elbows again—and Father Clarkson was of the sturdy and loyal stuff to respond to such a sentiment. He had always trained

his family to revere the name of Harrison, and even before the later Harrison had been nominated in 1888, he frequently rated him as being a much abler but less lovable man than the first Harrison. A letter from him lies before me as I write, written in the summer of 1888, which shows how clearly and closely he analyzed men. It was in reply to a letter of mine, written while I was visiting Indianapolis, as a member of the Republican National committee, called there by the new nominee of the party, for conference and in response to an observation of mine, that I had found the new leader with a personality not nearly so winning as that of Blaine's and that "measured by the heart, it was a long way from Indianapolis to Augusta." His answer was: "It may be that the temperament of the later Harrison is such that he is not responsive to friendship, or moved by gratitude, and such that the men whose devotion and sacrifice gained him his nomination, and shall gain him his election, may be left to starve for want of bread. But it is also true that he will prove as able a president as the Republic has had, and that no stain will ever be left on the Nation or his party from any action of his." The evolution of temperament and temperature in the Harrison administration never surprised him in the least. His predictions were all fulfilled. No abler man in sheer personal power ever was president, and no president ever so lightly regarded the friendships and obligations of politics.

This devotion in supporting a name and in loyally responding to tradition signally proved Father Clarkson's own nature. He supported a Harrison in 1836, and again in 1840, because he believed in the man; he supported a Harrison in 1888 because he believed in the blood. He never changed his friendship once it was given; he always sought to make it certain never to give it where it would have to incur the peril of a change. To him the code of honor among men of honor is never to lose a friend. His idols, and particularly the two men for whom he voted in National conventions—Harrison and Lincoln—were all bitterly assailed at critical times in their careers. His faith never wavered, and his clear vision always saw the falsity of the charges that finally died harmless at the feet of the men against whom they were aimed. This was the Puritan salt in his blood, and the finer English salt that saved him from the cowardice of ever abandoning a friend under fire. No slander of any private friend or public leader, however angry or pitiless, ever found in him an atom of craven or shrinking blood to respond to it. Not even the storm that played so fiercely about Beecher's proud name, and which largely carried conviction at last to the multitude, ever made him

doubt for a moment the honor of the friend of his youth. It was this staunch and invincible loyalty and unchangeability that guided and illumined his life. It was ingrained in the man; it was the man; and it was a nature that had come down to him in honest pedigree, running back in clear lines to the earliest days of England.

It is commonly said, and often with much of truth, that all families of actual English ancestry run back in blood if not in name to the days of William the Conqueror and of Matilda, the first queen of England. The Clarkson line runs back by its own name and in the collateral lines to an even earlier day, or to the British and Saxon times of Alfred the Great and Edward the Confessor, the noblest and wisest of the Saxon kings; and also into Normandy, long before the days of William. The one notable thing in the whole career of the name has been a love of writing and letters. Its very name originated itself or was evolved out of Saxon terms, by the fact of its earliest known men of the name being clever and deft in reading and writing. In the early day a secretary or clerk was called a clark, and a *clark's son* easily became Clarkson, which was undoubtedly the origin of the name. It is one of the proudest traditions in the legends of the family, that even in the earliest days, when the only language was a dialect made up of provincial terms and arbitrary signs, and when the Anglo-Saxon (or old English, as many may prefer to call it), was mingling with the old French into the more definite and stately form that flowered in Chaucer's splendid vocabulary, and in Walter Map's rich and beautiful stories of the Quest of the Holy Grail, and the Knights of the Round Table, two or three hundred years later, and when kings and queens even, often could not write and signed their name with the stamps of signet rings, that even then the representatives of the family had skill in speech and in expressing it in the forms of writing then in vogue. All through the centuries since this has been a characteristic of the people of this name, as the legends of the family attest, the skill in language and in writing quickly developing into a faculty for teaching, and sometimes for preaching. In the eighteenth century some of the family held chief places in schools and colleges, including Cambridge University. In the Wiesbach and Cambridge and Essex and Suffolk region, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries several noted men of this blood were produced, including among men of letters the famous abolitionist Thomas Clarkson, and quite a number of noted men of the name among shipping and seafaring people. About 1750 the family divided, the line out of which Father Clarkson came migrating to the region of Cornwall, drawn there by an interest in the tin mines.

Some of the Clarksons of collateral lines had come to America in 1700 or earlier, with the later Puritans, and one of this branch was Captain James Clarkson, who marched with Arnold from Maine through the woods into Canada in the Revolutionary War. The first Clarkson of Father Clarkson's own line to come to America was his grandfather, who came first as a lieutenant-colonel in the English army, in 1775, who was wounded seriously in the battle of Bunker Hill; was then sent back to England, where he at once resigned and came immediately to America in 1777, to adopt it as a home. He had married, on leaving England, a daughter of the Perkinhons (now often called in England Pulkinghorn), the English family of celebrated wealth and still largely the owners of the Cornwall mines. She was a lady of great beauty and much spirit, who married the army officer against the will of her parents, leaving the ancestral home at night, and being married the next morning on shipboard, as the vessel was leaving the harbor at Yarmouth. She never was forgiven by them; her letters to them were never answered, and this silence between the families has now remained unbroken nearly one hundred and twenty years. The young people who had thus angered and alienated their English fortunes by coming to America landed at or near Newburyport, lived a while at Salem and Hampton and Rye Beach, but soon removed to Stratham, now a suburb of Exeter, New Hampshire, where a son (the father of Father Clarkson) was born, and who was named Richard Perkinhon Clarkson, for the two grandfathers, a name which has always been preserved in the family, and is duplicated in that of the present owner and editor of the *Iowa State Register*. Here Colonel Clarkson and Eleanor Perkinhon lived and died, and their bodies are buried in the cemetery at Stratford. When the young Richard Clarkson, the first native American Clarkson, born in 1779, had grown up to manhood, he married Mary Simpson, whose father had descended from the early Puritans, had been an officer in the Continental army, and had fought at Bunker Hill, and moved to Maine, then a part of Massachusetts, not becoming a State until 1820. Here Father Clarkson was born at Dixmont, near Bangor, in 1811. The family left its fighting mark as a tradition in that region; and in 1892, when Cleveland was elected over Harrison, the Democrats of Bangor drew their cannon to the top of Clarkson Hill to fire it, thereby adding to the emphasis of their joy because of the historic connection between the Harrison and Clarkson families.

The Clarksons were of Puritan faith, Mary Simpson represented a Baptist departure from Puritan faith, and on these two faiths mingled the family altar was established

and kept until Father Clarkson, fifteen years old, in Indiana embraced Methodism. At twenty-one he married Elizabeth Goudie, whose father, James Goudie, was a Presbyterian of the strictest sect (and who was prominent in Indiana politics as a Whig, being several times speaker of the Indiana legislature). His daughter, Elizabeth, although married to a Methodist, proved staunch to her faith and lived and died a Presbyterian.

It may be of interest to add, in speaking of a family which has never courted military fame, that while the Clarksons were nearly always engaged in the peaceful lines of schools, letters, commerce and sea-going, the traditions of the name show that it always had good men on guard on every field where their country needed them. Representatives of the family stood with the Saxons for the Saxons in the battle of Hastings, where William the Norman won his title of Conqueror and the rule of England. In the two hundred years of French rulers over England, all of whom sought to fasten the French language on the country as its legitimate speech, the Clarksons were with those of Saxon and English blood who refused to adopt the alien tongue. They were also among the yeomanry that in the thirteenth century stood in the meadow at Runymede and with English will and courage aided in wresting from King John, the meanest of all English sovereigns, the immortal Magna Charta, the first charter of individual liberty in the modern world. In the fourteenth century they were at Bannockburn, and some were among the thirty thousand good Englishmen killed there by the infuriate Scotch, and others were in King Edward's armies that finally defeated Wallace, and indeed they were throughout the war of such varying fortune that finally ended in Robert Bruce being crowned king of Scotland in the Abbey of Scone. During or after this war, some of the Clarksons who, while in Scotland had become enchanted with some of the Scottish lasses, intermarried with the Alexanders and the Mackenzies, the old story of the conquest of love overcoming those of war. Some of them were also in France on the field of Crecey, where Edward the Third, with thirty thousand Englishmen, defeated Phillip the Sixth and eighty thousand Frenchmen. Others of them in the same year fought at Neville's Cross, where the English were led by a queen, the beautiful Philippa. In the latter years the ancestors of Father Clarkson, always true Englishmen, fond of peace but not afraid of war, bore their part in all the later conquests and warfares of the kingdom, including historic Flodden Field in the sixteenth century. In the religious wars under Mary, some of the family were living in the region of Smithfield, where so many Protestants

were burned, and in these and all other religious contests the Clarksons were always Protestants. Particularly in the more cruel and bloody days, and especially when Mary was so cruel to the Protestants of England, and later when Catherine Medici, in France, was slaying the Huguenots, and Elizabeth of England, although Protestant herself, never protesting, did the Clarksons fail to leave a good record on the right side. The family has never had too much of tolerance, and has had its share of bigots, but it never quite believed, even in the earlier days, in killing people to save their souls. In the middle of the seventeenth century, in the days of Charles I. and Cromwell, and in the turbulent wrangles between the Puritans, Presbyterians and the other Protestants, and in the mad days of burning books and their authors, Lawrence Clarkson and his book (which was called *Single Eye: All Light, no Darkness*,) were, in September, 1650, condemned by the Long Parliament, the book to be burned by the hangman, which was done, and Clarkson imprisoned for one month and officially notified that he would be burned himself if he reissued his book. True Clarkson and Puritan that he was, he reissued the book as soon as he was out of prison, and then was banished from England for life after having S. S. (Sower of Sedition) burned on both his cheeks.

It was only in his later years that Father Clarkson took much interest in pedigree or ancestry. He had been affected in his boyhood by the universal feeling then existing in America, and for many years after the Revolution, to ignore, and if possible to forget all English ancestors—a result of the intense hatred of England. He also always had the most respect for any man who had made his own name good or great. But latterly it was natural enough that his exploring mind should reach out finally to learn something of the Clarksons of the long past. This work that he began I was left to take up, and in a visit to England in 1891, I found that the annals of the family were definite and clear as one of the oldest families in England. Indeed, Playford Hall, one of houses of the English Clarksons, in which Thomas Clarkson died, and near which, in a quiet churchyard, his body, surrounded by many of the Clarksons, is buried, is now the oldest fortified house left standing in England. It is in Suffolk, near Ipswich, not far inland from the North Sea. Suffolk and Cambridge and Norfolk and Essex, adjoining Suffolk, have been the homes of the Clarksons for four or five hundred years. The house is still surrounded by a moat, with no access except by a drawbridge. It is a grim house of solid stone, peculiarly English, and is still owned by the Clarksons. In 1891 when I was in Liverpool, the place was pointed out

to me on the dock where Thomas Clarkson was thrown into the sea by a mob, to prevent him from finishing an anti-slavery speech. He swam out, faced the mob again, and finished his speech. In this sketch is given a picture of Playford Hall, the earliest home of the Clarksons of which the family has even a sketch. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who in 1852, six years after Thomas Clarkson's death, visited Playford Hall to pay her worship at the shrine of the great abolitionist, once told me of the visit, and showed me a copy of his famous seal afterwards adopted as the seal of the abolition cause. It was a cameo made by Wedgwood, the celebrated porcelain manufacturer, and bore the kneeling figure of a negro slave, with arms uplifted, praying for freedom. Mrs. Stowe had gained this memento from the widow of the famous man, and held it in very precious esteem. Frederick Douglass, the greatest of his race, once told me that he had visited Playford Hall and Clarkson's grave three times to pay the respects of his race and his people to the man who first seriously attacked in English words the inhumanity of human slavery.

Father Clarkson had that wide and liberal education and the freemasonry of actual contact and experience with the people to train and guide and broaden him. As a child doing manual work on the farm, as a printer at the case at scant wages, as a boy helping to make a farm in the forests of Maine, as a lad helping to make a farm in the woods of Indiana, as a man making a farm of his own on the prairies of Iowa, he learned to know for himself all that the laborer knows and endures and longs for and is entitled to possess. As an editor and active politician for twenty-five years in Indiana, and again as an agricultural editor in Iowa for a still longer measure of time, he learned the other lesson of knowing that all power is from the people and all duty obedience to their interests. It was a great school and a broad education. It was from these experiences that he came to have in himself the sturdiness of Maine, the self-defending courage of Indiana, and the fearless breadth and noble purpose of Iowa. Three States can make a man greater and broader than one State.

Contact with great minds makes strong men. Father Clarkson, independent of his stimulating home training, was brought intimately into contact with such strong men as Henry Ward Beecher before he was eighteen, and before he was twenty-two, with such men as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Gales and Seaton, editors of the *National Intelligencer*; Hammond, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, undoubtedly the greatest editor the West has produced; Andrew Jackson, John C. Calhoun, Martin Van Buren, Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet (who was a politician also, and a strong protectionist, and who, as

early as 1839 when Nauvoo was the largest city in Illinois, took an active part in politics in favor of protection and the abolition of slavery, to his everlasting credit be it said); George D. Prentice, Thomas Corwin, Thurlow Weed, DeWitt Clinton, William H. Seward, Millard Fillmore, Horace Greeley, and indeed nearly all the leading National spirits at that time and especially with all the leading men of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and all the other young Western States. The literary side of his nature and his work as an editor also brought him in contact with the leading people of literature of that splendid period of American letters. He was always a great letter writer, an exploring correspondent, a constant student. In his twenty-six years as an editor in Indiana, from 1829 to 1855, he was prominent in all the political contests of that long and serious period in American politics—the period of the controversial days over the interpretation of the National Constitution and its real meanings, the beginning of the irrepressible struggle between human slavery and freedom, the hectic and unhealthy days of trying to kill slavery with oratory and prayer, and finally the genesis and evolution of the one theory that alone could and in the end did destroy it—the theory of protection, or the noble theory of free and independent labor alone being tolerated in America. For it was the tariff and protection and the evolution of the rights and the assertion of the dignity of labor, that rang the death knell of slavery. As free trade never had existed and never can exist where there is not either slave or peasant labor, so did Calhoun and all the Southern leaders from the first see in the proposition of protection and high wages the doom of human slavery. Much sooner than the North itself the South saw the resistless approach of this mighty fact. Thus even the so-called pro-slavery Whigs were themselves unconsciously abolitionists. In supporting protection they were invoking the power and the only power to kill slavery. Henry Clay, because he was a Southerner and a slave owner, and Daniel Webster, who had the New England conscience which was willing to allow human slavery to exist as long as Boston could keep Southern trade, long refused to see that protection and high wages had brought forward a contest between slave and free labor that was to dominate American politics until it should be settled according to the will of God. The young editor in Indiana was never deceived as to this. He was in the broadest possible field to watch the contest and study the problem. As the editor of a party paper of wide circulation and as wide influence, as the member for Indiana of the National committee of his party, and as the one man recognized especially for his creative mind and organizing ability, he was entrusted

with the work of keeping the party in his State and in the West in line with the older States and also with the National party leaders. Several times he made extended trips through the Southern States as far as New Orleans, to study the question of slavery and the temper of the Southern people. Almost every year he arranged long tours for speeches in Indiana and Ohio and Illinois, and several times went with Henry Clay and Tom Corwin on horseback over these wide circuits. He spent several months at different times in such tours with Henry Clay. He had charge of the great orator's campaign when the latter made his famous Mendenhall speech, then pronounced and even yet considered the greatest speech in the career of Clay. It was one of the developments in the rapidly rising and irresistible crusade against slavery. It occurred at Richmond, Indiana, the home of the Quakers. While Clay was speaking out doors to over thirty thousand people, the Quakers, led by Mendenhall, came up on the platform and presented him a petition asking him to free his slaves on his Kentucky plantations, and especially the slave then accompanying him as his valet. Clay's luminous mind and phenomenal ability under the stress of even such demand, enabled him to meet the situation so far as to electrify the crowd and carry it with him, but it did not satisfy the Quakers. Father Clarkson, an eye witness of this scene, always said that it was one of the two supreme occasions in his life when he saw individuals exhibit such sublime power in themselves, as to furnish human proof of immortality. The other occasion was when he heard Jenny Lind sing, when, as he often said, the sky seemed to open and the voice of an angel in tones of divine cadence caressed the ears of man. In his judgment Henry Clay delivered, while on this tour, a far greater speech than the Mendenhall. Like all great orators, and nearly all great men who soar up into great things on high nervous tension, and then are moody and fitful when the nerves have relaxed, Clay, the same as Blaine, another spoiled darling of a Nation, was often fitful and stubborn, and unwilling to meet a multitude anxious to hear and honor him. There had been a fifty mile journey on horseback over hard roads, and when the place to speak had been reached, Clay, worn out and tired, suddenly and imperiously refused to go to the scene, where a vast crowd had assembled. An attempt was made to appease the crowd with other speakers; but its heart was set on seeing and hearing the great commoner. Father Clarkson finally proposed that Mr. Clay at least go and show himself on the stage and stay a minute and say a word. He consented, although he was sullen and very irresponsive on his way to the place. The house was so packed that he had to be taken in through a window; and when he appeared the

crowd cheered as only the Crusaders of 1840 could cheer. He made his way to the platform, bowed in response to the applause, but even that did not seem to melt him and he spoke only a few words, all in protest of his weariness and inability to speak. He did not even remove the cloak that he was wearing loosely about his shoulders. As he turned to go, some daring Democrat cried out, "Hurrah for General Jackson." This changed the atmosphere and Clay instantly became a new man. His eyes flashed and the marvelous coals of eloquence on his lips sprung into living fire again, and he stepped back to the stage, threw aside his cape, and with his long finger pointed directly at the venturesome Jacksonian, said: "I will tell you what that cry of 'Hurrah for General Jackson' has cost this country," and he went on in flaming words and with kindling power for two hours in such a speech Father Clarkson said, "as neither Clay nor any other man ever had delivered until that day." In many a delightful hour in the Clarkson home, where love of party and homage of great leaders was always taught as patriotism and as lessons of emulation, Father Clarkson told of his long journeys with Clay, and of other journeys with Webster, and in his correspondence that he preserved were letters from these men in their own hands, showing the deep affection in which they held the young editor. It was the severe test of his whole life when in the exigency of party interest and local pride, he had to choose between these great men and great friends, and put them aside in all their splendor of power and sincerity of friendship, to support General Harrison, his neighbor, who was held to be stronger as a candidate than either of the two because he had fewer enemies than Webster or Clay. When this duty to his own State and party came, Father Clarkson, at a cost to himself that he never ceased all his life to regret, gave up the old leaders and helped potentially to turn the tide to General Harrison, who had served his country well and had no enemies. In planning the campaign for his new leader, he brought all his ability to the work of organization. While the National Convention that was to make the nomination was not to be held until December, 1839, the Indiana delegates, Father Clarkson among them, were elected in December, 1838, one year in advance. They took no chances in those early days. They spent the whole year in working on other States and gaining votes for Harrison. They and the Ohio delegates worked to such good results that when the National convention met in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on December 4, 1839, with all the States represented except Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas, the young politicians of the young West had so far overmatched the older ones of the older East and

South that they nominated Harrison on the first ballot by a vote of one hundred and forty-eight for him to seventy for Henry Clay and sixteen for Winfield Scott. It was the West's first great victory in National politics.

Next came the campaign itself; and it was made such a campaign as had never been seen before and has never been equaled since. Our Indiana editor went into it heart and soul. General Harrison honored him with his unreserved confidence and staked his hope for carrying the Western group of States largely on him. The General was a frequent visitor at the Clarkson home at Brookville, which home, like all other Whig households, was on fire for "Old Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." Mother Clarkson, the editor's wife, loyally helped him in the campaign, and although woman suffrage was then fifty years away, so did all Whig wives and mothers and daughters. The women participated in all the meetings and demonstrations, and Mother Clarkson, true to the Scotch courage and Irish enthusiasm of her nature, at one time rode on horseback at the head of four hundred women in a Harrison legion to attend a Tippecanoe barbecue seventy-five miles away. In the same campaign, on behalf of the Whig ladies of Southern Indiana, she presented a flag to a Harrison brigade of five thousand mounted men. While making the speech of presentation, she held the present editor of the *Iowa State Register*, then a baby two or three months old, in her arms. Family tradition has it that even then as now the young editor in flannel was doing some vigorous kicking, and was not entirely satisfied with the way things were being done.

It was thus that the Whigs, and the Clarksons among them, supported Harrison, and it was in such way that the ties between the American Harrisons and the American Clarksons were reknitted for life and repeat ties which stretched over two generations in this country, to respond to the first call upon them. The great victory that came in 1840 was sweet to all, and especially so to the young editor, who had in its success won gallantly the spurs of National fame. President Harrison was grateful to him, expressed it in frequent and fervid letters and offered further the honors of office, the latter being declined. Mr. Clarkson had been a Tippecanoe for his country's good and his party's success, and he supported Harrison fully conscious that in doing so he had made enemies for life of closer friends and more prominent men, just as a member of his own household forty-eight years later supported the other Harrison from the conviction that he was the man in a day of great party need, and without hesitation made enemies for life of closer friends and more famous men in doing so. So do things

far apart run in parallels. Family tradition, the love of the name of Harrison, which was ever a sacred thing in the Clarkson home, had its influence at Chicago in 1888. The brave act of General Harrison in having come to Iowa in 1885, when Senator Allison was so sadly silenced in his campaign for re-election as United States senator by the sudden death of his wife, and taking up and filling the senator's appointments, when such usually brave spirits as General Logan refused to come into Iowa at all because we had the prohibition question in the issues involved, and the greatness of the speeches he made in Iowa had still more to do with it. Iowa dearly loves brain and power and genius and pluck. All these high credentials of actual greatness General Harrison in his tour in Iowa showed to be his own. The speech he made in the opera house in Des Moines, the greatest in my judgment ever made in Iowa, did more for him than all the speeches made for him in the National convention in 1888. The presence of General Harrison in Iowa and the fine and splendid proofs which he left there of being worthy of being president, very greatly pleased Father Clarkson, naturally enough. His own victory and greater pleasure came later, when the news of the nomination of Harrison in 1888 fell like an unwelcome shower on a vast and expectant Blaine crowd in front of the *Register* office in Des Moines, when he, despite of not a single cheer being on the air, hired an express wagon, mounted it, drove into the center of the crowd and standing in it told the great audience what he knew about the Harrisons, how he believed in them, how sure he was that no mistake had been made in Chicago, and how certain he was that young Tippecanoe would carry the country for his party triumphantly in November. It was a surprise to the unhappy multitude of disappointed Blaine men, and yet so strong in itself and so plainly in the line of party duty and common sense, that it quickly wrung from the unwilling crowd enthusiasm for its sentiments. The enthusiasm thus kindled for Harrison never cooled or slackened in Iowa afterwards. The little speech of that night was put on the wings of the associated press and sent over the whole country, and was also widely copied in the weekly papers. Never did a missionary do more valuable service than its pleading and reassuring tones in calling the disappointed Republican hosts to the support of Harrison. It was as pretty an act of faithful friendship and loyal allegiance to a name as ever has graced American politics.

Very much more might be written of Father Clarkson and the Harrisons, and his loyalty to a name—a name that illuminated itself by its own greatness and by the planet light of association with the presidency of the United States.

But enough has been told to show that very fittingly may his name be enrolled high in this golden book of tribute to the established greatness of the Harrisons, and to the personal worth of the two Tippecanoes who won by fair means, and filled with signal honor and sufficient ability, the highest office in the world.

Father Clarkson's political career in Indiana if followed up would make this article too long. The history of Indiana affairs and National politics from 1829 until 1855 was his history, for he was always in the current of both. His restless nature also found work for him in other fields, in church and Methodist fields especially; and still more in the cause of temperance. His humane temperament, too, led him to make a successful fight for better and kinder treatment of the inmates of the Indiana penitentiaries. He always held that punishment was for reform and not for vengeance. He was always a temperance advocate and total abstinent. This conviction came in his youth, and abided with him always. He led in the organization of temperance societies all over Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, and finally in the United States; and reached the position, finally, of being the Grand Worthy Chief Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of the United States. He believed in this temperance work enough to spend months on horseback traveling and organizing lodges; and enough to go on horseback from Indiana to Philadelphia several times to attend the National meetings. So he was no carpet knight in a popular crusade. In this work he was intimately associated with Schuyler Colfax, afterwards vice-president of the United States, and they remained devoted friends and constant correspondents all their lives. Delevan and Dow and all the great temperance spirits of the land between 1830 and 1855 were his friends and co-workers, and a volume might be written on the labors of these pioneers in a cause not nearly so popular in that day as now. I remember an incident of Father Clarkson's firmness in this line. Once when we were living on Melrose Farm in Grundy county, the lieutenant-governor of Iowa, passing through, stopped at our home for dinner. He was on his bridal trip and was traveling in state with several carriages filled with friends and hampers of wine. He brought some bottles of this wine to the table, and we who had heard all our lives the stern gospel of abstinence and had never seen the flash of a drop of liquor, looked on with awe and wonder for the result. It came quick and clear as a rifle shot, and yet with a fine sense of courtesy in it, in the unhesitating words, "Governor, no wine has ever been on my table in the forty years I have had a home, and the blessing will not be asked nor the dinner proceed until you have removed these

unwelcome bottles, that, of course in ignorance of the rules of my household, you have no doubt with the kindest intentions brought here." The governor obeyed it as if it were the order of a president.

In 1855 Father Clarkson sold the *Indiana American* newspaper and moved to Iowa, where he founded Melrose Farm, which he fondly hoped would remain his home until death, and pass to his children and become their home in turn. But this was not to be. His own children had no more love for farm life than he himself had when a boy. For awhile he spent all his time and energy in making his big farm, in which all his children helped for years. He had really turned to agriculture, expecting to find in it his whole vocation thereafter, and he really loved farm life and work. But the public needed him, and the political world would not yield him up. There was a new State to make, and such men as he were needed. From 1855 to 1860, he was content in creating his own farm, in helping to organize the county of Grundy and adjoining counties, in devising and promoting local free school systems, and establishing free schools in all that portion of Iowa. This school work, quiet as it was, and later, his work as a State senator in helping to found the State Agricultural College, and still later his work as a Regent of the State University, were in fact perhaps the greatest things he did for Iowa. Wherever on the lonely prairie there were even three children to educate, even if they were in one family, he led in the movement to supply them with a school, and to lay away a public tax to build a school house. A school house gave life to the smallest group of settlers, and brought other settlers to a new and lonely land. Indiana, when he left it in 1855, had not a free school in it, although he and others had long tried to supply such a system to that State. This made more earnest his first efforts in Iowa, of giving to the young State of his adoption all the benefits and blessings of free schools. Office holding never had any charm for him in itself. It was only such official places as provided opportunities for actual usefulness, and that dealt with the future, that ever overcame his repugnance for place-holding. Several times seriously and popularly advocated for governor and congressman, neither position was ever alluring to him; and it was only because of certain things that he desired for the public good to accomplish that finally induced him to serve four years in the State senate. His ambition was gratified there, for he succeeded in accomplishing much of legislation in the interest of agriculture and farmers. He also led in the movement that established the State Agricultural College, which crowned in fitting manner his earlier labors in behalf of the

free schools among the farmers in his own region of the State. Later as Regent of the State University he bore an important part in shaping the course of that great institution toward the larger career to which it has since so finely come.

But while he was working with farming and schools, the great and dominant issue of human rights was making up in American politics, and daily growing larger and larger. Melrose Farm lay on the path of freedom from Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, to Canada, over which fleeing slaves passed, and his farm was from the first made a station on the Underground Railroad. Many a slave was helped on the way to freedom by the sympathy and food and quick horses of Melrose Farm. Our home was on the western verge of a prairie forty miles wide, and the poor slaves usually would reach our place in the morning at daylight, were hidden in straw piles or other secret places during the day, fed and strengthened, and when night came, the spring wagons and willing horses of the farm, and some of us boys, obeyed the laws of God, and violated the laws of man, and balked the slave-catchers and blood-hounds of the South, by whisking the poor negroes over the wide prairies in darkness and haste to the next underground station forty miles away. Slaves sent this way by John Brown first started the trail, and the sad flight was kept up until Lincoln made all negroes free.

As the issue of human freedom came on, Father Clarkson found himself halting between William H. Seward, whom he had known personally since 1830, and Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In 1860 he with seven others were elected as the delegates from Iowa and sent to the National convention at Chicago, as with other Indiana men, twenty-one years earlier, he had gone to Harrisburg on horseback to help in nominating Harrison. The Iowa delegates voted first for Seward, but quickly changed their ballots to Lincoln, and led the turning tide to him. This and the subsequent events made Lincoln the second president Mr. Clarkson had personally helped in making; and these two men, Harrison and Lincoln, were the two central figures of the two eras in his political life—Harrison in Indiana, and Lincoln in Iowa. Personal acquaintance had been made before between the Illinois nominee for president and the Iowa farmer; and it speedily grew quite close and intimate. After Lincoln's election as president, two prominent places were tendered by him to his Iowa friend, which he declined, but in 1863 the president induced him to accept a confidential appointment for a secret mission to the Army of the Mississippi, under Grant, and Grant himself, afterwards as president, remembering the errand and its bearer in 1863, sent Mr. Clarkson on a secret errand to the Pacific coast. Neither then or ever

afterwards was the object of either of these secret missions ever divulged by him, even to his own family.

President Grant and President Garfield both offered him the office of commissioner of agriculture, now a cabinet place, but he declined. The only National office he ever accepted was that of commissioner of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and it was his love of his country, and especially his loyal desire to see the West fairly and fully represented there, that led him to accept of that. He found in association in Philadelphia with Thomas A. Scott, Mr. Morrell, and the other strong men who were the architects of that great event, much of pleasure; and always referred to that year as having been one of the pleasantest of his life. In Iowa he always found his greatest pleasure, and he steadily said his field of greatest usefulness in all his latter years, as the agricultural editor of the *Register*; in which capacity it is estimated by many people competent to judge, that he rendered the people of Iowa more timely and practical and useful service than any editor or writer the State has had. For he dealt with practical things, and out of a practical knowledge he had gained in twenty years farming, and from the trained skill of a man who had been twenty-five years an editor. The weekly counsel that he gave was as sincere as it was practical and wise and kind; and no finger has ever been laid on an unfaithful line or word that he ever offered to the people of Iowa.

In his last years he retained his keen interest in all public matters but bore a less active part. In 1888 his first choice from the start was Benjamin Harrison, even when Iowa had declared for one of its own worthy sons, and he believed for a year beforehand that the Harrison name would win.

Thus Father Clarkson made for himself the faithful record of a loyal Tippecanoe. He took up the Harrison colors in 1835, and bore them with a clansman's pride and a victor's prowess until 1890, or for fifty-five years, a splendid record of a faithful heart. In 1835 he had led in organizing Harrison clubs in Indiana. In 1888 he helped in organizing the Tippecanoe Club in Des Moines. Two generations had intervened. His heart was in both campaigns; in 1835 that of a young man with his life all beautiful and hopeful before him, and nearly all his friends to make. In 1888 it was that of a man whose long journey was nearly done, and in mustering his comrades for the final rally under the old colors he made himself and them young again, lived over the days of contests, shared again in victory, and helped in giving to American politics the most unique and perhaps the most devoted factor ever appearing in its lists. We of his household who are left to bear his name know how highly he prized

the sacred fellowship of this club, and how tenderly the memories of it were intertwined with love of his own family in his last days. It is a noble fellowship. As its roll narrows day by day in its membership throughout the land, and the good grey heads go down one by one, not to rise again on the scene of this world, the people of the Republic are left to say to their children, with more and more of pride, here were splendid men who loved God sincerely and served their country faithfully.

I have written plainly and frankly and lovingly of Father Clarkson for the Tippecanoe book; for it is a book to be read by his friends. I have written of it as the fair and open record of an earnest life. It was a career which, as Marcus Aurelius said of his own father's life so fragrant with usefulness and honor, bore in it as its highest motive "a love of labor and perseverance." His childhood knew nothing of play, his whole life nothing of idleness. Creative in mind, he also gained in early youth that greater dignity of having created with the labor of his own hands the daily providence of food for himself and his parents; and never in all his life did he fall away in sympathy from those people among mankind who day by day by their own hands bring down the blessings of God into their own homes and their daily lives. Born from a long line of strong and fearless and often distinguished men and gentle women, he blended in his nature the almost haughty and impatient strength of resolute and daring men and the tender grace of the sympathetic hearts of delicate women. His ideals were high, his morals severe, his standards exacting, and he believed in God and a real Heaven and an actual Hell, and in all the fine old distinctions between right and wrong, and particularly of punishment always and justly following upon wrong doing. He was a Methodist by membership for nearly seventy years, yet a Puritan by birth and nature, just as, while a Republican in name for thirty years, he lived and died a Whig in politics. He loved nature, the soil, the sky and Mother Earth and flowers and birds and dogs and the animals of the fields, and was three times a farmer; loved literature and sentiment and poetry and was twice an editor; loved politics and its storms and combats and friendships, and yet declined more offices than he accepted; had the record of a stern man and yet he loved children and honored womanhood always with almost religious fervor, and left on his agricultural page in the *Register* more beautiful tributes to women and children and home and purity and love and tenderness than any poet in Iowa had ever written. Without mercy he would smite wrong; without fear he would

assail corruption. Policy he despised, and diplomacy was to him but the gilding of sin. He made enemies consciously when duty demanded it, and left the settlement between him and them to the great Judge of men, and never begged for lenience. He loved his birthplace and kept on his tongue always the brogue of the broad a's, o's and r's of the Yankee, and every day of his long life in heart and prayer were loving thoughts of Maine. He loved Indiana where the flower of his life opened, where he married, where all his children were born and where his greater achievements were won, and always dear to him was the Hoosier State and its peculiar people. His last journey before his journey to the grave was made to the old home and the old friends. Iowa, which he knew in its infancy, he loved best of all, and out of his heart and brain and from his ripened experience he gave to the noble young Commonwealth much of good that will live both in its statues and in the hearts of its people. Capable of deep attachments, believing that love of home and love of country form, with the love of God, the good man's highest duty and greatest pleasure, he gave to Iowa all that his great nature could give, and in dying asked that his grave should be among its people and that the name of Clarkson should always find its greatest pride in being intertwined with that of Iowa. Better record than this few men achieve; nobler record few men desire. He walked with God and left his name fair among men.

The two greater influences on his life, the ones more potential than all others in smoothing the sharp angles of a personality naturally imperious, and in softening a will of granite and iron, were the two noble women who were his wives—Elizabeth Goudie, the wife of his youth, the inspiration of his public career, the mother of all his children that lived to adult years, a blessing and a joy to his life and his home every day till she died, and Elizabeth Colescott, the wife of his days of ripened manhood, the mother of his youngest child (who died in babyhood), his strength and his comfort in all his later struggles, the companion of his last years in Indiana and of all his years in Iowa, who shared with him the hardships of the frontier farm, whose gentleness always mellowed his severer moods, whose good spirit gave him courage in dark days, and made the sun shine in his home the year round, and who was with him in his last hours, and received his last words of love and good-bye, and lives yet to revere and bless his memory. Few men have ever been so blessed as he was in these beautiful spirits, the two sweet and splendid women who bore his name, and shared his joys and griefs, and graced with truth and beauty and good works his whole adult life; and he would resent first of all anything

pretending to touch his career with anything like faithful portraiture that did not bless and honor and dignify with sufficient tribute and praise these companions who, with his mother, a rare woman in both heart and strength, were the best of all that was good and kind and of good result in all his years on earth. The love and reverence for womanhood that he gained from his Puritan mother, these two women, by the beauty of their lives and the nobility of their natures, exalted into a religion. It will be a common and willing testimony in Iowa, I think, that his love of women, his defense of the home, his idealization of marriage, and his exaltation of motherhood, as shown in all that he wrote, is one of the unwritten poems that will long live in the hearts of the people of a State that honors all men for such love of women.

Perhaps I, least like him of all his children, being more of a Goudie than a Clarkson, and therefore more Irish than English, could best of all his family most clearly see while he lived and most clearly tell of him now, with something of discrimination, the things that generally go into a sketch of the life of a useful man and a noble sire. In my earliest childhood things that he did with me that I then thought severe, my boyhood demonstrated to have been most wise and kind; and things that in my boyhood, I, with a sensitive nature, received with silence or tears, my manhood proved to have been a love as faithful and sheltering as it was far-seeing and prophetic; and things that in my early adult years I questioned with something of impatience, I now know, in my middle life, to have been the wisest and tenderest possible care of me then. It is but a revealing of a part of God's own plan that children never know or realize the value of the loving counsel or the wiser rebukes of parents until they have children of their own. You can never know the enveloping and sheltering glory of a shepherd truth until you are yourself a shepherd. So it is almost true that those who never have children of their own never have fully awakened in their own hearts all the love that is possible to be felt in human hearts, or that can go out of loving natures to faithful parents. As I remember the days of my childhood now, the little that I knew of my own mother, who has been in the other world nearly fifty years, early became idealized into something as sacred as any story of Scripture or any promise of God. Looking back into the gray twilight of that far-away time, across the long years of which often comes, like the songs of reapers from far fields, the music of the days of my mother's lullabies, I realize, as does every man who has lost his mother in his babyhood, more and more the sorrow and the robbery of my first and greatest

loss. But it was left, in a recompense of compensation that the accents of grateful prayer alone can ever measure, that the same blessing which gave my father two noble wives as companions also gave to his children two mothers, each of surpassing fidelity and infinite tenderness. No man ever had heart so deep or tongue so eloquent as to be able to give to his mother, in words or language noble enough, the sufficient tribute of his worship and love. A mother's love is as holy and as everlasting as the love of God. The love of a son for his mother never yet has been fully told—not even by the Son of Mary. "God put mothers in the world because He could not all the time be in every home Himself."

This sketch which I have written so frankly for this book of the Tippecanoes, for a book to be read by my father's friends, as I would have told it to them personally if I could have met them face to face, while plainly too long, has still fallen short of conveying to any stranger the real merit and measure of the man. Happily he made his own record so clear and so strong that it will stand among men in sufficient testimony for itself.

JAMES S. CLARKSON.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE TIPPECANOE MOVEMENT.

THE History of Political Parties, the leading topic of this history, concluded, possibly some who have closely watched the more than a century of party changes, may have conceived the mistaken idea that in the history of the Tippecanoe movement little will be recorded of general interest. Nevertheless, readers who will carefully study the proceedings of the Tippecanoe clubs, as reported in their monthly meetings and annual banquets, will find many able speeches and interesting discussions of the prominent political topics of the day. The author, however, is compelled to admit that more than half of the history of the Des Moines club, as at first intended to be published, has been omitted for want of space, the History of Parties and National Reminiscences occupying nearly one hundred pages more than the estimate made at the commencement would be required. Others have mistakenly supposed the origin of the movement dated only from 1888, whereas, in fact, it dates

from the time of the battle of Tippecanoe. The victory of November 7, 1811, over the Indians gave to the country the "hero of Tippecanoe," and that of January 8, 1815, over the British, the "hero of New Orleans." In consequence of these victories both were elevated into popular favor, and subsequently became presidents of the Nation they so successfully defended on the battlefield. From the very day of the victory at Tippecanoe General Harrison received the sobriquet, "Old Tippecanoe," which clung to him through life, but was never brought into special prominence until after his nomination for the presidency. Then commenced the organization of Tippecanoe clubs. In nearly every State large numbers were formed, Ohio numerically leading. Weekly meetings were held in log cabins in city and country, illuminated in the evening by the burning of bark torches or other primitive ways of lighting.

The year 1840 may be regarded as the first methodical movement of Tippecanoe clubs; they proved as efficient auxiliaries to the Whigs in the campaign as hickory poles had to the Democrats in "Old Hickory's" previous races for the presidency.

The second Tippecanoe movement is the one to be specially considered; the moving cause was the nomination, in 1888, of Benjamin Harrison, grandson of William Henry Harrison, as the Republican candidate for President. As subsequently demonstrated, thousands of citizens who had voted for "Old Tippecanoe" in 1840 were still living, and under the influence of this new inspiration rallied to the support of the grandson of their old favorite. Success crowned their efforts, and the Tippecanoes, to their great joy, witnessed the inauguration of Benjamin Harrison into the high position occupied half a century before by General William Henry Harrison. There is no questioning the fact that this arousing of the veterans of 1840 and the organization of Tippecanoe clubs that followed, exerted a powerful influence in the canvass, and contributed as largely to the success of 1888 as any one instrumentality. The wild enthusiasm that was so manifest in the great Tippecanoe political cyclone of half a century before was by no means equaled, but something of its spirit was apparent in the clubs that were organized in different States, all taking the name "Tippecanoe," the members wearing Tippecanoe badges, with portraits of William Henry Harrison, pictures of log cabins and other devices to remind the "old boys" of the time when nearly all cast their first vote for the "Hero of Tippecanoe." Many of the clubs after the election ceased to exist; with the election of Benjamin Harrison, they seemed to think their work ended; this was not unnatural; none who voted in 1840 were now less than

sixty-five years of age, the majority beyond the age of three-score and ten, the time said to be allotted to man for earth-life; several who again became active workers had passed the four-score line; but of the clubs that either disbanded or became inactive, there were two honorable exceptions—the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club, and the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago. Of one other club, Worcester, Massachusetts, accounts of occasional meetings have been published by Caleb A. Wall, one very recently, April 12th, commemorating the birthday of Henry Clay. These reports made by Mr. Wall, a veteran Whig-Republican and a veteran journalist, are always interesting and instructive. If Worcester had more like him, possibly the club there would have been as effective as in Chicago and Des Moines.

The question is sometimes asked: Why continue the organization, and what does the Tippecanoe organization represent. At the June monthly meeting of the Des Moines club, in an address delivered by Mrs. A. B. Billington, these questions were eloquently answered.

“What does the Tippecanoe movement represent? It represents an electric spark communicated from the great actions of the past to the vital issues of the present. It emulates personal purity as exemplified in the characters of Franklin, Washington, Harrison, Lincoln and others, but more important still, it reflects the principles they sought to establish and maintain. Time has hardly dulled the echoes of the war cry that summoned many of this Tippecanoe band to the front, where the battle was thickest. Age has not deadened their zeal in repeating the demand embodied in Lincoln’s new declaration of independence for the United States—‘A country where every man has a right to be equal with every other man.’

“The Tippecanoe movement represents adherence to the staunch principles of the Whig party, merged by time and moderation into the platform doctrine of Republicanism. The power of leadership displayed by Henry Clay, the moral purpose that actuated Daniel Webster in his championship of an indivisible union of the states, the sincerity of expression in the anti-slavery utterances of Garrison, Phillips, Whittier and others, who had, as Garrison defined it, “the root of the matter in them,” have all combined to shape the ideals of the men who wear with pride the Tippecanoe badge.

“The Tippecanoe movement represents loyalty to the Union and it represents allegiance to our country’s emblem, the flag. It represents constancy to party principle, and it represents mature judgment and carefully chosen precepts for its guidance in affairs of State and Nation. And, representing all these things, it stands as a grand object lesson in

the closing years of this eventful nineteenth century, pointing youth and middle age to an example of fidelity to avowed political belief and courage and perseverance, even under temporary defeat.

"Finally, gazing with prophetic vision into the coming years, when this movement shall be "as a tale that is told," we can readily believe that some rising leader, reviewing the march of the grand old party, shall read the history of the Tippecanoe uprisings and with promptings of enthusiasm kindled by the story, apply to this band the same tribute Lincoln paid to the Revolutionary fathers, 'There must have been something more than common that those men struggled for.'

DORUS MORTON FOX

WAS born in the town of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, November 29, 1817. In 1825, his father, Truman Fox, a native of Vermont, and his mother, Lydia Morton Fox, a native of Connecticut, removed to Michigan, settling in the village of Auburn, township of Pontiac, Oakland county. In his fourteenth year, the subject of this brief sketch, commenced a clerkship in the grocery business in Detroit, then a small city, population less than three thousand. His next engagement was as clerk in a hardware store, then a time of service in the dry goods business; his wages beginning at six dollars per month. In the winter of 1836-7, he taught a small district school in the township of Milford, Oakland county. In March, 1837, was married to Miss Lorinda Hascall. The winter of 1840-41, removed to Lyons, Ionia county, with the intention of farming, but in 1842, in connection with A. B. Pratt, a brother-in-law, commenced a mercantile and milling business. For thirty years continued his residence in Lyons, all the time, except when in the army, in the same business, connected with manufacturing and quite extensive farming. Several of these years were very prosperous, balances of many thousands being on the right side; in others reverses came by fires and floods, which with variableness in markets, heavy losses on wheat and flour followed. On the whole, however, considering the many difficulties of doing business in a new country, so far inland, without transportation facilities, commencing business without sufficient capital even to pay freight from New York, his success would average with the majority of tradesmen. At the commencement of the War of the Rebellion he entered the volunteer

service. His grandfather, Elijah Fox, had served in the Revolution, and his father, Truman Fox, in the war of 1812. In 1861, the subject hereof was commissioned major of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, in 1862 colonel of the Twenty-seventh Infantry Regiment. He served over three years, and until wounded on the 17th day of June, 1864, in a charge made on the rebel works south of Petersburg, Virginia; having participated in battles in Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina and Alabama, finally going from Vicksburg to the Potomac with General Grant, through the protracted conflicts of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, etc. Lost his two oldest sons by his first wife in the army, Charles and Oscar, of whom brief mention is made on page 250, and his only son by his second wife since his residence in Iowa. After the war, commenced the business of publishing; in 1870 removed from Michigan to Chicago; in the great fire of October 9, 1871, lost all in the greatest conflagration of modern times. Held a fair amount of insurance but every risk unfortunately in Chicago companies, and all failures. Since 1872, business has most of the time been journalism. Came to Iowa in 1880, to Des Moines, his present residence, in 1886.





COL. DORUS M. FOX,

PRESIDENT DES MOINES VETERAN TIPPECANOE CLUB

Author of "History of Political Parties, National Reminiscences and the Tippecanoe Movement."

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE DES MOINES VETERAN TIPPECANOE CLUB.

ITS ORGANIZATION AND SUCCESSFUL WORK.*

ON HIS return from the Chicago convention, the day following the nomination of Benjamin Harrison for the presidency in 1888, the writer called on Hon. C. F. Clarkson, and from him learned that the very hour the news of Harrison's nomination was flashed by telegram to Des Moines, he with many others were anxiously watching the bulletins, and all knowing that "Father Clarkson," as he was familiarly called by Iowa Republicans, had voted for General William Henry Harrison in 1840, called for a speech. A wagon was standing near by, and from that old style Tippecanoe platform, a speech was made, full of the old Whig fire of 1836-40, which had never ceased to burn.

Hearing this item of good news, the writer, also a voter for General Harrison in 1840, suggested to Mr. Clarkson the idea of forming a Tippecanoe club. The reply of the always careful and deliberate veteran, was: "Colonel, there are not enough of us left." After an hour's consultation, however, the result was the writing of a notice calling a meeting at the Grant club room, July 7, 1888. The call was signed by C. F. Clarkson and the writer. On the day appointed there

*The author regrets to say that in publishing the proceedings of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club he has been obliged to omit many speeches of members and of popular speakers of Iowa and other States, and also the discussion of resolutions on important subjects that have been mooted during the almost eight years of its existence. This has been caused by the much greater demand for space than expected; coming, as will be seen, from writers of marked ability, who have discussed topics that are specially adapted to the present condition of the country, and which could not with propriety be refused. Consider the article from the able pen of Congressman Lacey, "The Fifty-third Congress;" the intensely interesting historic-political biography of Father Clarkson, by Hon. J. S. Clarkson; the lucid and logically written exposition of "Benjamin Harrison's Administration," by Hon. Charles McKenzie, and other contributions considerably longer than expected, coming late, occupied so much space that notwithstanding an addition of fifty pages more than promised, a large number of friends who desired publication of portraits and biographies were, from necessity, refused. Hence, too, after the History of the Tippecanoe Club had been written it was cut down a second time to meet the necessities of the case. However, in the over one hundred pages of the club history much will be found to interest the reader.

were present twenty-six persons, as follows: C. F. Clarkson, age seventy-seven; Chas. Smith, age seventy-six; Danl. B. Evans, age seventy-seven; G. W. Baldwin, age eighty; Ed. E. Davis, age seventy; Col. D. M. Fox, age seventy; J. M. Owen, age sixty-nine; Jas. Lee, age sixty-six; W. H. H. Crandell, age seventy-five; John McFarlan, age sixty-eight; S. Russell, age sixty-nine; John E. Henry, age sixty-nine; Solomon Hewitt, age seventy-two; J. M. Otis, age sixty-six; Wm. M. Day, age seventy-four; A. A. Chestnut, age seventy-four; Danl. Gerberich, age sixty-nine; T. T. Morris, age sixty-six; W. Carruthers, age sixty-four; Isaac Brandt, age sixty-two; J. C. Jordan, age seventy-eight; Wm. Beall, age eighty-two; Frank Nagle, age eighty-four; Secretary Rawson, age ninety-two; G. C. Crossthwait, age sixty-seven; Jas. Knox, age seventy-two. Aggregate ages, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight years; average, seventy-two years and six months. Col. D. M. Fox was called to the chair, and Wm. M. Day, Esq., elected secretary. The chairman delivered the following address:

"Fellow Citizens: We meet this afternoon, comparatively few in number, survivors of the great multitude that participated in the well remembered contest of 1840. Half a century, less only two years, has carried to the silent cities of the dead the great majority. We survive our companions, happy to have witnessed changes more favorable to human progress, and unparalleled in the world's history in the same length of time. The signal victory achieved by the Whig party in 1840, a party of which you and I, fellow citizens, were proud to be members, prepared the way for the rapid advance of this Nation to the glorious position it now occupies. I do not forget that because of the treachery of John Tyler, elected with General William Henry Harrison, from whose election we had hoped so much, after the death of our chief, betrayed the trust reposed in him and became subservient to the slave power that had so long ruled the Nation; yet we are consoled by the fact that the way was being prepared for the birth of the grand party which came into existence sixteen years later and in 1860 came into full power under the leadership of Abraham Lincoln. By the blessing of Him who ever rules in mercy, through these instrumentalities the redemption of the Nation has been accomplished. The new party, thank God! is a worthy successor to the grand old Whig party, of which in our early manhood we were members, and we glory in what has already been accomplished by the Republican party.

"To-day, as veterans of 1840, supporters of William Henry Harrison, we meet to renew our obligations of fealty to the principles of the party which has placed in nomination

General Benjamin Harrison, a grandson of him we delighted to honor in 1840; a man who has on battle-field and in halls of legislation proved himself every way worthy of his ancestry and peculiarly qualified for the high position to which his party propose to exalt him. We rejoice that the nomination has gone to one able to lead the party on to new achievements for the country's good. The record of the Republican party for the last twenty-eight years has been the glorious history of the Republic, now standing before the world, truly a land of freedom in fact as well as in name, made so by the party on whose star-spangled banner is inscribed: 'American wages for American workmen, American markets for the American people, Protection for American homes.' To the Republican party and its standard-bearer, General Benjamin Harrison, we this day pledge our hearty support, as confident of victory over our ancient foe as we were in 1840. Fellow-veterans, the questions now at issue are not entirely dissimilar to those of 1840, but which it would be inappropriate to discuss at the present time; during the campaign upon which we enter, ample opportunity will be offered. To-day we must organize for work. Gentlemen, to temporarily organize the meeting, I move that Mr. C. F. Clarkson be invited to act as chairman."

A constitution was reported and adopted, after which the club proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result: President, Colonel D. M. Fox; vice-president, G. W. Baldwin; secretary, William M. Day; treasurer, C. F. Clarkson; finance committee, Isaac Brandt, James Lee and J. M. Owen. Colonel Fox and others earnestly solicited Father Clarkson to accept the presidency but he persistently refused; the only office he consented to accept was treasurer. The constitution is omitted on account of its length, and its publication in this history thought to be unnecessary. The first article proclaimed the name "Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club." Eligibility to membership required voting for William Henry Harrison in 1840. The second year the club adopted an amendment which provided for the admission of Republicans who voted for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, always loyal, and not less than fifty-eight years of age. Subsequently the age was reduced to fifty years, other conditions the same.

The objects were declared to be the fraternization of all citizens who participated as above in the presidential campaign of 1840, and who propose to vote for General Benjamin Harrison next November, and to otherwise aid in advancing the interests of the Republican party. Meetings were to be held during political campaigns semi-monthly, at other times monthly, and the annual meeting on the 7th day of July.

It may be stated here, to avoid repetition hereafter, the club has strictly conformed to these requirements; also to avoid amplification, the many monthly and semi-monthly meetings will not be connectedly or continuously given. Only when subjects of more than usual interest are presented, or distinguished persons present, will dates and elaborate accounts be published.

At the second meeting of the club, July 14, forty-four names were presented, raising the membership to seventy. Among the additional members were: H. S. Bosquet, I. C. Green, Judge George C. Wright, and J. B. Locke. Messrs. Locke and Green are now active, and members of the advisory committee. Before the meeting adjourned Judge Wright was called upon for a speech, and responded as follows:

"He said that he did not vote for Harrison in 1840, for two reasons—he was too young and he was at that time in Iowa, then a Territory. But during the campaign and just preceding it he had been within forty miles of the old battleground of Tippecanoe and was reading law, getting ready to come to Iowa. He remembered much of the campaign, and especially the way in which it was organized. The organization that year was, in Indiana, the most thorough ever known. The contest for governor was a hard one; Howard, the Democratic candidate, had an office just across the street from where he was studying law. To show how thoroughly the Whigs were prepared for the campaign, the judge recalled that one of them came to him and asked him what majority Howard would have in that county. He thought, as it was Howard's home county, he would have a good majority, but the Whig, who knew how the work was organized, predicted that he would be beaten by two hundred and forty-seven votes. The result of the election showed that he was beaten by two hundred and fifty-two votes; that is the kind of organization that gave General William Henry Harrison such a glorious victory that year. In many respects, Judge Wright said, the present campaign is like that of 1840. Van Buren had, in 1836, beaten Harrison by a good majority, had gone into office backed by the powerful Democratic organization, but in the four years that followed had so used that power as to make himself and party obnoxious to the whole country. The result was a great popular uprising and everybody turned to Harrison, giving him a splendid majority over Van Buren. The present administration came in four years ago under similar auspices, and with great promises to uproot Republican corruption and purify the government. In the four years it has so conducted itself as to make every pivotal or so-called doubtful State sure for the Republican ticket.

Benjamin Harrison is just as sure to carry every one of the Northern States as he is to carry Iowa. The judge read extracts from an interesting letter he had received from an Indiana friend who had been raised under Democratic influence, but who now predicts the glorious triumph of Harrison and Morton, not only in Indiana but the whole North. The judge said he knew Ben Harrison well, and the charge that he is an aristocrat is false; he is a gentleman. He is a royal good man, an honest man, a pure man, and as president he will be a president who will gather around him the right kind of men."

At the meeting of date July 28, thirty-three were added, making the membership one hundred and three, less than a month from the time of organization. At this meeting the committee on regalia reported, and the badge as now worn by the members was adopted.

The first general rally of the club was Tuesday, August 21, 1888. The next morning's *State Register* noticed it as follows:

"LOG CABIN RALLY."

"The Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club did itself proud at its first grand rally last night. It was a remarkable demonstration and well divided the interest with the coming State Convention. The veterans of the campaign of 1840 living in Des Moines had been active all day, taking interest in the political movements and receiving the veterans who came from different parts of the State. The result was that before evening the badges of the veterans of Tippecanoe were conspicuous by their numbers among the crowds around headquarters. At 7:30 P. M. the veterans were called together at the Savery House and formed in procession, led by the Des Moines Military Band. They marched westward, then south to Walnut street and returned to the Grand Opera House, where the meeting was held. There were about one hundred and fifty of the veterans in line, though fully two hundred and fifty Republicans took part in the procession.

"The opera house was beautifully decorated with the stars and stripes, the portrait of General Harrison in the center overhanging the stage being surrounded by stars and stripes. A large eagle ornamented the frame. On the stage were two log cabins.

"The veterans were seated on the stage, filling it completely. In front were two or three rows of ladies of 1840, the wives of the veterans of the Tippecanoe campaign. There were fully fifty of these ladies who had taken part in the campaign, some of them wearing badges that they wore in 1840. A banner which created great enthusiasm when produced on the stage was the large picture of a coon with the

inscription: 'That same old coon,' carried by 'Uncle Jimmy Jordan,' who carried it in 1840. The opera house was packed to the galleries. The exercises were opened by a song, 'America,' by the glee club and songs from the campaign songster. On the first song they were loudly encored, and a second selection was well received. Prayer was offered by Dr. Magoun, of Grinnell.

"Col. D. M. Fox, president of the club, said:

"*Fellow Citizens:* In behalf of the Des Moines Tippecanoe club, it is made my pleasant duty to cordially welcome all who favor us with their presence this evening. Forty-eight years ago the members of this club, then in their early manhood, worked and voted for the election of General William Henry Harrison for president of the United States. They were successful, and are proud of the record then made. Now, nearly half a century later, they have associated for work, and propose in November next to vote for the grandson of 'Old Tippecanoe.' The presidential campaign of 1840 was in one respect specially remarkable—the women of the country were largely in sympathy with the Whig party and its candidate, took just as active a part and worked just as heartily for success as did the men. A few of those respected matrons, residents of this city, are with us to-night. Ladies, we gladly welcome you. On the stage are several reminders of Tippecanoe times. At the time of his nomination, General Harrison was living in a log house on his farm at North Bend, Ohio. The editor of a prominent Democratic paper intending to disparage the brave old man, published in his paper a diatribe, one sentence of which helped to raise the 'Commotion all through the land.' It was this: 'General Harrison is better fitted to sit in a log cabin and drink hard cider than to rule in the White House.' This publication had directly the opposite effect from that intended by its author, and aroused the indignation of the people to more than fever heat. The building of log cabins followed, in nearly every town, and in many cities sufficiently large to accommodate many thousands. As a reminder of that memorable campaign, we have on the stage a miniature log cabin, built by Dr. Billington, a veteran of this city, and near it a barrel of hard cider, minus the cider. Fifty years ago the custom of drinking was almost universal, not only hard cider, but other intoxicating beverages furnished at all social gatherings, and common even on ministers' sideboards. In 1840, as now, the most important question was protection to American industries. By Democratic legislation, practically nullifying the tariff act of 1828, all the business interests of the country were completely prostrated. Common labor only thirty-two and one-half cents, and best mechanics one

dollar per day; wheat, forty cents; apples, twelve and one-half cents; potatoes, ten cents per bushel; and all other products equally low. Our raw cotton was taken to England, there manufactured, returned here and sold; sheetings and calicoes twenty-five cents per yard, and all other goods correspondingly high. The markets of the country were wholly under the control of English manufacturers, just where Grover Cleveland and a Democratic Congress would again place them. To this proposition the Republican party, which, under the blessing of God, has effected a greater good for this Nation and the world than was ever before accomplished by any political organization, says most emphatically, 'No!' and on the sixth of November next it proposes to dig for free trade a grave so deep that no Democratic trumpet will cause its resurrection. The first gun fired at Fort Sumter in 1861 tolled the death-knell of American slavery; so the recent message of Grover Cleveland will prove a self-destructive boomerang to its author and the Democratic party, and as fatal to free trade as was the first shot at Sumter to negro slavery. Fellow citizens, again, in behalf of the club, I extend a cordial welcome, expressing the hope that every Republican, and every friend of his country's highest and best interests, may to-night obtain fresh inspiration and courage to go forward in this work and not rest until victory is secured by the election of a Republican Congress and placing in the chair of state General Benjamin Harrison.'

"The president then introduced the Hon. Ex-United States Senator James Harlan, who spoke as follows:

"In choosing one of their number to preside over their destiny, the American citizens should consider first, personal characteristics of the candidates, and in this light, looking at the men as citizens, as individuals, three-quarters of the people of this country would vote for Harrison. There are other considerations as well as the personnel of the candidate. It will not do to vote for a candidate at this time in the world's history on the supposition that he is to be better than his party. In voting for one of these men we will be understood to have endorsed a party. Cleveland, at the beginning of his administration, led some people to believe that he would be a better president than his party would require, and really some of his expressions did read well. He was the successful plagiarist of that political aphorism, 'a public office is a public trust.' But the men who elected him to this office demanded that they should be given the minor offices. Pressure was brought to bear and Grover Cleveland, with all his cleverness and firmness in what he thought was his duty in office, could not resist the pressure from these office-hunting hordes. Soon the offices were being

filled by Democrats at the rate of hundreds a day.' Senator Harlan then read from some of his utterances before the election, and showed how his own views had been divested for party purposes. He foresaw the evils of a second term and so said before his election, and had he obeyed the scriptural injunction he would have hid himself. But now, after his second nomination, he is writing to his fellows that this expression of confidence awakes in him the liveliest sense of gratitude and pleasure. So it will not do to vote for him on the claim that he is better than his party, for in voting for him you vote for the Democratic party. From him he turned to the parties and principles they have. He divided this topic into the principles which a party represents and promulgates, the things which the parties have done and the actions which may be expected. He recalled the history of the Iowa railroad land grants. Then no man could be elected to either branch of Congress if he was known to be opposed to this policy of encouraging railroads. Now he said he understood there were men asking public office because they are opposed to the railroad grant policy. He then discussed the difference between the two parties in regard to the nature of the Union. The Republican party looking upon the formation of the Constitution as the birth of a new Nation, a sovereign with all the power necessary to perpetuate itself; and the Democratic party held from the first that the primary allegiance of the people was to the State and not the Union. This difference was the great cause of the rebellion, was the foundation of the first great difference between the people of this country. He traced the well-known record of the leading men of the Democratic party who had persistently advocated this idea of the party. He arraigned the Democratic party for its appointees, for the almost total lack of the recognition among appointees of the loyal citizens of the country and the large number of ex-Confederates who were given preferment. The monuments of the Democratic party are not to perpetuate the memories of war Democrats, but always of men who fought on the other side.

"One elementary principle distinguishes the Republican from the Democratic party. The Republican party believes that every member admitted to this Union, every person in the country should have an equal chance in the race for political honors. There is no one so obtuse as not to know that the Democratic party has opposed every effort to place the races on an equality. In like manner you cannot mention a single measure for the equalization of the races and people of the United States that was primarily favored by the

Democratic party. Even in matters of permitting the colored men to appear in court, to testify and defend themselves, the Democrats had been opposers. The Senator concluded with a brilliant presentation of the points in favor of the Republican party and its able nominee for president."

This being the first general rally of the Des Moines veterans and splendid success, more space has been given to it than otherwise would. Hon. Isaac Brandt and Judge Nourse made brief speeches that were well received, and by their earnestness, interspersed with old Tippecanoe songs, and the appearance of the log cabins on the platform contributed to the enthusiasm manifest in the great audience.

At the club meeting November 18th, by a unanimous vote, the organization was made permanent; voters of 1840, residing in any part of the State, were made eligible to membership. The *State Register*, after reporting the proceedings, added the following:

"The Veteran Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines is, without doubt, the most successful of the many such organizations in different parts of the country. It was organized early, just after the nomination of the next president by the Chicago convention, and they went to work with vigor and enthusiasm to secure a large membership and to help in the campaign. The club attracted wide attention from its novelty, and other clubs in the State and all over the country were patterned after it, until the whole North was dotted with veteran Tippecanoe clubs. The idea brought out the names of nearly all who participated in that campaign, and the list was surprisingly large. There was something wonderfully fascinating about the thought of these old veterans voting and working for the grandson of a man whom they all delighted to honor forty-eight years before; their enthusiasm was from the heart, and it threw out a powerful influence for good in the campaign. The shouts for 'Old Tippecanoe' from the throats of the hale old fellows who learned their first political lessons in the famous hard cider campaign, was caught up by the young men and carried into every corner of the country. The firm faith of these old men with heads silvered by years, in the soldier-statesman, was enough to turn thousands of voters, and it did. The Tippecanoe club might well be maintained for further usefulness."

At the grand rally of the club August 25th, reference is made to a log cabin on the stage. Justice to one of our most highly esteemed veteran members, who has since responded to a call from over the silent river, requires more than a mere passing notice.

We cannot better make explanation than by quoting from the next day's *Register* a very pleasant account of the affair,

merely adding that Dr. Billington, aged near the four score mark, had occupied himself, without assistance, within the preceding week and had built the cabin, of which an exact likeness from a plate engraved for that is presented by Mrs. A. B. Billington.



"The 'Log Cabin' campaign was formally opened last evening at the residence of Dr. T. E. Billington, 1345 East Walnut street. Time and place harmonized to render this initiatory meeting a success. A lovelier evening could not have been chosen and the beautiful grounds and fine dwellings of that part of the city gave an added charm to the occasion. The rays of the setting sun still touched with golden glory the great dome of the State capitol when the crowd began to gather, and before twilight had deepened into darkness the grounds and sidewalk in front of the residence were crowded with people and the streets were filled with vehicles containing those anxious to witness the opening of that kind of a campaign dear to the memories of our grandfathers. As each person arrived, Mrs. Billington

kindly presented a beautiful buttonhole bouquet, until all were decorated for the occasion with nature's sweetest tokens. The Tippecanoe veterans were present in numbers, and one witnessing their intense enthusiasm could hardly imagine that nearly half a century ago they marched and hurraed and voted for the grandfather of the present Republican nominee. About eight o'clock Mr. Isaac Brandt, who was master of ceremonies, called for ten good strong men, with whom he retreated to the rear of the dwelling and in a few minutes a typical log cabin, borne by the men, was brought to the front, while the strains of martial music increased the enthusiasm of the crowd. On the roof of the cabin were the words and figures, '1840, Harrison, 1888.' Over the ridge pole was a canoe, and nailed to the door was the traditional 'coon skin.' The beautiful dwellings in sight of the crowd contrasted wonderfully with the log cabin, the common domicile of the western man in 1840, and spoke of the wonderful progress of this western country in the last half century. Mr. Isaac Brandt, with ready facility, found something in every part of the meeting to remind him of the campaign of 1840 and his humorous hits created a great deal of merriment. Mr. Brandt and ex-Marshall Botkin sang the old Harrison campaign song "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," while others were putting in place a fine, large picture of the present nominee. Colonel D. M. Fox, president of the Tippecanoe Veterans, was the first speaker introduced and made an eloquent speech. The evening passed quickly away with speeches from Attorney-General Baker, Auditor Lyons, Governor Hull, John W. Akers and Captain Wilkinson, who need no introduction to Des Moines people. Dr. Billington is to be congratulated on the successful send-off which he gave last evening to the 'Log Cabin' campaign in Des Moines."

At a meeting of the club held January 12, 1889, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club has been made a permanent organization; and

WHEREAS, Its present membership consists of men of quite advanced age, and must necessarily in the order of nature rapidly decrease in numbers, and unless replenished from some source gradually lose its influence, and at no distant date cease to exist; and

WHEREAS, The present members have taken a deep interest and actively participated in the political events of the last half century, and believing that an association composed of men of mature age and experience may always be useful; and

WHEREAS, The membership has heretofore been limited to citizens who voted or aided in the election of General William Henry Harrison in 1840; therefore, to remove this restriction and to open the way for increasing the number and influence of the club, be it

Resolved, That any citizen not less than fifty-eight years of age, who voted for or was in favor of Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and for General Benjamin Harrison in 1888, and is now identified with the Republican party, may become a member of this club by a vote of three-fourths of its members present when the vote is taken; *provided*, however, that no person shall be admitted to membership who has ever been disloyal to the Union by participating in the rebellion.

In view of this action, a cordial invitation was extended to all Iowa veteran Republicans, eligible to membership, to unite with the club. Send age, name and post office address. If agreeable to contribute a small amount toward paying incidental expenses, it would be acceptable, but not required as a condition of membership.

FIRST BANQUET FEBRUARY 9, 1889, COMMEMORATING THE
ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH BIRTHDAY OF
GENERAL WM. HENRY HARRISON.

The banquet was held at the Aborn House, reported in the *Register* the following morning:

"The Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club had its first and big banquet last night at the Aborn, and a royal good banquet it was. For age and sociability there never was a banquet like it. And why not? Who is better entitled to have a good time than these men, and women, too, who have been voting for Whig and Republican presidents since the memorable campaigns of the 40's. The veterans are always on time—that is why they have elected so many presidents—and last night was no exception. The more anxious gathered at the Aborn House parlors between seven and eight o'clock, and after an hour of social intercourse the grand march to the dining-room was commenced. Nearly a hundred and fifty sat down to the tables, which were loaded down with the good things of the earth and arranged in Major Holmdale's most artistic way. The oldest man at the banquet board was Mr. G. W. Baldwin, aged eighty-two, and the youngest one was in the neighborhood of three-score years. The average of those present was about sixty-eight. The aggregate ages in calendar years was ten thousand two hundred years, in wisdom and experience about one hundred and fifty thousand. After doing ample justice to the eatables order was called by Colonel Dorus M. Fox, president of the club, who delivered the address of welcome. He said it was with pleasure that

he extended words of welcome to the silver-haired veterans, victors in so many conquests in the past. After a few words he introduced Judge George G. Wright as toast-master.

"Judge Wright said he thought the club had exercised good sense in selecting their toast-master—he was the most sober and dignified man in the crowd, and the only man who couldn't tell a story. He said all the speeches were to be limited to five minutes—the speakers had all agreed to that on condition they were asked to speak; and there were no stories to be told.

"A quartette, composed of Mrs. Cheek and Mrs. Robinson and Messrs. Muffy and Bristow, with Della Windus as accompanist, sang 'A Hundred Years Ago.' The sentiments and the singing captured all of the veterans.

"General William Henry Harrison, the Civilian, Statesman and Hero," whom Toast-master Wright said was the patron saint of the Tippecanoes, was the first toast and the response was by Hon. C. F. Clarkson. The response, in part, was as follows:

"*Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Veteran Tippecanoe Club:* It is indeed a task, in the few minutes allotted, to review the long story of General William Henry Harrison's grand and glorious devotion to civil liberty, or to trace his brilliant career as civilian, statesman and hero. Born amid the smouldering fires and ante-bellum throes of the American revolution, he passed his early boyhood amid the clash of arms, when every man was a soldier and every home a fort. Descended from a long line of ancestry for hundreds of years of distinguished soldiers and statesmen, on whose escutcheons the rust of dishonor was never allowed to settle; early deprived of a father's care, his mother and friends trying to divert the martial spirit of his nature, he was educated in the common schools and early sent to the Hampton and Sydney College of Virginia, then probably the best institution in the United States for obtaining a thorough education. He graduated with the highest honors before he was eighteen years of age. He then studied medicine in compliance with the wish of those who were directing his education and trying to control the field of his future life. This, however, did not suit the active spirit which was impelling him forward to deeds of nobler daring.

"In 1791, when eighteen years old, he was appointed by Washington an ensign in the regular army. In 1792 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1793 he joined General Wayne's Army of the Northwest, and was selected by that grand old war-horse as one of his aids. In August, 1794, he greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Miami, and was specially commended by General Wayne. In 1795

he was promoted to captain and placed in command at Fort Washington. In 1797 he was appointed by President John Adams secretary of the Northwest Territories and *ex-officio* lieutenant-governor. In 1799 he was elected a delegate to Congress, representing the territory northwest of the Ohio river, which included Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1801, the State of Ohio having been organized, he was appointed governor of Indiana Territory by President Jefferson, and the same year he was appointed sole commissioner to treat with the Indians. On the 7th of November, 1811, he fought and gained the glorious victory of Tippecanoe. On the 11th of September, 1812, he was appointed by Madison the commander-in-chief of the Army of the Northwest. On the 1st day of May, 1813, the siege of Fort Meigs commenced, and on the fifth day General Harrison, by a brilliant sortie, captured the fort. On the 31st of July, 1813, he fought the battle of Fort Stephenson. In September, 1813, he pursued the fleeing British army, and recaptured Detroit and the whole of the peninsula of Michigan. In October, 1813, he pursued General Proctor in the upper Canada, and on the 5th captured and destroyed his army at the battle of the Thames. In 1814 he was appointed by President Madison, with General Cass and Governor Shelby, commissioner to treat with the Indians, and they concluded the celebrated Greenville treaty. In 1815 he was again appointed Indian commissioner, jointly with General McArthur and a Mr. Graham, when they negotiated the treaty of Detroit. In 1816, the year Indiana was admitted into the Union, he was elected to Congress from Ohio. In 1818 he made that celebrated classical and eloquent speech in Congress in eulogy of Kosciusko. In 1819 he was re-elected to Congress. In 1824 he was elected United States senator from Ohio, and was made chairman of the military committee, which had just been vacated by General Jackson. In 1827 he was appointed by John Quincy Adams minister to Columbia, and while holding this position he wrote that celebrated letter to Simon Bolivar, after perusing which no one can dispute but that General Harrison was a polished scholar, a patriot and a statesman. In 1840 he was elected president of the United States.

“‘But,’ says one, ‘what is the significance of still parading the log cabin so long after the occasion which made it so popular?’ The log cabin is and always will be a striking symbol of political principles in a country of freedom and equality. The rich and the powerful, backed by great wealth and great names, are always stealing into place, position and power. And the log cabin is symbolic of the fact that in

this country the poor and the humble, as well as the millionaire dwelling in palaces with halls adorned with foreign tapestries, are equally eligible to the highest positions. It is honesty and fidelity, talent and devotion to the country, which alone make a man fit for the presidency.

"Then continue to honor the log cabin as the best symbol in politics of simplicity and honesty. All countries as they become rich tend to aristocracy and to creating a class of retired gentlemen with large life annuities.

"Then we continue our organization that we may keep alive the beacon fires of liberty, warning the rising generation of the schemes of those unworthy plotting for power."

This address of Father Clarkson's was one of the best, if not *the* best, of the many good ones delivered on anniversary occasions. It is to be regretted that any portion has to be omitted.

At the monthly meeting Saturday, February 16, 1889, in response to a communication from C. F. Clarkson, informing him of his election to honorary membership, the following letter was received from the president-elect:

"INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, February 12, 1889.

"C. F. CLARKSON, ESQ., Des Moines, Iowa:

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind letter of February 7th, advising me that the Iowa Veteran Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines had elected me an honorary member, has been received. It gives me great pleasure to accept the distinction, for I feel it to be a real honor to be associated with the venerable and honorable men who comprise your and other like organizations located throughout the country.

"With kind regards and good wishes for yourself and your associates, I am very sincerely yours,

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

At this meeting, money was appropriated to send the club memorial, nicely framed, to President Harrison. At the monthly meeting, March 30, 1889, the president of the club, reported as follows:

"*To the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club Officers and Members:* At your last meeting I was requested to present President Harrison the memorial you had prepared for that purpose. Being unable to do so personally, I caused it to be carefully boxed and sent to Hon. E. H. Conger. He cheerfully consented to present it. With the memorial I sent a communication, a copy of which is herewith furnished:

"DES MOINES, IOWA, February 28.

"*To the President:* In behalf of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club, and agreeably to its directions, I present you with this memorial, designed by the members to serve to those who shall come after them as a remembrance of the

presidential campaigns of 1840 and 1888. You, sir, were too young to realize the importance of the questions at issue in the memorable canvass of 1840, but your near relationship to the man whose memory is so dear to the veterans whose names appear on the memorial, and your association since with active participators in that contest have familiarized you with the political conditions and the heated partisan strife of that eventful period in our country's history. The members of this club then fought under the Whig banner borne aloft by that gallant soldier and wise counselor, William Henry Harrison, under whose leadership the party achieved a grand victory.

"In 1856, when the extension of slavery became the paramount question, these men identified themselves with the Republican party; and in 1861-5 many of them, in response to the call of Abraham Lincoln, on many battle-fields of the South, under the stars and stripes, fought bravely for the Union, which under the blessing of God has been graciously preserved.

"In the presidential campaign of 1888 the members of this club, numbering three hundred and seventy-seven, although averaging in age three score and ten years, adopting as a badge the National flag, now dearer than ever because of the added cost of human life and treasure, again buckled on their armor, and with you, sir, as their standard bearer, worked as earnestly as half a century before, and they now rejoice in the decisive victory obtained, no less significant than was the triumph of 1840.

"Your acceptance of this memorial, a slight token of regard, will gratify the members. It gives a brief history of the club, its work, and the names of persons composing it. Promising you their earnest support in the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party, they invoke the blessing and guidance of Him who is the ruler and arbiter of the destinies of nations, that His help and divine wisdom may be graciously vouchsafed to aid and strengthen you in the new and arduous duties of your exalted position. I am, sir, with sentiments of respect, very truly your obedient servant,

DORUS M. FOX,

"President Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club."

"From Mr. Conger, on the 12th inst., I received the following letter:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1889.

"COL. D. M. FOX:

"I have to-day received your elegant memorial to the president. Every moment is so taken up by the overwhelming pressure of business that I only took a minute of

his time. He was delighted with the thoughtful consideration of your club, and wishing me to bear his thanks to you, said he would send an acknowledgement directly to you.

Very truly yours,

“‘E. H. CONGER.’

“Since the receipt of Mr. Conger’s letter, I have received the following:

“‘EXECUTIVE MANSION, D. C., March 7, 1889.

“‘COLONEL D. M. FOX, President:

“‘MY DEAR COLONEL: Your letter of February 28 and the accompanying memorial of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club have been received through the hands of Hon. E. H. Conger.

“‘I beg you to accept my thanks for the kind words in which you convey this expression of the esteem and regard of the members of your organization, and be pleased to express to them my appreciation of their friendship.

“‘Very truly yours,

“‘BENJ. HARRISON.’”

At the regular monthly meeting June 22, 1889, the following was adopted by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, Hon. J. S. Clarkson, our fellow citizen of Des Moines, whom this club on a former occasion, immediately after the campaign of 1888, on his return was glad to honor by a public reception; and

WHEREAS, Mr. Clarkson has since that time accepted a prominent position tendered him by President Harrison, and in the discharge of his official duties has honored the Republicans of Iowa and of the Nation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club extend to Hon. J. S. Clarkson its sincere thanks for the admirable manner in which he has conducted this department, and for the stalwart position he has taken in the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party as enunciated in the platform of 1888, and especially for the uncompromising spirit manifested in appointments to office of Union men only, tried and true, and without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Resolved, That the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club fully indorse the sentiments of the National platform of 1888 in relation to suffrage, and believe it to be the highest duty of the Republican party to insist upon the equality of all citizens before the law, without regard to race or color, and that our members of Congress from Iowa be requested to steadfastly maintain the principle by favoring the enactment and enforcement of laws that shall protect every colored man in the South, in the full enjoyment of his

rights under the Constitution, even should it require Federal armed forces to compel compliance.

Resolved, That the foregoing be entered on the records, published with the proceedings, and a copy forwarded to Mr. Clarkson, and to our members of Congress.

FIRST ANNUAL MEETING, JULY 6, 1889.

The president made report, giving full account of the work of the club, its successful meetings at the opera house, State fair grounds, the reception to Hon. J. S. Clarkson, the banquet February 9th, commemorating the birthday of General William Henry Harrison, action of the club making the organization permanent, change of eligibility to membership. All these subjects were elaborately treated and the club congratulated on the success that attended its work. President's report accepted and approved.

Special committee reported the purchase of club flag, bearing forty-two stars. The officers for the next year were elected: Colonel D. M. Fox, president; J. M. Otis, vice-president; A. R. Fulton, secretary; F. R. Laird, treasurer. The president was requested to appoint committees.

The evening meeting was eloquently addressed by Hon. E. H. Conger and others. Isaac Brandt, in presenting the new flag, said: "General Harrison first fought under a flag of thirteen stars, next under a banner of sixteen stars. Now I present the club a flag with forty-two stars." The president received it in behalf of the club with appropriate remarks, and the audience sang the "Star Spangled Banner." The following letters were read:

"WASHINGTON, July 1, 1889.

"D. M. FOX, President, etc., Des Moines, Iowa:

"MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of June 25th, advising me that the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club will celebrate its first anniversary on the 6th instant, has been received. It would give me great pleasure if it were in my power to express personally to your members my grateful acknowledgment of this and other evidences of their interest and respect. While they have necessarily been the support of men I am sure that it has been only in their belief that these men stood for patriotism and good principles of government. I congratulate you that you were true to the country and its Constitution when both were in peril, and that God has bountifully spared your lives to see these years of prosperity and good will.

Very respectfully yours,

"BENJ. HARRISON."

"COL. D. M. FOX: "BURLINGTON, June 27.

"MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 26th enclosing the resolutions of the Tippecanoe Club. I am in full sympathy with them, and can heartily endorse all your club say of the admirable manner in which our mutual friend, Mr. Clarkson, is filling the difficult position he has been called to. I shall not be found wanting in voice or vote on the suffrage resolution. I have been in the South recently, and the manner in which the colored votes are suppressed is an outrage on the constitutional amendment and also on humanity.

"Yours, JOHN H. GEAR."

"WASHINGTON, July 3, 1889.

"COLONEL D. M. FOX AND THE TIPPECANOE CLUB:

"The kind invitation to meet with you at your anniversary meeting on the 6th has just been received. I regret my inability to be present at this meeting.

"In the campaign of 1888 the veteran contingent remaining from 1840, though not numerous, was a powerful factor towards Republican success. 'A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump,' and a small proportion of the men of 1840 was enough in each meeting to bring up the stirring memories of those days when the importance of making American industries supreme on American soil was so thoroughly discussed, and the 'American idea,' so successfully established. My own father was in your ranks in 1840, a zealous enthusiast for the good cause. In 1888 he was on that other shore from whence we fondly hope that all patriots still watch and wait for good news from the land that guards their ashes. You believed you were right in 1840. You knew you were right in 1888, for the principles for which you contended in 1840 were no longer an experiment. They had been tried and proven.

"Your counsels, your example, your silent influence, have been felt as a power for good in the past. The shades of evening are gathering about you. Let us hope that when the twentieth century enters upon its magnificent career, that some of the men of 1840 will still point with the finger of hope towards its rising sun.

"But I have referred to the campaign of 1888; let me in closing give you an anecdote of my own experience in that campaign.

"At my meeting at Ottumwa last October a large tent was provided, and the Tippecanoe veterans sat upon the platform, looking like a section out of the Roman Senate. They were seventy-two strong, and each one was decked with his log cabin badge.

"I need not tell you that with this much of the old guard at my back I felt that there was victory in the air. But a few weeks later, when I met my political opponent, General Weaver, in joint discussion at the same city, the party committees agreed upon the same meeting place after the vast audience had assembled, and there upon the same platform the Tippecanoe veterans had quietly, and as a matter of course, come forward and taken their seats.

"Their grey hair, their venerable aspect and their blue badges were a most encouraging support in my rear. These old gentlemen took it for granted that they were expected to occupy their old places, and without invitation and without objection they did so, to the encouragement of the Republican cause. They said nothing, but their silence was eloquent. For their sympathy and encouragement I thanked them; for your kind remembrance I thank you now.

"Your friend,

"JOHN F. LACEY."

"WASHINGTON, June 29, 1889.

"COL. D. M. FOX, President Tippecanoe Club, Des Moines:

"DEAR COLONEL: I acknowledge, with my thanks and gratitude for it, your kind letter of the 25th, enclosing resolutions adopted by the Tippecanoe Club in Des Moines. I assure you I am very thankful for the praise of such good men. These venerable leaders in the party are the best possible judges of good political acts, and if anything in my official career has been deemed worthy of their commendation and praise, I am very proud of it. I wish you would convey to them my hearty thanks.

"I believe in a hearty and robust Republicanism; in carrying out the principles of the party, and in being both just and brave in defense of the weak; and in carrying out in times of peace all the honorable obligations imposed upon us by the results of war. Cowardice in politics, as in private life, may be a crime. In any event, it is always wrong. The Republican party has never lost when it was brave, and has never won when hypocritical and cowardly. I trust we are through with cowardice and evasion.

"Yours very cordially,

"J. S. CLARKSON."

Hon. E. H. Conger was introduced. He congratulated the club on the work it had done in the Republican party and the country, and he thanked them for the splendid example they set to the other clubs of the country. He said that he was impressed during this campaign to find so many old men upon the platform. He continued to be surprised at the reason for this sudden activity of the old men, until a few days ago an old man came to his home, who said that it

was because the same enemy was seen at the ramparts as in 1861, and for the same reason that he shouldered the musket in 1861, for the young men might not be able to save the flag, so the old man used the ballot in 1888. One of the greatest results already of the victory was compelling one party to allow four more stars to be added to the flag. "But the subject assigned me," said the speaker, "is, What ought to be done with the surplus? That question was answered last November; put the surplus in the hands of the party that can intelligently and successfully manage it. True, we have seven hundred millions in the treasury, but five hundred millions of that amount is in circulation by certificates and is otherwise pledged, another hundred millions is pledged, leaving but one hundred millions of surplus on hand. Perhaps we have a large surplus and are collecting more than is needed for the operation of the government, but I would not be willing to see less collected. There are men all over this country, men in this very club, veterans of two wars, for whom the government has not one dollar because there is no law for it. There should be no lessening of the revenues until the government pays its just dues, until every deserving veteran is paid a pension. I believe that the Republican party will do it. There are one hundred thousand just and honorable claimants who have been knocking at the doors these many years, and if the government will be just these claims will be paid. There is lying on the South American continent a great trade which we must secure, and this government must encourage it. So, my friends, there is not going to be any great surplus. If the Republican party acts wisely it will so legislate that every industry in this country will be profited and every workingman will be the gainer; our flag will be honored and respected wherever it may float to the free air."

RATIFICATION MEETING.

The special ratification meeting, August 17th, was a great success. It was held in the Grant club rooms densely packed, all Republican clubs in the city represented. Col. Fox presided. Introducing the first speaker, Hon. J. A. T. Hull, he said: "I have the pleasure of introducing the man whom Polk county preferred above all others for governor, but who nobly bows to the wishes of the party as expressed last Thursday."

Mr. Hull gave one of the best speeches of his life, enthusiastically cheered throughout. He was followed by Senator Gatch, J. W. Stewart, B. B. Lane, Judge Bishop and John J. Macy. Ringing resolutions endorsing the nominations were passed, after which followed speeches from Prof.

Aiken, C. F. Saylor, Capt. Watrous, Prof. Sabin and others, closing one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Des Moines.

At the meeting of the club January 6, 1890, the following resolutions were presented and adopted by a rising vote:

WHEREAS, We have heard with profound regret of the protracted illness of our highly esteemed comrade, Hon. C. F. Clarkson; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this club tender to "Father Clarkson" their deepest sympathy, and most earnestly pray for his speedy restoration to health and continued usefulness to his country and the good of his fellow men.

Further, The members of this club take this opportunity to express their profound respect and affectionate regard for their veteran brother and fellow citizen, ever devoted to the best interests of the country, as manifest in his faithful adherence to the principles of the two great National political parties—Whig and Republican—with which he has been identified for more than half a century.

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized to cause these resolutions to be properly engrossed, signed by the president and secretary and presented to Father Clarkson in such a manner as may seem appropriate.

In giving the history of the Tippecanoe Club, it will be impossible to notice all its meetings; it should be stated that from the time of its organization meetings have been held monthly, but no reports will be recorded hereafter except when some special subject; more than of usual interest is considered: Instance the next meeting January 4, 1890. This resolution was offered, discussed and adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the best interests of the city, and of the Republican party, county, State and National, demand the nomination of a party ticket for the next election, and that no man should be nominated for mayor, alderman or other city office not known to be a decided Republican, honest, competent, well informed in city affairs, and heartily in favor of pushing Des Moines to the front of all Iowa cities in improvements to the extent that the law will allow, but with due regard for strict economy in the administration of all public business.

The president said:

"Gentlemen of the Club: In advocating this resolution, I do so with most decided convictions in favor of its adoption; the only objection being the improbability of success, the city being Democratic. This objection might be considered valid, if the highest motive be the attainment of office, an argument that personally affects only one Republican in a

thousand, even if every prominent office in the city was filled by a Republican. The controlling idea should be to elevate the Republican standard to an altitude far above a desire merely for the success of candidates in a local election; but admitting the probability of defeat for the time being, it would be far better than a course that demoralizes and weakens the party for future important elections, by resorting to questionable expedients to obtain temporary success. Let the Republicans of Des Moines nominate a ticket, and the Democrats, if they please, do the same; upon the party that succeeds rests the responsibility; if it fails to wisely administer the municipal affairs, the people will know just where to fix the blame. The chances for a good city government are far better under party administration than otherwise. Republicans can point with pride, not only to State, but to Cities where they have the power of control; Des Moines would be no exception.

Strong speeches in favor of the nomination and support of a straight Republican ticket were also made by Messrs. Brandt, Lee, Wright, Baldwin, Godfrey, Livermore, Captain Griffith and others. The resolution was adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

The Tippecanoe banner for 1889 was won by Winnebago and presented to a committee from that county Wednesday evening, January 15, 1890, J. M. Otis presenting the banner in behalf of the club. It was received by W. E. Pickering, of Lake Mills, who responded as follows:

"Members of the Veteran Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines, Ladies and Gentlemen: There comes a time in the life of any one when words fail to express the feeling of the mind and heart. Such occasion is this to me. On behalf of the Republicans of Winnebago county, I assure you that this beautiful prize is received with thankful hearts and feelings of such deep gratitude towards you who conceived the idea and formulated the plan of award, that it will never be forgotten. We receive it knowing the title and right of possession is contingent, but the emulations, the zeal and great pride to retain it will be so enkindled in the minds of the Republicans of our county, that the Republicans of other counties will have to wrestle hard to win it from us.

"We feel it in our hearts, gentlemen, to thank you on behalf of the Republicans of the whole State, because by your generous offer it was possible for any county to have won the prize. The Republican party of Iowa are its owners; we, of Winnebago county, the custodians. The Republicans of Iowa accept this gift at your hands not for its value in gold, though it is beautifully wrought and at no little cost, but more as a reward of a father to a son. Given to create

an emulation at other points, is actively applying it to that party whose principles are the best adapted for the welfare and happiness of the people, and the nearest right in the sight of God."

Monday, July 7, 1891, the third annual meeting of the club was held, a large increase of membership was reported. President made annual report, showing the organization to be in a prosperous condition. Judge Wright, Major R. D. Kellogg and others addressed the meeting. The former officers were re-elected.

The following interesting letter from Hon. Charles Townsend, member of Congress from Ohio, was read and ordered entered on the records :

"CHICAGO, July 6.

"COL. D. M. FOX, President of the Tippecanoe Club:

"I thank you most sincerely for the honor of your kind invitation to address your club on Tuesday evening next. Were it reasonably within my powers to meet the club on that occasion I would accept your invitation with profound satisfaction, and deem myself honored by the privilege. I regret that an engagement to be in my own State on the same evening prevents me the happiness of availing myself of your courteous request. I understand your club is the first born (perhaps the best born) of all Tippecanoe clubs; and that on your roll is one who voted for John Quincy Adams for the presidency, a learned and illustrious American citizen, "The Old Man Eloquent," and the forensic hero and victor of the right of petition in the Congress of our country. Your organization, I am informed, long contained none who had not voted for William Henry Harrison for the office of president, the renowned hero of Tippecanoe, but now you admit into the 'Society of the Ancients' those not quite so ancient in years.

"*Venerable men*, you have come down to us from a former generation." You, such as you and your descendants, have brought this country through an ordeal and peril scarcely second to the "Revolution." How I regret that I am not permitted to stand before you and look in your noble faces next Tuesday evening. God has blessed you; may He continue to bless you, and may the destiny of our country continue to be in hands like yours.

"In great respect and veneration I am, yours,

"CHARLES TOWNSEND."

The monthly meetings during this year's campaign were addressed by some of the very best speakers of the State and Nation. The rallies were largely attended, and the club did its whole duty.

The Tippecanoe banner, in the election of 1891, was won by Clay and presented to a committee from that county Friday evening, January 15, 1892. Committee from Clay: Hon. Jas. Goodwin, F. M. Barnard, Hon. A. C. Parker, Col. P. Madden, George Andrews and W. C. Gilraith. Judge C. C. Nourse presented the banner and Hon. A. C. Parker responded. Prof. Aylesworth made an effective speech. Miss Parce recited the "Chariot Race" in a most creditable manner, and the people dispersed after a very successful and enjoyable entertainment.

Dr. Jones, of Winnebago; Senator Clyde, of Mitchell; Senator Price, of Madison; Senator Leeds, of Delaware county, and Hon. J. B. Grinnell made eloquent speeches. As this was the last time our venerable Comrade Grinnell was able to be with the club, his remarks in part are given: He had been unwell and had been taking medicine, but he could not stay away. He congratulated Winnebago county for their work in the campaign; also congratulated the club on the happy idea of offering the banner. He believed it would stimulate to work and energy in the future. He spoke of the political issues of the parties, and especially of the tariff. The banner will be a great help to the cause of protection, for it is American. He said he would not buy land in a Democratic county if he could get it in a Republican county. Mr. Grinnell's remarks were in a very happy strain, entertaining, and were enjoyed by all the audience.

At the February meeting the club passed resolutions in favor of the renomination of United States Senator William B. Allison, and ordered an official copy to be sent to the Polk county representatives in the legislature.

The second Tippecanoe banquet in honor of the memory of General William Henry Harrison was held at the Aborn House, February 10, 1890; Hon. C. C. Nourse delivered the address.

"Uncle Jimmy Jordan" responded to the toast, "The Old Log Cabin and the Old Log Cabin Days of 1840." He spoke of the bad currency system prevalent at the time of Harrison the elder, then went on to talk of the primitive method of building log cabins. One necessary part of the cabin furniture was coon skins, and these, he said, "were better currency than the Democratic party ever furnished." He recounted experiences of log cabin times and brought up many kind reminiscences of those days.

The monthly meeting February 3, 1891, was more than usually interesting by the presentation, discussion and adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, One of the direct and well understood issues between the Republican and Democratic parties in the

campaign of 1888 and in the party platform distinctly declared for the purity of elections, the maintenance of the right of suffrage, and the protection of every citizen in his right to vote, and have that vote honestly counted; and

WHEREAS, Several senators elected on the platform of 1888, on a recent test vote in the United States Senate, on a bill providing for the maintenance of Republican principles and pledges, voted with the Democrats, thus defeating a wise and judicious measure intended to fulfill the promises of the party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club, one and all, do most emphatically condemn this wicked, traitorous and rebellious act of Senators Wolcott, Cameron and their conferrees, and express the hope that their Republican constituents may use their power to punish and properly reward them in a way more effective than we probably can; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this club express the hope that the voice of indignation coming up from the Republicans of the country, may inspire the hitherto faithful and patriotic members of Congress to renewed efforts to consecrate the oft-repeated promises of the party.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records, published with the proceedings of the meeting, and that a copy be sent to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

The president reported that in accordance with directions of the club, he had addressed Hon. J. S. Clarkson and received reply, as follows:

"DES MOINES, IOWA, January 6, 1891.

"HON. J. S. CLARKSON:

"SIR: The members of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club, your fellow townsmen, convened in the first monthly meeting of 1891, send cordial New Year's greeting, with sincere thanks for the patriotic sentiments expressed by you, as reported in the New York *Tribune* of a recent date. We extend hearty, earnest congratulations and emphatic approval of your stalwart Republican position in thus re-stating the principles and purposes of the party.

"*Further*, This club gratefully acknowledges its appreciation of your effective work while connected officially with the administration of President Harrison.

"By order of the club.

"D. M. Fox, President."

"ARLINGTON HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1891.

"COL. D. M. FOX, President Tippecanoe Club, Des Moines:

"MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your kind favor of the 12th, enclosing the resolution adopted by the Tippecanoe

club in generous estimate and endorsement of a recent interview of mine in the *New York Tribune*. I am indeed gratified, as well as very much honored by this token of the approval of a club made up of such good Republicans and true men as make up this important political club of my own State. It is an organization very dear to me in an especial and lasting sense, because my honored father was one of the members and founders of it. I know how proudly he cherished his connection with it, and how fondly he regarded the noble veterans who were his brothers in it.

"It is good to know that a frank and open word spoken in favor of a self-respecting and virile Republicanism found endorsement in a club of aged Republicans who have so long watched the currents of public affairs. Honor and expediency alike suggest a Republicanism of conscience and courage now. The pledges of the National platform should be faithfully redeemed, the rights of humanity guarded and insured, and this Republic made as much a Republic in every annex and hamlet of it for Republicans as for Democrats. The first duty of government is to protect the weak and shelter the helpless. In a land where any portion of the people are unprotected no people are safe. The humblest negro and his family should be as secure in their cabin on the St. Johns as the president and his family in their palace on the Potomac. Until that day shall come the Republican party will not, under the sanction and blessing of God, have performed its full and faithful mission among men.

"I beg to send to each and all of the good men of your club, my noble father's last comrades and friends, my thanks for this renewed expression of their confidence and good will. I stand as one bearing his name and left to do his work, and the memory of your friendship to him is both vivid and grateful with me. Commendation from such strong men and good hearts is the highest of praise to me. God bless you all in your homes, and in your aspirations still to serve the country you love so well.

"Sincerely yours, J. S. CLARKSON."

Tuesday, February 11, 1891, occurred the third annual banquet commemorating the birth of General Harrison. It was held at the Savery, Judge George G. Wright toast-master. Secretary Fulton read letters from Hon. E. E. Mack, George D. Perkins, ex-Governor W. M. Stone, Hon. James Harlan, H. C. Wheeler, ex-Governor Larrabee and Benjamin Harrison. All are omitted excepting only President Harrison's:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,

"WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1891.

"D. M. FOX, ESQ., Chairman, Des Moines, Iowa :

"MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January 22d, extending to me, on behalf of the Tippecanoe Club, an invitation to attend its annual banquet on the 9th of February. It will be impossible for me to leave Washington while Congress is in session, and I am therefore compelled to decline your kind invitation. It would give me great pleasure to meet the venerable men who compose your club, and whose devotion to the country—its defense in war, and its honor and prosperity in peace—has been so constant and conspicuous. Will you please express to each of your associates my kind wishes.

"Very truly yours, BENJ. HARRISON."

Mrs. Allie S. Cheek, Miss Carrie Laird, J. E. Brown and Captain J. W. Muffly sang "America" in a spirited manner. Hon. Lafe Young, Judge Fulton, Judge Beck, of the supreme court; Dr. George F. Magoun, Captain J. A. Hull and Hon. James G. Berryhill responded eloquently to sentiments suitable to the occasion.

The Tippecanoe banner was then presented to a representative of the Republicans of Dubuque county by the president of the club. Clay county won the banner last year. Judge Utt, of Dubuque county, and editor of the *Dubuque Times*, received the banner in a neat speech. The banner bears the words: "Held by Us as the Banner County of Working Republicans;" and on the reverse side: "Presented by the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club." The speaker in receiving the banner made a brief review of the contest in the Third district and the re-election of Colonel D. B. Henderson. This closed the evening's festivities.

GENERAL WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON'S BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATED.

Tuesday, February 9, 1892, in accordance with the report of committee favoring it, the one hundred and nineteenth birthday of General Harrison was commemorated by the club providing a literary entertainment instead of a banquet, as heretofore. It proved very successful and satisfactory to all. The entertainment was given at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Hon. W. O. Mitchell, speaker of the Iowa house of representatives, delivered a very able address.

March 22, 1892, the club gave Major E. H. Conger a public reception in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium. It was largely attended. He was introduced by the president of the club and made a very eloquent reply, full of instruction relating to Brazil, the largest of the South American republics, and

presented unanswerable arguments in favor of the Republican doctrine of reciprocity, so successfully inaugurated by the Harrison administration.

Words of greeting were extended to Major Conger by Judge Wright, Hon. Lafe Young and others, and an able address was delivered by Senator Hagan. In the campaign of 1892 the club was never more alive, had many successful rallies and held several union meetings with other clubs, all interesting and successful.

The Tippecanoe banner for 1892 was won by Scott county, to the great joy of its Republican workers. A committee to receive the prize, consisting of Frank W. Smith, Hon. G. E. Hubbel, Geo. Metzgar and others, visited Des Moines, January 3, 1893. The banner was returned from Clay county, with a very neat speech from the chairman of its county committee, and presented to Scott county by Rev. Dr. John Newman in behalf of the Des Moines club. The venerable D. D. made a very able address, and the response by Hon. Geo. E. Hubbell was a studied and very able review of the present position of the Republican party in the State and Nation.

At the monthly meeting February 1, 1893, the following communication, which is self explanatory, was received and read:

"REV. JOHN NEWMAN, Secretary:

"DEAR SIR. I hereby resign the office of president of the club. The principal reason for this action, perhaps I should say the only one, is the recent sad affliction which has befallen my family, which will prevent my devoting the time and attention to the interests of the organization that will be demanded through the coming campaign. My wife will leave for California in March or April, and my health is so impaired that I am advised to abandon business for two or three months. I regret the necessity that seems to render imperative the severance of my official connection with the club, held from the time of its organization. The interests of the Republican party and the efficient work of the club demand the services of a president that can devote his time and full energies to the work he must perform to attain success. No effort shall be wanting on my part as a private member to further its interests. I am glad to leave the club in a prosperous condition; large amounts have been expended, but no indebtedness; a small balance in the treasury, and a membership of nearly six hundred.

"Fraternally, etc., DORUS M. FOX."

This letter called forth a general expression of regret, and a hope that at a later date he might be disposed to reconsider it. It was with this view that Mr. Dorr moved a

postponement of the matter without further action until the March meeting, which was adopted. A proposition to omit the regular February meeting was agreed to, it being understood that this meeting would take its place.

March 9, 1893, the vice-president, in the absence of the president, presided. Comrade J. Newman offered the following:

WHEREAS, Colonel Dorus M. Fox, our president, has sent in his resignation of the office which he has so efficiently and successfully filled ever since the organization of the Tippecanoe club, and which resignation must be acted upon at this meeting; therefore,

Resolved, That Comrades Otis, Davis and Brandt be a committee to wait on Colonel Fox and inform him that the club has received his resignation with sincere regret, that it feels exceedingly reluctant to accept it, and urgently requests him to withdraw it, hoping and believing that the brief respite and change of climate and scenery which he contemplates will so restore and invigorate him that on his return he can resume his position and lead the Tippecanoe veterans in the approaching struggle.

At the sixth annual meeting which was held July 6, 1893, D. M. Fox was re-elected president; R. V. Ankeny, vice-president; John Newman, secretary; W. H. Fleming, assistant secretary; F. R. Laird, treasurer; Rev. H. J. Burleigh, chaplain.

Arrangements were made at the meeting to attend the World's Fair as a club. The special committee reported that they had made a contract with the Columbian Hotel Company to furnish rooms to members of the club and their friends accompanying them on the excursion, remaining ten days, at fifty cents per day each.

Interesting monthly meetings were held in August, September and October. Arrangements having been completed for a trip to Chicago for all members desiring to visit the World's Fair, and attend a union meeting while there of the Chicago and Des Moines clubs, one hundred and fifty members and friends arrived in that city September 20th. The meeting of the two clubs was made specially interesting, being held in the Iowa State building, and favored by the music of the now popular Iowa State Band. The reception room was jammed with an audience that gave the closest attention to all the proceedings. The reading of the address to the people of the United States, and the resolutions, were greeted with frequent applause, and after able speeches, adopted by a unanimous rising vote.

Mrs. Alice Check, the club's favorite singer with the "old boys," at once became a favorite with the Chicago

Tippecanoes, and at the close of one of her choicest recitations, the audience arose and gave her three hearty cheers.

The speakers for Iowa were Hon. Chas. Ashton, of Guthrie county, one of the Columbian State Commission and the president of the Des Moines club. The speeches were direct in point to the party issues of the day, eloquent and earnest, as were also those of Dr. Harmon, Judge Hawley, Hon. Henry Sayrs, ex-president of the Chicago club; Chaplain W. S. Post, and J. W. Hanson, D. D., for the Chicago club.

Every Republican will be interested in the sentiments expressed in the resolutions proclaimed by these two clubs, representing men of over half a century of experience and having an intimate knowledge of the country's political history.

The Tippecanoes, and the thirty or forty ladies who accompanied them, greatly enjoyed the wonderful exhibits of the nationalities of the world as seen at the "White City." Colonel Fox in his speech incidentally stated that in 1836, when a boy of eighteen years, he drove a two-horse team, and lumber wagon containing ten passengers, from the city of Detroit via Ann Arbor, Jackson, White Pigeon, New Buffalo, and along the sandy road on the shore of Lake Michigan to the then village of Chicago, a distance of three hundred miles. Twenty days were occupied in the trip, for which he received seventy-five dollars, paying his own expenses. Little did he expect to live to behold such a city world-wide known, with its million and a quarter of people. The world has indeed moved upward and onward in every direction, especially on social, political and religious lines, and no phase of the Columbian Fair is more deeply interesting to the American philanthropist and patriot than the religious congresses.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That the interests of the great mass of American people require that the doctrine of the protection of American labor should continue to guide the policy of our government, and we appeal to all voters to unite in efforts to restore prosperity by deposing from power the men whose measures are reducing the wages of labor to the pauper standard of Europe and paralyzing the industries of the country.

Resolved, That the proposed repeal of our election laws that are intended to protect the ballot box from pollution would undo in a large degree the work of the war; and that we, as Republicans, will do all in our power to keep them on the statute books of the Nation, and to restore them should

they be repealed by those who fear the result of a ballot fairly counted.

Resolved, That for the flagrant perfidy to the foremost principles of the Republican party, those Republican senators whose coalescence with Democratic senators in the Fifty-first Congress compassed the defeat of the federal elections bill, thereby securing a Democratic triumph at the following presidential election and causing the present deplorable condition of business, deserve the execration of all loyal Republicans and the condemnation of every honest patriot in the land. Favoring bi-metalism, we hold that all pecuniary issues of the government, whether of metal or paper, should be of a parity and worth one hundred cents on the dollar.

Resolved, That the best interests of the Republic demand the restoration of the Republican party to power.

D. M. Fox,

President of Des Moines Tippecanoe Club.

J. W. HARMON,

President Chicago Tippecanoe Club.

Mrs. M. L. Orwig, writing to the *State Register* of Des Moines, says:

"A most enthusiastic meeting was held at the Iowa State building on Saturday, September 23d, by the dual Tippecanoe Clubs of Chicago and Des Moines, and really, the fraternal greetings extended, one to the other, was the only way in which a looker-on could realize the fact that two clubs were participating; they all appeared so happy, resembled each other so closely, and were such a youngish looking party of elderly gentlemen that even the writer was puzzled to know where the Iowa line crossed and mingled with Chicago. But when the distinguished looking president of the Iowa club, Colonel D. M. Fox, took the chair and called the meeting to order, there was no longer room for doubt. The first upon the program was a song by the sweet singer of Des Moines, Mrs. Allie Smith Cheek, who carried all hearts in the large audience by her magnificent rendering of 'America' and 'The Star Spangled Banner.' At the close of the last named she received the political salute with 'kerchiefs — not hats — and had to respond with an encore, winning fresh laurels by her splendid rendition of a 'Swiss Echo Song' and 'Medley.'

"The Tippecanoe club showed fine æsthetic taste when they chose Mrs. Allie Cheek to be their 'musical member,' for she stands prominent in her ability to inspire patriotism in the hearts of her audience, and her singing was a revelation to Chicago music lovers. Bright, witty and truly loyal speeches were made by the different greybeards of the clubs; intensely loyal they were to the grand old Republican party. A stirring address, with resolutions, was read by Dr.

Hanson, of Chicago, and criticized in masterly style by the venerable Judge Hawley; Dr. Harmon, ex-president of the Chicago club; Hon. Henry Sayrs, chaplain; W. T. Post and Dr. J. W. Hanson, of the Chicago club; Col. D. M. Fox and Hon. Charles Ashton, of the Iowa Columbian commission, spoke eloquently and forcibly on the leading points of the resolutions, and their speeches were most heartily applauded. The Tippecanoes won golden opinions wherever they appeared in Chicago."

DES MOINES UNION OF CLUBS.

One of the most interesting meetings of the campaign was on occasion of a union of the several clubs, Thursday evening, November 3, 1893. It was reported in the *Daily Register* next morning as follows:

"The Y. M. C. A. hall was well filled last night by a crowd of Republicans who came to assure each other of faith in victory. President Fox, of the Tippecanoe club, presided and called upon representatives of the various Republican clubs of the city to take seats on the platform. Congressman Lacy and ex-Congressman Sweney, who were present, were called for and enthusiastically received. Also Hon. J. G. Berryhill, Hon. O. E. Doubleday and Hon. T. A. Cheshire. The singing of "America," led by Mrs. Allie Smith Cheek, told of the unmistakable Tippecanoe character of the meeting.

"The presidents of the Republican clubs were called upon for brief remarks. Mr. Hillis, of the Garfield club, spoke of the enmity of the Democratic party to the Union soldier. He said that once the Union army had marched through Georgia but now Georgia was marching through them. Major Carper spoke as an old soldier, who had been a Democrat but had all the Democracy shot out of him at Ft. Donelson. The condition of his precinct, he said, was better than ever, for Capitol Hill club lived up that way.

"Dr. Polaski, of the Hebrew club, was heartily received, as he spoke of his club, one hundred and twenty-eight strong, who had heretofore, with very few exceptions, voted the Democratic ticket, but would now every one vote for Jackson. This change was because their eyes were opened to see the disaster that followed the success of Democracy. The present trouble didn't come from the Northwest, the silver States, but from the South that wanted free trade. The South is in the saddle and would have what it wanted.

"The Rev. Dr. Laws, of the Colored Republican Club, read from the speech of Governor Boies declaring that white men and negroes could not live under the same government, and that the negro was utterly incompetent to participate in government. He said this was one of the reasons why the

negroes were not Democrats and were so faithful to the principles of the Republican party. Mrs. Cheek sang a campaign song by Mrs. Billington, which stirred the hearts of all.

"Hon. James G. Berryhill, in opening his address, said that for the first time in thirty-two years we were confronted by the prospect of a complete reversal of 'the policy inaugurated by Lincoln, and no matter what State issues we may differ upon, it is our duty to stand together as Republicans to resist the destruction of this policy inaugurated by Lincoln. This is of paramount interest to us.' Mr. Berryhill took up the tariff on wheat, twenty-five cents a bushel. He showed how the Canadian farmer in Manitoba could crowd the American farmer out of the market at St. Paul and Minneapolis without this protection. Again, by cheap water transportation the Canadian can load his products in his own vessels and flood our great cities with his products. The American farmer has to pay more for transportation, and he is taxed to help support the government. The McKinley bill sought to protect the farmer in his own market, and now Cleveland is seeking, through Secretary Carlisle, to open our markets to the Canadian farmer in return for minor concessions to American traders.

"Suppose we dispense with our home market, what will we do? At present ninety-four per cent of American farm products are consumed in American cities by American working men and those that his labor supports, directly and indirectly. If he had to depend on a foreign market, he would pay a large part of the value of the products sold to the transportation companies and in profits to middle men for handling it. In the same way he would have to pay freight and profits if he bought his manufactured goods abroad. This would give untold opportunity for combinations and trusts by reducing the number of dealers and purchasers in both ways.

"Mr. Berryhill said he believed in the thirteenth plank because it took prohibition out of partisan politics and enabled all who favored it to defend and maintain prohibition, and not to be bound by partisan ties to fight prohibition as the Democrats had in the past. He did not propose to peril the election of United States senators by deserting the Republican party in this crisis, and would support its candidates.

"Hon. George L. Dobson said he knew when he was hit on the side of the head with a club, and that's the way he felt about free trade. He had left a free trade country because of free trade, and he had no desire to go back. He had seen his fellow-countrymen leave their native land and

come to America because of free trade, and none of them wanted to go back. They were earning twice as much as they were before they came to America. If any of them were dissatisfied let them go back to the old country and live on brown bread and salt and mush and milk, sour milk at that! The controlling power of the Democracy, the South, is for free trade, to bring the labor of the North to the level of the cheap labor of the South, to the level of the slave labor as it was when the Democracy went out of power.

"And now, as working men, as business men, as churchmen, and in all ways we can stand squarely on the Republican platform.

"At the close of the meeting Major Lacey and Colonel Sweney were called out and made a few remarks. They assured the Republicans that the battle was already won if the vote was out, and urged that all efforts be directed now to getting voters registered and to the polls."

THE TIPPECANOE PRIZES FOR 1893

Were won, the State banner by Plymouth county, and the county prize, silk flag, by Four Mile township. The club convened December 13th for the purpose of awarding the prize to the winning township. The *Register* gave the following account of the meeting:

"The flag was returned from Walnut township, the Republicans of that township being the winners in 1892. The president of the club, in a short address, introduced Mrs. Cheek, who sang 'The Star Spangled Banner.' Then J. M. Otis made the presentation address, turning the flag over to the committee from Four Mile township. He reviewed the issues upon which the Republican party had won in the recent election, and showed how the Democrats had made it possible for these active Republicans out in Four Mile township to turn things upside down as they had done. He complimented President Fox for his good work in the campaign, and said that more than to any other cause the Republicans owed their victory to the *Register*, which had struck the hard blows that had knocked the door from its hinges and let the Republicans in. In delivering the flag to Four Mile township he gave notice that the Republicans of Des Moines township still had their eyes on it and had not given it up for good.

"Hon. R. C. Webb, Ed. G. Ellison and F. E. Pease were presented as the committee from Four Mile township to receive the flag. Mr. Webb acted as the spokesman for the committee and spoke in a very pleasant vein, as well as giving full expression to the pride he felt in the good work done in his township. He said that he brought glad tidings of great joy from little Four Mile, which had been redeemed

from Democratic rule, under which it had been for forty years. The Democrats out there were so thick, he said, in the past that a Republican had hardly dared to speak out loud, but now the township had gone Republican and was coming up to the front rank. He had been told that if he lived to be as old as Methuselah he would never see Four Mile go Republican, but he lacked nine hundred of that age and here the glad event had occurred. He was very enthusiastic about it.

"Mrs. Cheek sang another song, and a number of other speeches were made by the Iowa Columbian commission."

TIPPECANOE'S BANNER PRESENTATION TO PLYMOUTH COUNTY.

Saturday evening, January 6, 1894, the club met for the purpose of receiving the banner from Scott county and its presentation to Plymouth county, the winners for 1893. The *Register* of January 7th reported the meeting as follows:

"Victory's Flag. Frank Smith, of Davenport; Frank Roseberry, of LeMars; John Brennan, of Sioux City; W. M. McFarland, of Des Moines; E. D. Chassell, of LeMars; Colonel E. S. Ormsby and Colonel Fox made speeches at the meeting last night at the Grant club rooms, at which the Tippecanoe club presented the banner to Plymouth county as a recognition of the gains made by the Republicans of that county. The banner was received from Scott county by the club and then presented to the Republicans of Plymouth. Incidentally, speeches were made full of Republican fire, eloquence and spirit. The president of the club set the ball rolling by a short address, closing as follows:

"We meet this evening to perform a pleasant duty, especially pleasing to the members of this club; the reception of their prize banner, awarded one year ago to Scott county, and now its return to be presented to the gallant Republican winners of Plymouth. Scott county made a good fight to retain it another year, but the sturdy Republicans of Plymouth did better, and have representatives here this evening to receive and carry off the prize.

"In 1889 the banner went north to Winnebago county; in 1891, again north, to Clay county; in 1892, once more to southern Iowa, Scott county; thence, in 1893, once more north, to Plymouth. Thus alternating, keeping the State in good balance on the banner question, if otherwise on the senatorial.

"The Tippecanoes already feel amply rewarded for their labor, time and money expended for the prizes offered. They are glad to be thus brought into fellowship with Republicans in different parts of the State, cherishing the belief that this organization, with its main body in the center, its

members in eastern, western, northern and southern Iowa, tends to the fraternization of the whole, resulting in good to the Republican party. They are ready for the battle of 1894, expecting as a result to see Congress as cleanly swept of Democracy in next November as is the State House of Iowa.'

"Secretary of State, Mr. W. M. McFarland, received the flag from Mr. Smith on behalf of the club, and after a short speech presented the flag to Plymouth county, recalling the brilliant work of the Republicans of Scott county and the equal efficiency of the veterans of Plymouth county.

"Mr. Frank Roseberry received the flag from the club on behalf of the Republicans of Plymouth county. He said:

"'When we learned that Plymouth county had earned the flag, we realized that again we could enjoy victory with the victorious. The causes making the banner a flag to be presented are more important than local self-praise. Yet a history of Republicanism in Plymouth county is here interesting because she has become reputed as the county where the greatest Republican gains were made. For the first time in years in 1893 the Republicans in Plymouth county determined to put up a complete ticket. We did it. We stood squarely on the platform of the party. We conquered. And we are here to-night to take back with us the reward of the work we did.'

"Mr. Roseberry reviewed briefly the causes that led to the great victory in Plymouth, and after a comprehensive view of National and State politics, accepted the banner on behalf of Plymouth Republicans, of whose organization he is the head.

"Colonel E. S. Ormsby was called out, made a member of the club in a jiffy, and made a ringing speech. He was followed by Mr. John Brennan, of Sioux City, who was called for. He paid Republicanism a happy compliment. Mr. Brennan was elected a member and after a song by Mrs. Cheek, the meeting adjourned."

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY.

February 9, 1894, the club for the sixth time celebrated the anniversary of General Harrison's natal day. The *State Register* gave the following report on the morning of the 10th:

"*A Fitting Memorial.* One hundred and twenty-one years ago yesterday, William Henry Harrison was born. The anniversary of his birth was appropriately celebrated last evening by the Veteran Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines. The club had made fitting preparation for the notable event, it being an occasion for annual celebration on the part of

the veterans. Hotel Kirkwood was turned over to the Tippecanoes about seven o'clock, and from that hour on the parlors and big dining and reception rooms were scenes of pleasant activity. The guests of the evening numbered in the neighborhood of two hundred and fifty. A large number of the legislators were present, among them Speaker Stone. All the members of the club were present, or those who reside in the city at any rate, and who were by any sort of means able to join the rest of the club in making the evening a success.

"And it was a success. The hour between 7:30 and 8:30 was devoted to a reception, which was so largely attended that it was necessary to utilize not only the parlors but the halls and corridors adjoining, for the occasion. At the last named hour the guests entered the brilliantly lighted dining room and sat down to a bounteous repast prepared by the *chefs* of the Kirkwood for the guests of the evening. The banquet ended, the president of the club in a short address called attention to the reasons for the celebration of the day which marked a celebrated event in the country's history and gave the club its name and the original animus of its existence. The program of speech-making, singing and recitations seemed a long one in print, but the guests of the evening thought differently when the time for the last song had come. The oration of the evening was delivered by Hon. B. F. Clayton, of Indianola. The theme of his address was, 'General William Henry Harrison—Civilian, Statesman, Hero.' It was a brilliant production. Mr. Clayton was followed in turn by the other speakers on the program, among whom had been announced previously Lieutenant-Governor Dungan, Isaac Brandt, C. G. McCarthy, auditor of State; J. A. Howe, G. L. Holt, Judge Given, W. M. McFarland, secretary of State; O. W. Mitchell, ex-speaker, and Speaker Stone.

"In addition to the splendid addresses made, and the other numbers of the program, the following letters were received, expressing regret at inability to be present on the occasion, as follows:

" 'INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, February 2.

" 'COL. DORUS M. FOX, Des Moines, Iowa:

" 'MY DEAR COLONEL: I have your letter of January 25, and am pleased to know that my old friends of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club still keep me in memory. It will not be possible for me to have the pleasure of meeting with you on the 9th inst. It is not my plan to start for California for several weeks yet; and I shall probably take one of the Southern routes. I hope circumstances may so shape themselves that some future time I may have the pleasure of meeting the members of the club, and I beg now to ask you

to express to them all my thanks for their most friendly support in the past, and the assurance of my very high respect.

Very Sincerely Yours.

“ ‘BENJ. HARRISON.’

“PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO CLUB.

“ ‘1609 INDIANA AVENUE, CHICAGO, February 6.

“*‘To the Veteran Tippecanoe Club, Des Moines, Iowa:*

“ ‘COMRADES: It would afford me sincere pleasure to accept your invitation to attend a banquet on the 9th instant, in commemoration of the one hundred and twenty-first birthday of William Henry Harrison, if my health permitted me to do so, and I have no doubt many other members of your twin brother—the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago—would, if possible, be happy to personally, as all of us will in sentiment, participate with you on that appropriate and interesting occasion. Let me congratulate you on the great good your club has accomplished in behalf of our beloved country under the ‘Tippecanoe’ sobriquet of the patriot, hero and statesman, William Henry Harrison, who, whatever in his long and eventful career he undertook to do, did honestly and well. Colonel Richard M. Johnson, slayer of Tecumseh, said General Harrison fought more battles during the war of 1812 than any other general, and never sustained a defeat. His grand reception in the city of New York, subsequent to that war, attested public esteem and gratitude. His address to Bolivar, when minister to Columbia, ranks with sublimest efforts in patriot literature. To his honor be it said that in accordance with the pernicious doctrines that first promulgated under the administration of Andrew Jackson—‘To the victor belongs the spoils’—and because of long held personal jealousy of his military genius and fame, he was the first minister recalled from his post and among the foremost officials removed from office on Jackson’s assuming the presidency. His inaugural address, when president, is one of the most classic and comprehensive documents of the kind delivered by any of our presidents, and longer than any of them, and his cabinet as a whole has never been equaled. The grandest funeral oration to which I ever listened was that delivered by the Reverend Dr. Shrouls, in the city of New York, at the time of the death of the Nation’s lamented President Harrison in 1841, in which the orator said that several years previous, on casually entering the United States Senate, he was attracted by the speaking of one of the senators, and not knowing him, asked a gentleman sitting near, ‘Who is the senator speaking?’ The reply was, ‘General Harrison, of Ohio.’ ‘That,’ said Mr. Shroules, ‘was the most eloquent speech I ever

heard.' The prestige of his great name influenced, in a marked degree, the nomination and election to the presidency in 1888 of his worthy, able and distinguished grandson. In a speech delivered before the Ohio society in this city a few days ago, it was stated that Ohio first assumed political prominence amid the constellation of States on the election of William Henry Harrison to the presidency.

"'Tippecanoes! our patron saint was right and we do well to honor his memory and carry onward his principles, 'the true principles of the government,' to which let us in sympathy trust a large majority of our misguided and unfortunate countrymen of 1892 do now and will ever more subscribe.

Faithfully yours.

"'HENRY SAYRS.'

"COL. E. S. ORMSBY.

"'ENNETSBURG, IOWA, February 5, 1894.

"'COL. D. M. FOX, President Tippecanoe Club, Des Moines:

"'MY DEAR COMRADE: Your invitation to be present at the sixth annual banquet of your club on the 9th instant, is received, and I regret exceedingly that a previous engagement will prevent me from the enjoyment of that delightful occasion. May the 'old log cabin' be well filled; may the dear old flag increase in brilliancy and the number of its stars. While the red represents the blood of our forefathers and our late hero martyrs in the defense of their country, the white represents the purity of their motives, but the blue represents the present demoralized feelings of the Democratic party. I repeat to you, by request, my motto on the flag: 'Why is the emblem of America more enduring than that of France, England, Ireland and Scotland? The lily of France, the rose of England, the shamrock of Ireland, and the thistle of Scotland? The lily will fade and its leaves decay; the rose from its stem will wither; the shamrock and thistle will pass away, but the stars will last forever.' May your numbers increase and your shadows never grow less until the disturbing remnants of the Democratic party cease and there is no longer any demand to perpetuate the spirit of our standard-bearer of 1840.

"'Wishing you all the pleasure imaginable on the occasion,

"'I am, sincerely,

E. S. ORMSBY.'"

ANNUAL MEETING JULY 5, 1894.

The president in making his annual report, spoke in part as follows:

"*Veteran Comrades:* Several months have passed without a meeting of the Tippecanoe club, something that never

before occurred in its history. The protracted and serious illness of the president will perhaps partially account for this. The time has come to remind you that another conflict with your ancient political foe is upon us, and duty calls for the laying aside of personal grievances and another rally for the support of the principles for which you have so earnestly contended for more than half a century, and for which many members of the club thirty years ago periled their lives on many a battle-field.

"During the campaign of 1892 the members of the club labored earnestly to convince the people of this generation of the inevitable result should the platform of that year, as adopted by the Democratic party, prevail. *Comrades!* you spoke from experience; you reminded the younger voters of the past condition of the country when controlled by Democracy. You told them of the disastrous effects on all the great interests of the Nation, but they did not believe it possible that the agricultural, manufacturing, and all the great business enterprises of this then prosperous country, could be prostrated as they now behold them. They had listened to the delusive teachings of free trade advocates and believed them; now they sadly realize that your predictions have been verified. On every hand they behold the dire results of the change for which they had voted manifest in bands of the demoralized and unemployed, strolling from city to city, organized armies of beggars little better in large proportion than bandits; a new thing in the United States, never, it is hoped, to be repeated.

"In view of these deplorable conditions, Tippecanoes cannot afford to be idle; every citizen and all organized bodies of Republicans must rally to the support of the party banner under which so many victories have been won. It will not do, however, to rely upon past achievements. New conditions require advanced movements; the present demands of the people must be recognized. Questions of National, vital importance were boldly met by the Whig party, with which you were identified in 1840, and again by Republicans in 1860. It must be recognized that new issues are presented. Powerful combinations of capitalists have been formed controlling the finances, co-operating with Great Britain, selfishly seeking to enthrone gold as the only standard currency of the world. This question more than any other, not excepting the protective, will decide the election in 1896.

"Still another and equally important question, involving even the perpetuity of the Nation, is the popular demand for the closing of our ports against the hordes of ignorant and vicious foreigners added annually to our population, and strangest of all have been, and are permitted to vote, particularly in the larger cities, very soon after landing. Let this

and other evils alluded to be condemned in the Republican platform, denounced as emphatically as was slavery in the early years of Republicanism, and the people, as then, will rally to its standard."

After the address, on motion of Isaac Brandt, the secretary was unanimously directed to cast the vote of the club for the re-election of present officers.

November 13, 1894, the club met agreeably to special call by the president, for the purpose of celebrating the victory achieved at the polls November 7th. The meeting was reported in next day's papers as follows:

"The Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club held a sort of praise meeting yesterday afternoon, to celebrate the glorious victory. The noble old gentlemen who comprise this club, who are veterans indeed in the service of the party, feel they have never been privileged to celebrate a greater triumph of the good. President D. M. Fox addressed the club as follows:

"*Veteran Tippecanoes:* Never have we convened in monthly meeting with greater cause for rejoicing than now. The Republican victory is unparalleled. No language is adequate to express the joy of American citizens who have suffered from the blunders and misdeeds of the Democratic party for the last two years. First of all, the laboring men and women of the country should rejoice with exceeding great joy. Next come the veteran soldiers to join in the song of triumph; glad, doubly glad, that Cleveland, too great a coward himself to go into the volunteer service to save the Union, sending a hired substitute, and during his first term vetoing six hundred pension bills. Then, to cap the climax of his wickedness, at the commencement of his second term appointing a rebel to supervise the pension office, who not only failed to recognize the tens of thousands of soldiers' claims awaiting examination, but suspended thousands of pensions already allowed to aged, disabled soldiers; arbitrarily reducing the meagre allowance of other thousands, many of whom have since died.

"Business men, farmers, artisans, manufacturers, in fact all classes in every State of this glorious Nation can join heartily in the observance near by of Thanksgiving day, perhaps, as never before.

"Tippecanoes! you have not labored for more than half a century in vain, and those who yet remain will indeed be glad to see this day. All will rejoice in the magnificent Iowa victory, greater than even the most sanguine looked for. But every American citizen, hoping, working for the perpetuation of the government and the purity of its institutions, in view of the result in New York City, will

hereafter have greater confidence in the integrity of the great mass of the people, their capacity for self-government, and cherish the hope that this is the beginning of a reform in the municipal governments of our great cities where corruption was threatening to destroy the foundations of our social fabric.'

"Joel P. Davis and several others delivered fine addresses, all in the same rejoicing spirit."

"SCOTT COUNTY WON THE TIPPECANOE BANNER."

"Scott county went into the campaign of 1894 with a determination to recover the prize banner she lost to Plymouth county the year before, and she did win, making a gain of nine hundred and forty-two votes over 1893—the largest per cent of any county in the State. Walnut township won the county prize, the silk flag; this was also its second winning year."

January 3rd, the time appointed for awarding the prizes, committees were present from Scott county and Walnut township to receive them, and Hon. E. D. Chassell, from Plymouth county, with the banner to be handed over to Scott. The *Register* of January 4, 1895, reported the proceedings as follows:

"The opening remarks of the president were significant of the spirit of the occasion. A large number of Republicans enjoyed attendance at the meeting and the addresses of the evening were heartily received. Following the remarks of the president and a song by Mrs. S. W. Maltbie, Mr. E. D. Chassell, of Le Mars, was introduced as the representative of Plymouth county, which held the banner for a year. Mr. Chassell said in part:

"Our brethren of Scott have fairly and valiantly won the honor of receiving the banner by having done more than those of any other county to pile up this majority that has overwhelmed our opponents like a glacier from the Alps. Scott county was the hottest point in a hot fight. It shines out the brightest in a congressional district that is one blaze of glory. They set their mark high, these fighters from the oppressed second, and with Scott charging into the thickest of the contest, they grandly won by electing a congressman in a district that had been supposed to be as hard to reform in politics as to reform an Egyptian mummy in moral character. Besides being fortunate in their cause, they were fortunate in their leader. George M. Curtis, as a man among men, is known to be as true to the principles of humanity and to his fellow man, as the party he represents is to the best interests of our common country.'

"The banner was received on behalf of the club by the president, and Lieutenant-Governor Dungan was then accorded the pleasant duty of presenting it to Scott county. He reminded the club that it was the first occasion on which he had been able to appear in its meetings since his election to membership a year ago. He recalled the campaign of Harrison in 1840 as a compliment to venerableness of age and ripeness of experience of the members of the Tippecanoe club, and in a few comprehensive and eloquent preliminary remarks spoke of the great principles of the Republican party as being the principles closest to the hearts of the great people. 'Among the many admirable things done by the club,' said the speaker, 'is that of presenting a banner annually to the county of the State doing the best of the good work of the preceding year, an incentive of some magnitude and an indication that the Republicanism of the club as the giver, and the Republicanism of the winner, is of the highest sort. It is an honor to hold the banner, for the gift represents the principle upon which honest and prosperous government must be founded.'

"A year ago to-night," said Mr. Frank Smith, of Scott county, in accepting the banner, 'we gave up that banner for safe keeping to Plymouth county for one year, until we should return for it. We have returned for it, and we have done more in winning it than just carrying the State for the party in a pinch, for we have done something for ourselves, and we are going to be represented by a Republican in Washington. We have won the banner from Plymouth county—God bless old Plymouth, for she, too, has conquered the common enemy—and I am delegated to say that we will come back again for the flag, and again and again.' Continuing, Mr. Smith said:

"The fighting county of Scott has been the scene during the past five years of as close and bitter a struggle as almost any county in this State, or any State in fact, and while we have not as yet carried it for our party we have been able to leave our friends, the enemy, on each occasion, a little nearer to the final defeat, which is as sure to come as day is to follow night, unless we are to receive a death blow in the house of our own friends. In 1887 Scott county cast one thousand five hundred and fifty-seven votes for the head of the Republican ticket. In 1894 she cast three thousand five hundred and one for the head, and three thousand eight hundred and forty-one for our congressman. Therefore, in seven years the increase has been one thousand nine hundred and forty-four votes, or one hundred and twenty-four and thirteen-fifteenths per cent.'

"The large flag given by the club to the township of the county showing the largest gains was presented by Hon. Charles McKenzie. His speech was received with generous applause. He cited a few of the reasons of the recent great victory, among them the revolt of the people against industrial oppression, on which he dilated to some length. 'His remarks about Hoke Smith were timely. He always had a curiosity to know where so many Smiths came from, but when he was in Chicago recently his attention was directed to the Smith Manufacturing Company. He investigated its business and found that it consisted in making second and third rate articles from refuse matter of all sorts. He concluded that Hoke, in his turn, must be the refuse from this factory, which itself utilizes refuse matter. Mr. McKenzie also called attention to the fact that it is the township which is the basis or unit of government, and congratulated Walnut township on setting a good example for all the townships of the Nation.

"James F. Jordan received the flag on behalf of Walnut township. He spoke of the hard fight there in the last election. It was against Democrats and Populists with a mixture of holier-than-thou fellows, too good to vote. Mr. Jordan insisted that rank and file Republicans are not much on speech making, but when it comes to action he was proud to point to the recent victory. He spoke of the fact that the township had made remarkable gains in the election, which she proposed to keep securely."

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY OF
GENERAL W. H. HARRISON.

The seventh annual banquet of the club was held Saturday, February 9, 1895, at the Kirkwood. It was not as largely attended as on some previous occasions, a good many of the "old boys" realizing from the shrunken condition of their wallets that nationally they were again living under a Democratic administration, and as a legitimate consequence financial depression. Nevertheless the Tippecanoes had a good time. The *Daily Register* made report as follows:

"*Harrison Glorified.* Eighty-four of the Veteran Tippecanoes and their friends sat down to the banquet board of the Kirkwood House last night, to celebrate the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birth of William Henry Harrison. Loyal followers of the man of brains who is the grandson of this fearless leader of fifty years ago; heroes in their own right, veterans in the service of the party they have honored by their devotion and strengthened by their counsel and advanced by their energy, these men have a place of action as well as of glory wherever Republicanism is honored and there is work to do for the party. They have never

shirked their duty and the very fact of their splendid organization speaks of their zeal and determination. Last night was one of their festivals, and right royally they celebrated it.

"After an hour or two of social conversation the company went to the dining-room, which had been prepared for them with the best taste, and decorated becomingly and appropriately. The American flag was prominent there, and in the center of the room was the never-forgotten emblematic log cabin, made in pastry and set upon a pedestal of white, decorated with flags. The tables were laden with good things, and the whole scene was one of gaiety, for the Tippecanoes are all 'jolly good fellows.' They had a good time over the substantial, which concluded with charlotte russe in the form of a log cabin, quite *apropos*.

"The program opened at ten o'clock with the singing of 'America,' led by the club's favorite, Mrs. Allie Smith Cheek, the entire company joining in the song.

"Letters of regret were read from ex-President Harrison, Mr. J. S. Clarkson and Major John F. Lacey. The letters from General Harrison and Mr. Clarkson were received with applause. They did honor to the good work of the organization and the men who compose it.

"President Fox, in a few hearty words, bade every one welcome.

"Major Charles McKenzie was the first speaker, and his subject was 'William Henry Harrison.' He spoke at some length and with interest to the listeners, of the lessons and services of the hero of the hour. In the course of his speech Major McKenzie made some very pertinent remarks of current application, saying in part:

"We raise to-night the voice of praise for real, true, generous labor, as against idle speculation and useless controversy. We listen to the voice of 1840, because it is the voice of an aroused people. There had gathered in this country those who would divide the people of this country into classes, who would set one man above another because of wealth or lineage. When the plain, common people of the United States presented William Henry Harrison for their chief magistrate, this class laughed him to scorn; they said that he lived in a log cabin; that he was a plebeian, without a long line of noble ancestry; that he was a poor man, and then there went to the heart of the great American people the call that always touches the popular heart. The great heart of a free people is always in the right place when it can be reached, and in the country where, for fifty years, he had worked there arose the great and true people to vindicate a true and honest manhood as against shoddy aristocracy and hollow pretense. The shoddy has not yet gone from our

midst. We have a shoddy literature, a shoddy society, shoddy politics, and, alas, that we should say it, sometimes a shoddy religion; but the lessons of 1840 tell the American people and the world that the great body of American citizens have no sympathy with the disposition on the part of some Americans to create an aristocracy of wealth. In 1840 there was only one man in the United States who was worth more than three millions, and he could not speak the English language. There will some day be an ending of fraud and speculation and monopoly in these United States, an end brought by the great common sense of the American people, and plutocracy will pass into the collection of relics where are gathered all the monstrosities of all the ages of the world.'

"One of the principal speakers of the evening was Mrs. N. P. Fox, whose subject was: 'Justice to all the only Safeguard of the Republic.' She spoke of the interest of women in good government, and of its effect on the home, and favored suffrage for women, saying:

"While the intelligent women of this country are humiliated by their political disfranchisement, they never lose their patriotism, never refuse to put upon their country's altar the heart's chosen idols, and because of this priceless gift have a profound interest in the perpetuity of the government.'

"Mrs. Fox spoke of some of the dangers threatening the Republic and thought that altruism, the love of man for man as man, the growing belief in fair play for all, was going to be the sure cure for many evils. Concluding, she said: 'History gives no record of a Nation as favorably conditioned for the universal development of the principles of liberty and justice as is America. Greece loved liberty and sanctioned slavery; France loved liberty and evolved the reign of terror; America loved liberty and freed four millions of slaves; and now, slowly but surely, this government is preparing for the political enfranchisement of the loyal women of the Nation. Wyoming and Colorado have removed all barriers to political equality, and in several other States municipal suffrage is preparing the way for women to become participants in a government based upon freedom and justice to all its citizens.'

"The following telegrams were exchanged:

"'CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, February 9.

"'COL. D. M. Fox, Kirkwood House:

"'The Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, at banquet, salutes its brethren, the Veteran Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines, with hearty congratulations.

"'WILLIAM RIPLEY, President.'

“DES MOINES, IOWA, February 9.
“WILLIAM RIPLEY, President Tippecanoe Club, Banquet Hall,
Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago:

“Fraternal greetings joyfully received while at the festive board. Kind words and good will manifested, heartily reciprocated. In 1840 we voted for principles now advocated by Republicans. Democracy was a failure then. Again it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Away with it.

D. M. Fox, President.

“The program closed with an address by Hon. F. T. Campbell on ‘Where Are We At?’ It was a bright comparison of the condition under the former Harrison and succeeding him, the hard times prevailing now, and was a strong argument for protection.

“*Lieutenant-Governor Dungan's Address in Part.* Lieutenant-Governor Warren S. Dungan spoke of the administration of Benjamin Harrison. After some introductory statements of fact, Colonel Dungan said:

“In a general way it may be said that his administration was eminently successful. He was fortunate in the selection of his cabinet, especially in the choice of that prince of modern statesmen for secretary of State, James G. Blaine. His foreign policy was characterized by decision and firmness, but without any excessive or ostentatious display of National power. The greatest demand upon his diplomatic ability was settling the difficulty with our sister republic Chili, and his complete success in that case was accomplished without making any greater demands upon her than he would have made upon any one of the great European powers. Towards Hawaii he felt a genuine sympathy, and that her proximity to us demanded the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in her case, and perhaps justified her annexation to the United States. Sure it is that he never did and never would have issued an order to lower the American flag on Hawaiian soil, or any where else on this broad earth where it had a right to float.

“His home administration was eminently patriotic and American. What Henry Clay called ‘the American system’ received his most earnest support. Protection to American labor, the incomparable home market for the American farmer and producer, the utilizing of all the vast stores of wealth in our soil, forests and mines, with which nature has so bountifully enriched our country, were regarded by him as essential to individual and National prosperity. Congressional action coincided with the president's views, and an era of unprecedented prosperity to all sections of our country followed. To such a high degree of prosperity had we

attained at the close of his administration, that he was justified in saying, as he did, in his last annual message to Congress: 'I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affecting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that such a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life, were never before enjoyed by our people.' Our own observation and experience corroborate the fact of the prosperous conditions spoken of and the history of the country justified the comparison suggested with other periods.

“*Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Tippecanoe Club:* Permit me to say, in conclusion, that you made no mistake in naming this club, for in the grandson we find the same sterling qualities of genuine manhood and the same patriotic devotion to the country which coursed through *the veins of 'Old Tippecanoe.'*

“FROM EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON.

“INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, November 30, 1894.

“COL. DORUS M. FOX, Des Moines, Iowa:

“MY DEAR SIR: I have your letter of November 27th. I have been very much touched by the kindness of your appeal for my presence at the banquet of the Tippecanoe club to be held the 9th of February next; and I beg to assure you that it is not only with a sense of regret, but almost with a sense of shame that I am compelled to say again that it is not likely that I can meet with you at your annual celebration. The thought that this declaration may deprive me of meeting these old friends, for whom I have veneration and affection, is a very sad one. But I cannot tell where my engagements may call me at that time. It may be in the far East or in the far West, and it is very certain that I shall be unusually busy.

“Will you please accept for yourself, my dear sir, and present to every member of the club my most obliged and affectionate greetings. Very sincerely yours,

“BENJ. HARRISON.’

“FROM MR. J. S. CLARKSON.

“NEW YORK, January 29.

“COL. D. M. FOX, President Tippecanoe Club, Des Moines:

“DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 26th I would say, although with exceeding regret, that I shall not be able to attend the Tippecanoe banquet on the 9th of next month. Until a week ago all my plans were laid to the end of being

present. But I have been ill with the current influenza or the grippe and kept in the house for a whole week, and this has taken so much of my time that I cannot spare the week for Des Moines that I had planned to do, for my previous engagements are so important that I cannot defer them.

“Your annual meeting, on the birthday of the elder Harrison, is a gracious and happy custom which must result in great social pleasure between genial spirits and in direct and political good, for the Tippecanoes are all men who love their country and believe in honest laws and a government based on human rights. Such spirits may not confer even for one day without lasting good flowing out in the community to find lodgment in good hearts and to exert lasting influence on young and old alike. The birthday of either the senior or junior Harrison is a fit day for patriotic men to meet, to kindle anew love of Republicanism and love of Americanism, for the name of Harrison has been made noble in every generation in America by the deeds of some one of the name and the blood in behalf of good government and human liberty. Meeting in such a name and spirit on the 9th of next month, the Tippecanoes of Iowa, the earnest citizens of a noble commonwealth, patriarchs and patriots, and yet with hearts young and brave as those of high school boys, will show to the younger Republicans of Iowa that mingled pride of party and love of country which is the glory and strength of the Republic. I would love to share in the joy and thanksgiving of such a night, but I cannot this year.

“Your idea of a history is a happy one, and you will make it an interesting volume. I shall be glad to aid in it all I can and to furnish the sketch of my father, one of the most faithful of Tippecanoes. The sketch of him will be enough for all the Clarksons, and all of us who bear his name will be proud to let his name and life stand alone in the book as honor enough for us all. We who have come after him may wait for places on the rolls of honor in things in which we have ourselves borne a part, and strive to earn such places if we can.

“With the loving ardor of a son of a gallant and fearless Tippecanoe who voted at Harrisburg in 1839, and for the nomination of the elder Harrison for president and served on the Whig National committee in 1840 in behalf of his election, and who transmitted this devotion to a name to the younger Harrison in 1888, I shall gladly and proudly do all I can in helping you to make this proposed book worthy of the noble men of this noble fellowship which is so worthy to have the attention and the sanction of enduring history.

“Sincerely yours,

“JAMES S. CLARKSON.”



HON. WARREN S. DUNGAN.

Present Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa. One of the most active, enthusiastic workers of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club; became a member in 1893.

CHAPTER XXV.

DES MOINES VETERAN TIPPECANOE'S BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WARREN S. DUNGAN

WAS born at Frankfort Springs, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish and Welsh parentage. His maternal great-grandfather, John Scott, was of Scotch descent; his maternal grandfather, William McFarren, of Irish, and on the father's side Irish and Welsh. His great-grandfather, David Davis, and his great-grandfather, John Scott, were both soldiers in the war of the Revolution; the latter was commissary-general of the Pennsylvania line. His father, David Davis Dungan, was the first settler of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, and voted for General Harrison for president in 1840. His great-grandfather, John Scott, has had two great-grandchildren who have graced the "White House" as wives of presidents of the United States, Mrs. Lucy Hayes and Mrs. Benjamin Harrison.

Governor Dungan was raised on a farm and educated at Frankfort Springs Academy; taught school in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Louisiana and Mississippi; was admitted to practice law at Beaver, Pennsylvania, in 1856. His law preceptors were Roberts & Quay. Richard P. Roberts, his cousin, was killed at Gettysburg, while leading the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiment, of which he was colonel. Matthew S. Quay is one of the present United States senators from Pennsylvania.

The subject of this sketch located at Chariton, Iowa, in the spring of 1856, and has been there engaged in law practice ever since. In 1859 he married Miss Abby K. Procter, a native of Massachusetts. He represented Lucas and Monroe counties in the senate of Iowa in the Ninth General Assembly, having been elected for the term of four years in the fall of 1861. He resigned his seat in the senate in the summer of 1862 and recruited a company for the Union army, and his company was received into the Thirty-fourth Iowa as Company K. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of that regiment, and served with it for over three years and was discharged as brevet-colonel United States volunteers. He was a member of the Republican National convention of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1872, which nominated General Grant for a second term, and was a Grant presidential elector that year. Colonel Dungan represented his county in the lower house of the Iowa legislature in both the Eighteenth and the Nineteenth General Assemblies. He

was elected to the State senate from the district composed of the counties of Lucas and Monroe in 1888, and served in the sessions of the Twenty-second and Twenty-third General Assemblies. He is the present lieutenant-governor of Iowa, chosen thereto in the fall of 1893. He has been three times chosen a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, of which he is a ruling elder. He is a member of the Scotch-Irish society of the United States, and is the president of that society in Iowa.



TACITUS W. HUSSEY.

Member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club, of the firm of Carter & Hussey, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, Des Moines, Iowa.

HON. JAMES HARLAN

WAS born in Clark county, Illinois, August 26, 1820. He was the son of Silas Harlan, a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Mary Conley, was born in Maryland. These two families emigrated to Warren county, Ohio, where the children, who were quite young, were brought up in the same neighborhood, and when they reached their majority were married, and immediately emigrated to Clark county, Illinois, where they settled on a farm. Here they had four children, of whom James was the second; when he was four years of age the family emigrated to Park county, Indiana, which was at that time an Indian country, and there formed a home in the midst of a dense forest. The number of children increased meanwhile to ten, four sons and six daughters, and James, who had become an excellent farm hand, was his father's chief assistant in clearing and making the new home.

In May, 1841, young Harlan was granted his freedom, with a gift of one hundred dollars from his father, and started out to make his way in the world. Up to this time he had received instruction in the district schools and had studied diligently, evenings and mornings, thus becoming what is called a good scholar for the period.

He now went to Greencastle, Indiana, and entered Asbury University, from which institution he was graduated in 1845, with the highest honors. During his college course he supported himself by work on a farm, teaching the common school, and meanwhile boarding himself. Soon after leaving college he was married, at Greencastle, by Rev. Dr. Simpson, president of the college, afterwards Bishop Simpson, to Ann Eliza Peck. The following spring he took his wife to Iowa City, having been elected principal of the Iowa City College, which was subsequently succeeded by the State University.

In 1847 Mr. Harlan was elected State superintendent of public instruction on the Whig ticket. A year later he was re-elected to the same position, but was counted out by members of the returning board in favor of Thomas H. Benton, Jr., nephew of the celebrated "Old Bullion." Mr. Harlan now began to study law, was admitted to the bar, began to practice and was progressing satisfactorily when he was offered the presidency of the Iowa Wesleyan University. During the presidential canvass of 1848 he made numerous "stump speeches" in favor of the election of General Taylor, which attracted wide attention on account of their clearness, eloquence and power. In 1849 he declined an offer of candidacy for State senator, and in 1850 declined the Whig nomination for governor of Iowa.



HON. JAMES HARLAN.

Elected State Superintendent of public instruction of Iowa, 1847; United States senator, 1855; re-elected, 1861; appointed secretary of the interior, by Abraham Lincoln, 1865. In 1866, elected for a third term to the United States Senate; 1882 judge and chief justice of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims. An honorary member of the Des Moines Tupperanoe Club.

He continued to practice his profession as a lawyer at Iowa City, then the State capital, until the summer of 1853, when he entered on the duties of president of the Iowa Wesleyan University, and professor of mental and moral science, in which position he remained until he was elected United States senator in 1855. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1861, and resigned May 15, 1865, to take the office of secretary of the interior, to which he had been appointed by President Lincoln, about a month before the latter's assassination. Mr. Harlan had been prepared and equipped for his new position by long service on the Senate committees, on public lands, Indian affairs, agriculture and Pacific railroad.

In 1866 Mr. Harlan was elected to the Senate for a third term, and resigning from the interior department took a seat in the Senate March, 4, 1867, and served to the end of his term, when he engaged in private pursuits until 1882, when he entered on his duties as judge and chief justice of the court of commissioners of Alabama claims. The business of this court was concluded at the beginning of the year 1886, since which he has been a private citizen.

Mr. Harlan was highly esteemed by his associates in the Senate and by the people of the country at large, throughout his senatorial career, for his industry, his probity and fidelity to principle, and for his practical wisdom as a statesman, for his influence among his fellow senators, his power in debate, and his captivating oratory. It is said of him by his contemporaries, that whenever he spoke on the great issues of that period he always drew a full gallery and called out the ablest Democratic senators in reply; such senators as Stephen A. Douglas, Lewis Cass, and Judah P. Benjamine. The Governor of Illinois said of him, "he makes the best campaign speech of any one in this country." Senator John P. Hale called him "the most successful passer of bills in the Senate." Charles Sumner esteemed him so highly that he requested the Senate to place him on the committee of foreign relations, of which Mr. Sumner was chairman. Roscoe Conkling said of Mr. Harlan, "he is the strongest, most convincing debater I have ever listened to; one of the really great men who have served in the Senate." Mr. Stephen A. Douglas said of him to a circle of intimate Democratic friends, "Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, is the clearest and most convincing logician I have ever listened to, except Mr. John C. Calhoun."

His speech on the St. Domingo question, in reply to those of Sumner and Carl Schurz, was considered the greatest forensic triumph in the Senate since the reply of Webster to

Hayne in 1832. Altogether Mr. Harlan has been regarded as the most powerful political speaker Iowa ever produced. And these great powers seem to continue down to the present date without diminution. As late as the autumn of 1890, he made a speech at what was called the "Speaker Reed" meeting, Burlington, Iowa, which that astute statesman, Thomas B. Reed, pronounced the best half hour's tariff speech he had ever heard. And his introductory address as temporary presiding officer of the Republican State convention, at Des Moines, two years ago, seemed to his great audience to surpass in effective forcefulness and logical beauty every prior effort of his whole life.

JUDGE CONRAD.

JUDGE CONRAD is a native of the Empire State, born in Ithaca, Tompkins county, November 7, 1826. His parents were George P. and Rachel (George) Conrad, former of German descent and the latter of English origin. Judge Conrad can boast revolutionary ancestry, his paternal grandfather having been a soldier in the war for independence, in which he rose to the rank of major. Judge Conrad prepared for college in the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima, New York, and was graduated from the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, in the class of '53. Soon after his literary education was completed he went south and took charge of a female academy in Port Gibson, Mississippi, and while thus employed spent his leisure hours in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, in the same year came to Iowa, locating in Burlington, where he engaged in the practice of his profession until August, 1862. He then enlisted in Company G, Twenty-fifth Iowa Infantry. He was made sergeant-major before entering the field. He at once went with his regiment to Helena, Arkansas, and served with that rank until December following, when he was made acting first-lieutenant of Company K, of the same regiment. His command shortly after joined General Sherman's army then operating against Vicksburg. Before Judge Conrad's commission as lieutenant was received, although he had been recommended for such, he was elected captain of the company, and at once entered upon the duties of that rank. On May 24, 1863, when engaged with his command at Raymond, in the rear of



JUDGE WILLIAM FITCH CONRAD.

A highly respected member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club.
(Biography pages 370-72.)

Vicksburg, he was captured by the confederates and conveyed to Libby prison, where he was confined from June 3, 1863, to May 6, 1864, or nearly a year. General Grant had now made considerable progress in his campaign against Richmond, and for greater safety many prisoners were sent farther south. Judge Conrad and others were taken to Danville, Virginia, but soon after transferred to Macon, Georgia, and on July 28th of the same year he was one of six hundred who were taken to Charleston, South Carolina, and placed under fire of our own guns to prevent the Union war vessels from shelling the city. There he was detained until the 5th of October, when he and his fellow prisoners were taken to Columbia, in the same state. While there, on the 29th of November, 1864, with a companion (George H. Morrisy, of the Twelfth Iowa Regiment), he effected his escape, and reached the Union picket post at Strawberry Plains, about sixteen miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, arriving on the 7th of January, 1865, about six weeks after they had succeeded in eluding their guard and making their escape. Their sufferings from hunger and exposure were very great, but they encountered on the way many colored people who administered to their wants as far as they were able. After reaching the Union lines, Judge Conrad obtained a leave of absence of thirty days, and returned home, but before the expiration of his furlough, he was sent on detached service to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where he remained until the close of the war. Judge Conrad's army life, but more especially his prison life, had much impaired his health, and several years passed before he returned to his former healthful physical condition. In the fall of 1865 he engaged in the practice of law at Canton, Missouri, where he continued until the autumn of 1876, when he came to Des Moines and engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he continued until elected to the bench in 1886. He was re-elected in 1890 and again in 1894, and is now serving his third term on the bench. Judge Conrad is an able lawyer, and his record on the bench is one that entitles him to much credit as a man of the highest integrity. He was a brave soldier who fought for his country, and he is a worthy and respected citizen, a member of the Tippecanoe club.



HON. JOHN H. GEAR.

John Henry Gear, of Burlington, was born in Ithaca, New York, April 7, 1825; received a common school education; removed to Galena, Illinois, in 1836, to Fort Snelling, Iowa Territory, in 1838, and to Burlington in 1843, where he engaged in merchandising; was elected mayor of the city of Burlington in 1863; was a member of the Iowa house of representatives of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth General Assemblies of the State, serving as speaker for the last two terms; was elected governor of Iowa in 1878-79, and again in 1880-81; was elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses; was beaten for the Fifty-second; was assistant secretary of the treasury under President Harrison and was elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving eighteen thousand four hundred and sixteen votes, against seventeen thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven votes for Seerley, Democrat, four hundred and two votes for Glasgow, Prohibitionist, and six hundred and ninety-one votes for Danville, People's; was elected January 23, 1894, a senator in Congress from the State of Iowa for six years, beginning March 4, 1895. Mr. Gear is a member of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club.

GEORGE P. HANAWALT

WAS born in Ross county, Ohio, September 11, 1836. He is a son of John and Mary (Jefferson) Hanawalt. His father was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, January 18, 1798, and was of German descent. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The mother of Dr. Hanawalt was born near Frederick, Maryland, August 12, 1812, and is a lineal descendant of the Jefferson family, to which the third president of the United States belonged. Our subject was reared to manhood in his native State, receiving his primary education in the public schools, after which he pursued his literary studies in the Salem Academy. He began the study of medicine in 1859 in the office of Drs. Salter and Holton, of Madison county, Ohio, but before completing his course in August, 1862, he entered the army as hospital steward. During his service he attended medical lectures, paying for the course with his salary of thirty-three and a third dollars per month. Through the kindness of the surgeons in charge of the general hospital, he was permitted to leave at five o'clock in the afternoon to attend these daily lectures; naturally this shortening of the evening necessitated earlier rising, and his studies required the use of midnight oil and an unlimited amount of hard work. In the month of March, 1864, he graduated from the medical department of the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Hanawalt has won prominence in his profession both as physician and surgeon; his experience in surgery during his student days, when he frequently attended as many as one hundred wounded soldiers in a day, has given him probably more practical knowledge in this branch of the medical profession than has fallen to the lot of any other physician in the State of Iowa. On the 30th of October, 1871, Dr. Hanawalt was married to Miss Emily Agnes Jordan, the wedding taking place at the home of the bride in Walnut township, Polk county. The lady is the daughter of the late Hon. James C. Jordan (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume) and Melinda Jordan, *nee* Pittman. Mrs. Hanawalt was born in Platt county, Missouri, and came to Polk county, Iowa, with her parents when a child of two years; she was reared in this community and her education was finished at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. Her religious training was received under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which she has been a member all her life. Dr. Hanawalt attributes much of his success in life to the beneficial influence of his wife; she has made the circle of his fireside the acme of his earthly happiness, and also through her noble



GEORGE P. HANAWALT, 'M. D.

One of the most distinguished surgeons of Iowa and the entire western country, Dr. Hanawalt is chief surgeon of several railroads and of the Des Moines Electric Railway Company. In 1877 he was commissioned surgeon general of the National Guard of Iowa, and held that position for sixteen years. Personally, as well as professionally, Dr. Hanawalt is conspicuously popular. The Des Moines Tippecanoe Club is specially encouraged when such citizens as Dr. Hanawalt identify themselves with its interests.

nature and bright intellect she has drawn to herself many warm, personal friends, and merited and won the esteem of the community in which she has resided from infancy.

GEORGE WILLARD PERKINS

WAS born in Derry, New Hampshire, October 23, 1832. He is of thoroughbred Yankee stock, being a lineal descendant of John Perkins, who came from England in 1630 and settled at Essex, Massachusetts. His boyhood was spent on the sterile hills of New Hampshire as a farmer boy, compelled by force of circumstances and situation to practice both habits of industry and economy, both of which were necessary to the sustenance of the New England farmer boy of fifty years ago. His education at the district school, supplemented with a few terms at the Pinkerton Academy, was such as to prepare him as a teacher, the place where so many Yankee youths of that time started. He spent the first two years of his majority as a grammar school teacher in South Danvers, Massachusetts, but with the desire to go to the then new West he resigned his position in the autumn of 1855 and came to Kewanee, Illinois. Here he married Miss Ellen E. Little, and after remaining there fifteen years, in 1870, they, with three sons and one daughter moved to Farragut, Fremont county, Iowa, his present home. Since coming to Iowa he has been a farmer in the fullest sense of the word and has improved six hundred and forty of Iowa's most fertile acres, making the farm home so home like as to be a pleasant retreat to his friends. He filled places of public trust, such as are incidental in a new country, always aiming to be on the "push" side of everything for public good and improvement. He was elected as senator to represent the Seventh senatorial district, comprising the counties of Page and Fremont, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth General Assemblies of Iowa, and in November, 1892, he was elected as a member of the board of State railroad commissioners, which position he now holds. His first political recollections are of attending a Tippecanoe meeting at Manchester, New Hampshire, in 1840, at which the speech made much less impression on him than the log cabin, the live 'coon and the keg of hard cider.

Though rejected from army life by a physical disability, he was a loyal helper in the rear, and is glad to-day to always have been identified with the party that has, by its wisdom and faithfulness, enabled us to be a united and happy Nation and to live in Iowa, the best State of the great sisterhood.



HON. G. W. PERKINS.

Iowa State Railroad Commissioner, member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe club.

JUDGE JOSIAH GIVEN

WAS born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of August, 1828. His parents, Josiah and Jane (Clendening) Given, were natives of Ireland. In the spring of 1838, the family emigrated by wagon to Holmes county, Ohio. While living upon the farm, he had become the happy possessor of an old drum which it was his duty to beat about the outskirts of the cornfields for some weeks after planting to keep the squirrels from digging up the corn. In that way he had become quite an expert drummer and from the day when the news from Taylor's army was received, his services were in demand in beating up volunteers. Later he enlisted and was mustered in as a member of Company G, Fourth Ohio Infantry. On his return from the war, he entered the office of his older brother, Judge William Given, now deceased, and his partner, Judge Barcroft, of this city, and after reading law for two years, was admitted to the bar. On the 6th of October, 1851, he led to the marriage altar Miss Elizabeth Arman, of Millersburg, Ohio, and their union has been a most happy one. They have now traveled life's journey together for more than thirty-eight years, sharing its joys and its sorrows, its pleasures and its pains. Their home has been gladdened with the presence of eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, with the exception of one daughter, who died in early childhood. When Fort Sumter was fired upon he forgot politics and business and went marching through the streets with his drum, beating for volunteers. Anticipating a further call, he did not enter the three months' service but arranged his business so that he could leave home and organize a company for the first call for three years' men and as such was mustered in, becoming captain of Company K, Twenty-fourth Ohio Volunteers. In September, 1861, he accepted promotion as lieutenant-colonel of the Eighteenth Ohio, in which capacity he served until the spring of 1863, when he was made colonel of the Seventy-fourth Ohio. His service in 1862 was with Mitchell's Division in and near Huntsville, but after that time he was with the Army of the Cumberland until the capture of Atlanta, when he had command of a brigade in the Atlanta campaign and was breveted brigadier-general. In 1868, accompanied by his family, he reached Des Moines, and took up his residence in a little four-roomed house on Thirteenth street, then the only vacant house in the city. In his profession, Judge Given rose successively, step by step, as the result of his merit and ability, until he gained the highest rank in the judiciary. On the first Monday in January, 1880, he took his seat as circuit judge, continuing to serve as such



JUDGE JOSIAH GIVEN.

One of the most distinguished citizens of Iowa; an eminent jurist, a veteran soldier of the Union army, a member of the Tippecanoe club, a decided Republican, but while on the bench inactive in politics.

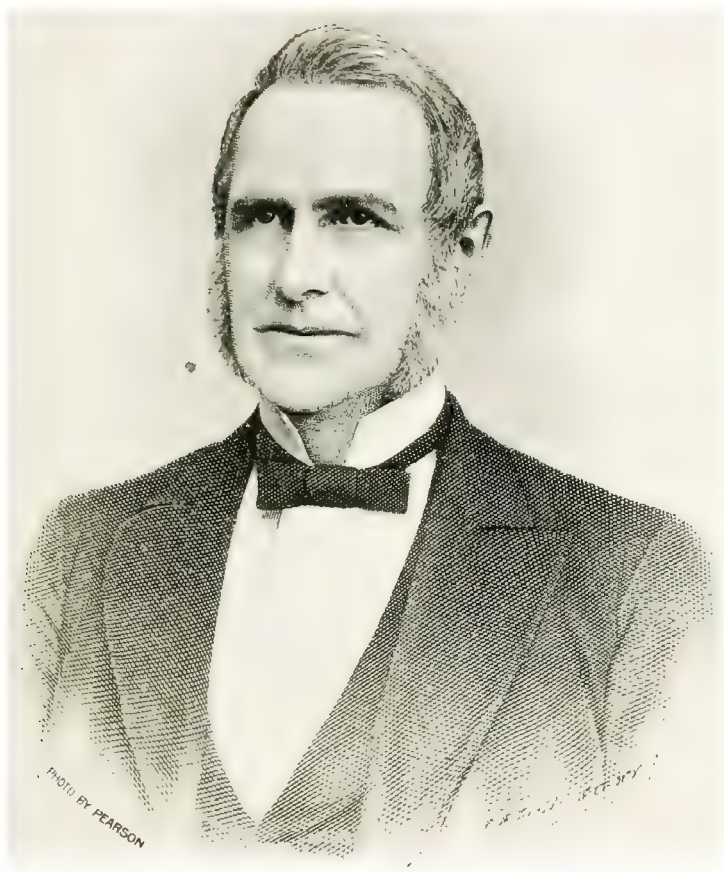
until the circuit court was abolished, when he was elected to the district bench, where he continued to serve until February, 1889, when he was appointed chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Joseph R. Reed. At the general election he was elected to the full term, and is now discharging the duties of that office.

ISAAC BRANDT

WAS born near Lancaster, Ohio, on April 7, 1827. He received his education in the best of public and private schools of Fairfield county, Ohio. On October 18, 1843, he was apprenticed to Hezekiah Brooke to learn the boot and shoemaker's trade. For a few years he taught school in the winter season and worked at his trade until he completed his education. On November 1, 1849, he was united in marriage with Harriet Wisely, a young lady that was born and raised in the same neighborhood. In May, 1850, he and his young wife put all their earthly possessions in a two-horse wagon and started for Auburn, Indiana, where they arrived in ten days, after driving through mud and mire. Mr. Brandt opened up a shoe shop and did a thriving business. In April, 1858, with his wife and three small children, he removed to the city of Des Moines, where he has resided ever since. In the fall of 1858 he embarked in the mercantile trade in Des Moines and continued in the business for seven years.

Mr. Brandt has held several positions of honor and trust. In October, 1854, he was elected to the office of sheriff of De Kalb county, Indiana, which office he held for the term of two years. On January 1, 1867, he was appointed assistant treasurer of State, which position he held for six years. In October, 1873, he was elected one of the representatives of Polk county to the Fifteenth General Assembly. On June 2, 1890, Mr. Brandt was appointed postmaster of the city of Des Moines, which position he held until August 15, 1894. Mr. Brandt has devoted much time and money for the cause of temperance. He served four terms as grand worthy chief templar of the Independent Order of Good Templars of Iowa. He is a firm and devoted Prohibition Republican, a man of rugged constitution, active in all his undertakings, and very positive in his convictions. In the days of slavery he was an active member of the underground railroad. Many a poor colored man has been led by the light of the north star to his freedom by Mr. Brandt while

others were sleeping. John Brown, on his last trip through Des Moines, stopped at his house, and in parting, bade farewell over an old wooden gate that is preserved as a souvenir of that noble old patriot who gave up his life for the love of the colored race.



ISAAC BRANDT.

One of the charter members. He did not vote in 1840, not being of age, but did his best singing songs, hurrahing, did his boy's best, and plead so earnestly for admittance that on motion of "Father (larkson)" and a unanimous vote his name was enrolled. he was placed on the finance committee, of which he has remained a member to the present time.



COL. E. S. ORMSBY.

A self-made man, a citizen veteran soldier of northern Iowa; without any seeming effort on his part has risen high in the public estimation. Very few, if any, excel him as an eloquent speaker. His address on Decoration Day, May 30, 1895, published in the *Mason City Globe-Gazette*, places him in the front rank of Iowa's orators. At the time of this writing he is one of the Republican candidates for the nomination of governor, with fair promise of success. The Tippecanoe club takes pride in numbering Colonel Ormsby as one of its most highly esteemed members.

PROF. HENRY SABIN.

IOWA STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

HENRY SABIN was born in Pomfret, Windham county, Connecticut, October 23, 1829. His father, Noah Sabin, was an industrious farmer, and gave his son the best educational advantages of those days. He fitted for college at Woodstock Academy, Connecticut, and at eighteen entered Amherst, graduating in 1852 with honors. During the next five years he had charge of the union school in Naugatuck, Connecticut. The years directly following were spent as owner and principal of the Collegiate Institute, Matawan, New Jersey. In 1864 Mr. Sabin was chosen principal of the Eaton grammar school in New Haven, Connecticut, in which position he acquitted himself with signal ability. Like many others, however, looking toward the growing West with its larger needs and greater opportunities, the year 1870 finds him superintendent of the schools of Clinton, Iowa. For the past twenty-three years he has been one of the most active and influential members of the State teachers' association. His papers before the association are among the very ablest read before that body during its thirty years of history. He has lectured before the associations of other States, and always with an ability and popularity which were an honor to Iowa educators. In 1878 he was president of the Iowa State teachers' association, and his inaugural address at that meeting has never been surpassed by any like address before that organization. His paper on "The Children of Crime," read before the association at one of its recent meetings, has been widely copied and commented on by the press of the country. His work at Clinton was continuous until 1887, when the people called him to the most responsible school office in the State, a position for which he is peculiarly fitted by eminent ability and a varied experience in school work. He was re-elected in 1889 and again elected to the same office in 1893. He was president of the National department of superintendence at the Brooklyn meeting in 1892. He has often been called upon to read papers before the National Educational Association, and is a member of the department of that body known as the National Educational Council. As the present superintendent of public instruction, his administration will not fail to keep Iowa at the head of the column in all forward movements in educational matters.



PROF. HENRY SABIN.

Eminent as an educator, now serving his third term as State superintendent of public instruction. A highly esteemed member of the Tippecanoe club.

JUDGE GEORGE G. WRIGHT

WAS born at Bloomington, Indiana, on the 24th day of March, 1820. A lameness, resulting from rheumatism, early cut him off from the more active sports of boyhood, but did not cause him to fall into idle moping. He was a diligent student and was graduated from the Indiana State University at the age of nineteen, with high honors. Each county in Indiana had the privilege of sending two worthy and promising students to the State University, tuition free. These chosen sons were denominated by the other students, charity scholars, and Judge Wright was one of these. Upon receiving his degree, the future judge entered upon the study of law in his brother's office in 1839. The brother, Joseph A. Wright, in whose office young George acquired the beginning of his legal lore and erudition, became a very eminent man in his State, serving in the House of Representatives, in Congress, and as governor of Indiana; afterwards as minister to Berlin, United States senator, and again minister to Berlin, where he died in 1867. Mr. Wright attained his manhood in this State, having settled in the then Territory of Iowa, November 14, 1840. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Van Buren county in the first year of Statehood, from which post he stepped into the State senate in 1848. In 1855 he was made chief justice of Iowa, and was almost continuously on that bench till 1870. In January, 1870, he was elected to the United States Senate, taking his seat in March, 1871. For six years he sat in that branch of our National council, serving upon the committees on finance and judiciary; and was chairman of the committee on claims and of the committee on retrenchment and reform. He declined re-election in 1876.

In the unstudied utterances thrown off at a moment's call, Judge Wright is particularly happy. On one occasion, hurried to a banquet without time to prepare his regular toilet, his daughter being with him expressed regret to a friend that he must go in his well-worn business suit, thinking they were almost certain to call on him for a toast or a response. Sure enough, he was called up to respond to some sentiment and, as usual, the bursts of laughter his gay sallies of wit evoked, were quenched in the tears his pathos drew forth so readily, and the tears in their turn evaporated in humorous smiles. As they were preparing to return, the daughter, while caressing his arm, was heard to say, "Father, I was not ashamed of the old coat, I was so proud of the man inside of it."

The recognition of his eminence as a jurist in the Nation at large, was shown in his election to the presidency of the American Bar Association, 1887-88. As a leading young



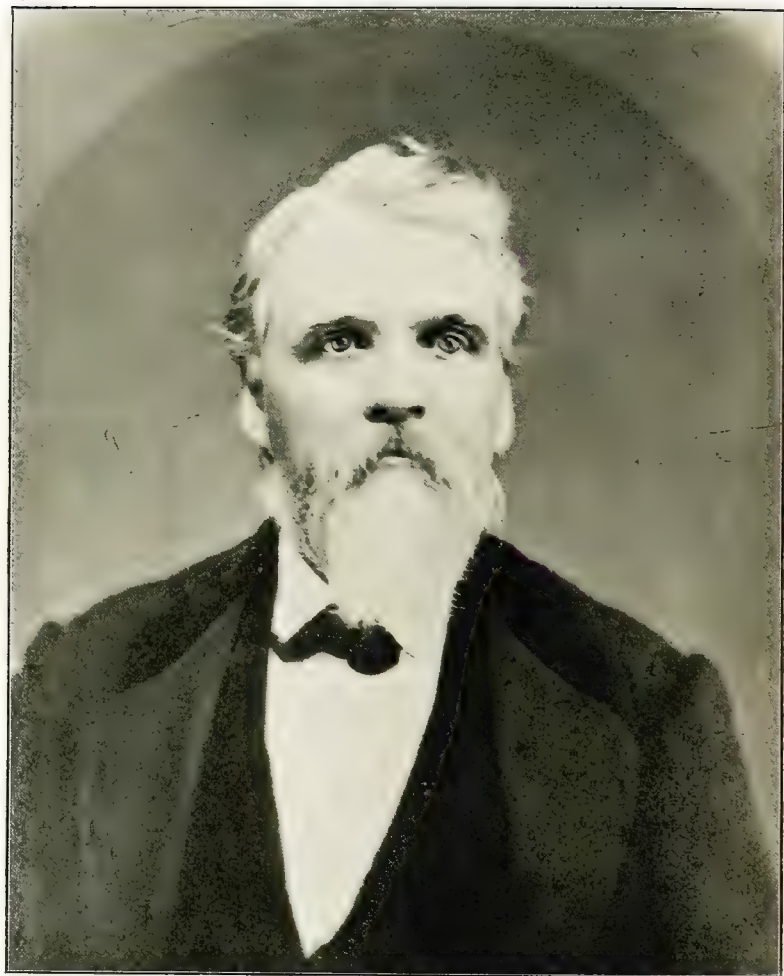
HON. GEORGE G. WRIGHT,

Not a charter member, but identified himself with the club at its second meeting and made a speech, reported with the proceedings. The first four years the judge was seldom absent and from his long experience and fund of knowledge, contributed largely to the interest of the meetings. The last few years poor health has prevented attendance except on special occasions.

attorney Wright practiced throughout the Des Moines valley, giving and taking hard blows from 1840 to 1855, and with his "honors thick upon him," returned to the bar in 1877 at his home in Des Moines. Five years later he accepted the presidency of the Polk County Savings Bank and Security Loan and Trust Company, and continues to occupy his office and chair in both with the utmost regularity. On the 19th of October, 1843, George G. Wright was married to Hannah M. Dibble, daughter of Judge Thomas Dibble, who was at one time a member of the New York legislature, and in 1846 of the constitutional convention of Iowa. This union was blessed with seven children, five sons and two daughters. One son died in his teens; the others reached maturity, married, and all but one are living. Active as Judge Wright was during all the war period, when Iowa almost stripped herself of able-bodied men to fight her country's battles, it was entirely out of the question for him to go personally to the front, being halt. But he gave a gallant soldier to the Union army in the person of his eldest born, who attained his majority just about the end of the civil war, and whose recent sudden death, while it seems so untimely, yet was the earthly close of a life remarkably full and rounded. The golden wedding last autumn of the parents, was the silver wedding of this eldest son and wife. The silver circlet is now prematurely severed, but the golden band of the pioneer wedding yet endures. The obstacles which beset Judge Wright's pathway were many. Poor, lame and fatherless, but with indomitable will and perseverance, he attained to the most exalted positions in this great State, and furnished an object lesson for all boys of what can be accomplished in America, unless energy fail.

THOMAS EDWARD BILLINGTON

BORN on board the bark Hope, a whaling vessel of which his father was captain, in the South Pacific Ocean, October 19, 1810. His father was a descendant of the Mayflower stock, and his mother, whose family name was Hill, was born in Castile, Spain. The home of the Billingtons on land was in Rhode Island. At a suitable age Thomas entered the employ of Dr. Miller, of Providence, Rhode Island, and after a career as office assistant and student he graduated at Brown University. Later he was associated in practice with his former employer, but on account of his own ill health was obliged to discontinue that line of work. Early in the thirties he joined a small company and started westward, visiting Fort Dearborn,



DR. THOMAS E. BILLINGTON.

One of the charter members of the Veteran Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines, Iowa.
Voted for William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison.

now Chicago, crossing the Mississippi at what is now Fulton, Illinois, and leaving the muddy waters of the Missouri behind at the point where Council Bluffs stands. This trip was continued to the Pacific coast. Not only were observations made in the northern regions but New Mexico and Central America were visited in turn. From Rhode Island two successive ocean voyages were made, quest of health being the leading motive; some months were spent among the ancestral halls in Spain, and glimpses of England, Ireland and Scotland were added to Dr. B.'s portfolio of memory sketches. When the war of 1861 broke out Dr. Billington was among the first to respond, but being disabled from active enlistment, he was limited to the organization of two companies from New York, and could only accompany them as their chosen captain to Washington. He finally settled in Marion, Iowa, from which place he came to Des Moines in June, 1882. The last years of his life were spent in comparative retirement from business pursuits. The doctor was, to the close of his life, a most ardent and enthusiastic Republican, as shown by the story of the Tippecanoe cabin, found elsewhere in this book.

A man of finely sensitive organization, Dr. Billington shrank from all that was rude and rough in speech and behavior, and always adhered to temperance principles. Gentle, sympathetic and affectionate in disposition, his nature warmed to the advances of friends. In the worship of the beauties of nature his soul went out in reverence to God, and so it seemed most fitting that he should be laid away when the June had crowned the earth with glory and the roses he loved were breathing peans to the Creator of all good. On the morning of June 5, 1894, all that was mortal of Dr. Billington found rest in Woodland cemetery, among many tributes of love and respect. The companion of Dr. Billington's later years, the wife whose admiration for his good qualities finds faint expression in words, believing that

"They truly mourn the dead, who live as they desired,"

pledges herself anew to the Tippecanoe club, of which he was an honored member.

ADDIE B. BILLINGTON.



CHARLES SMITH.

One of the twenty-six charter members of the Des Moines Veteran Club, a veteran indeed. He voted for "Old Tippecanoe" in 1836 and in 1840, of whom he loved to talk, especially of the great victory of the last year. He was a member of the advisory committee six years, an earnest worker until poor health compelled him to desist. He passed away while sitting in his accustomed place attending a neighborhood prayer-meeting, December 9, 1894, aged eighty-three. Mr. Smith's only daughter, Mrs. Allie Smith Cheek, has been the highly esteemed musical directress of the club from the date of its organization.



MRS. ALLIE SMITH-CHEEK.

Musical directress of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club from the time of organization, 1888.

CHARLES SMITH

WAS born in Butler county, Ohio, October 16, 1811. He endured all of the hardships of pioneer life in that then new country. At the age of twenty years he went into Kentucky and worked for some time, and there had his first experience in the slavery of the colored race which made him one of the most uncompromising of the opponents of slavery of all degrees for the remainder of his life. He located at Brookville, Indiana, in 1832, where he carried on the manufacture of carriages and harness and also operated a sawmill and canal boats. May 10, 1837, he was married to Margaret Adair. Three children were born to them, John Adair, Edward C. and Margaret of whom Edward is the only one now living (it has been his delight to reside with his father and make his old age bright with love and kindness); Margaret died in infancy. John Adair was a remarkably bright young man, died June 5, 1863, of disease contracted in the quartermaster service in the South, his health not permitting him to go into the field during the war. Edward was in the field, seriously wounded and discharged. Mr. Smith lost his wife in 1848. He was married again in Brookville in 1849, to Miss H. C. Beeks; two children were born to them, Willie L., who died in infancy, and Alice M., now the wife of Col. J. W. Cheek, of Des Moines, Iowa. In September, 1855, the family removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and Mr. Smith engaged in business there until 1865, when they removed to Des Moines, where he engaged in the grocery business until failing health arrested his business career, since which time he has spent a happy retired life in his home, surrounded by his entire family. He was a staunch Republican, casting his first vote for Henry Clay in 1832, and voted for every Republican president since that date. He was one of twelve active young Whigs who went to the convention at Indianapolis in 1840 with C. F. Clarkson, all riding horseback; it required four days of hard riding. Mr. Clarkson was elected a member of the National convention and the same young men rode horseback with him as far as Cincinnati. Mr. Smith was the last survivor of that company. Of late years he has been a very close student of political affairs, was one of the charter members of the Tippecanoe club and was always present at the meetings when able to go. He was an active church and temperance worker all his life, a close Bible student; a man of remarkable memory and mind. He was a member of the Central Presbyterian church, and died very suddenly when in apparent health December 9, 1894, at a neighborhood prayer-meeting, aged eighty-three.

years. His life was filled with good works; surely "the end of that man was peace."

Mrs. Alice Smith Cheek, daughter of Charles Smith, has been the *singer* of the Tippecanoe club since the organization and has been present at nearly all of its meetings, taking part each time. Her father being very desirous she should do so, it has been a great pleasure for her to lend what aid she could to the party of which her father was a staunch member. She was a child during the civil war and imbibed a spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the flag from her parents and brothers, which will go with her through life. The songs of the war and of our country are dearly loved by her. She enjoys nothing more than to sing them for the Tippecanoe club.

The above are words of Mrs. Cheek; unquestionably she has enjoyed singing for the Tippecanoe club, but her joy was as nothing compared with the happiness of the "old boys" who for seven years have listened to her musical voice as it rang out clear and distinct: "Rally 'Round the Flag, Boys," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Marching Through Georgia," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and other patriotic songs that indeed made the veterans feel like boys again. The president insists that the success of the club is largely due to the invaluable aid of Mrs. Cheek, the musical directress. In 1893 she went with the club to Chicago, attended the union meeting of the two clubs held in the Iowa State Building on the World's Fair grounds, and received the applause and standing cheers of the entire audience. AUTHOR.

OLIVER E. DOUBLEDAY.

BORN on the 22d of February, 1831, in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, and was raised on a farm, working on the farm in the summer or warm season of the year, and going to subscription or district school in the winter, until his father's death, which occurred January 22, 1846. In the spring following, his mother sent him to Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, for one year, after which (being the oldest of seven children) he quit going to school and went to work at home on the farm nine months of the year to help his mother provide for the younger children, and taught school in the winter. The first term of school of three months was taught for forty-five dollars, and he never got over fifty-five dollars per term of three months for teaching any school, and he got the average price paid in that



HON. OLIVER E. DOUBLEDAY.

Member of Iowa legislature 1844-46. A zealous worker in the Tippecanoe club.

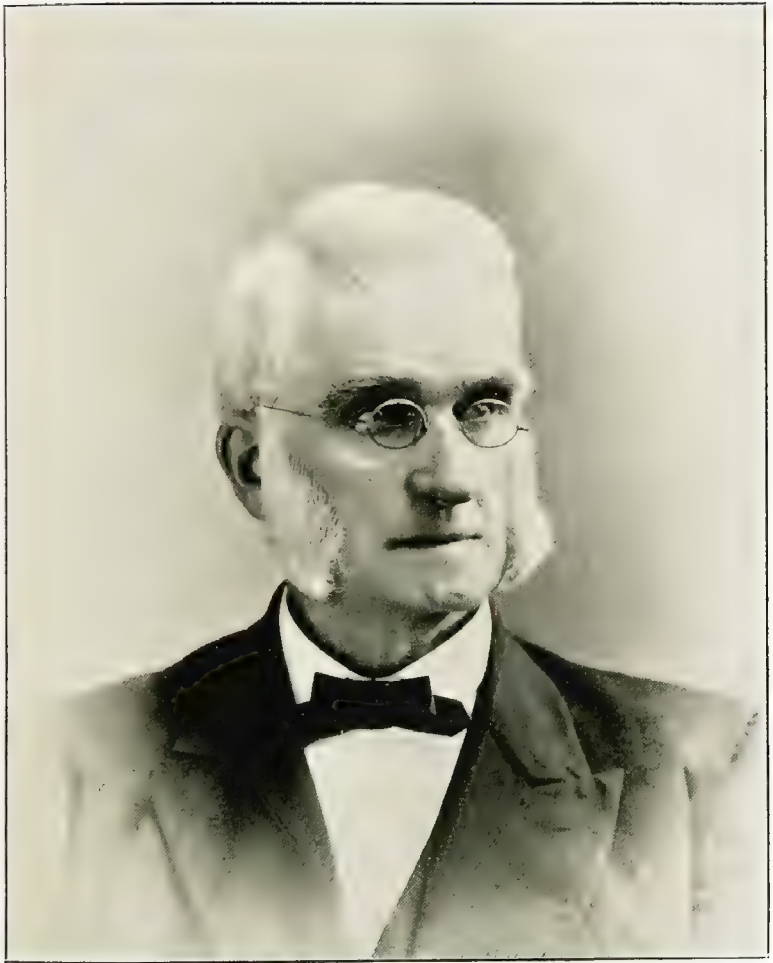
part of the State for teaching school. In about one year after he quit teaching, the price was raised to sixty dollars per term of three months for good teachers, at which price it remained for some two or three years, and good farm hands worked for twelve dollars per month for nine months of the year, and at whatever price they could get for the three winter months. At that time a man could get as good board as the country afforded in the country at one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per week. (I find on page 164 of the compendium of the census report for 1850, that farm hands in Indiana got ten dollars and fifty cents and board per month, while in Iowa, farm hands got eleven dollars and eighty cents and board per month on an average). On January 1, 1856, he, with his oldest brother moved to Fountain county, Indiana, and lived there ten years, after which he with his family, moved to Douglas township, Polk county, Iowa, and settled on a farm where he still resides. In the primary of 1893, the Republicans of Elkhart township instructed their delegates to vote for Oliver E. Doubleday as a candidate for representative, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention, at which he was duly nominated and elected as one of the representatives for Polk county to the Twenty-fifth General Assembly at the following election in November, 1893. He voted the Democratic ticket in 1852 on account of the money question, really believing the banking amendment as printed in the statute of Indiana in the year 1852, to be the better policy, but the action of the Democratic party, through the act of Stephen A. Douglas, as chairman of the committee on Territorial organization for the Territorial organization of Kansas and Nebraska, made a Republican of him, and his Republicanism was further confirmed by the panic of 1857, which was the result of free trade and the Democratic free or independent banking system largely adopted by several States of the Union.

And his Republicanism was further confirmed by the Democratic party not being willing to accept the decision of the vote by which Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1860 to the presidency of the United States. And to-day he stands radically opposed to any very hasty or radical change in our banking laws, especially until the present labor and temperance excitement is to quite an extent over. With National prosperity again assured, which we cannot expect until the labor trouble is settled, which can be done by all earnestly trying to bring it about by making an earnest effort to earn their own living by honest toil, recollecting that at least ninety-five per cent of our adult people live on the proceeds of their own industry, and that the happiness of the whole

people depends largely upon the united effort of each organized association of people trying their best by respecting the rights of all other associations in their personal and property rights, and when that is settled there is plenty of time to begin to see whether we need any change in our money system, and if so, we in our cool deliberations can decide much better what we need than we can under undue excitement upon any other subject.

LEWIS TODDHUNTER.

I WAS born in Fayette county, Ohio, April 6, 1817. My parents moved to the Wabash country in 1827, and entered land about three miles from La Fayette. La Fayette was then in the woods, as was Indianapolis. The family next moved to Anderson, Indiana. We went from there out on to the Wabash and Erie canal. In 1835 went to Michigan City; thence into Porter county and helped organize the county seat, Valparaiso, where I learned the carpenter trade. In 1836 I voted for William Henry Harrison for president. I was not twenty-one but I was "big enough." I went back to my old home in January, 1840, attended the first Harrison rally in the United States at Columbus, Ohio, February 22, 1840; then went with the log cabin that was built at Springfield, Ohio. We went on the National pike; before we got to Columbus there was a canoe fell in with the cabin. The pike was a solid mass of wagons, carriages and horseback riders. When our crowd got in there was a ship on wheels from Lake Erie, drawn to the city by oxen. There were two other cabins hauled by oxen, two other canoes; one was from Columbus in charge of Neal, the great stage man of Ohio. Thirty-two white horses driven by Neal himself drew the canoe. I attended six or eight different rallies where there were cabins and canoes and more people than at Columbus; there was said to be forty thousand people at Chillicothe. I heard General Harrison make a speech there. The citizens there entertained the people three days and nights. There was said to be one hundred thousand people at the Dayton rally. I was married in Highland county, Ohio. Studied law there. I voted for General Harrison in 1840. I moved to Iowa, March, 1850. I settled in Camp township, Polk county, on the Des Moines river; made a farm, sold goods and practiced law. In the spring of 1854 I moved to Indianapolis and have practiced law up to a few years ago, when poor health compelled me to quit business. I was twice elected county attorney, twice mayor, and in 1856 elected to



LEWIS TODDHUNTER.

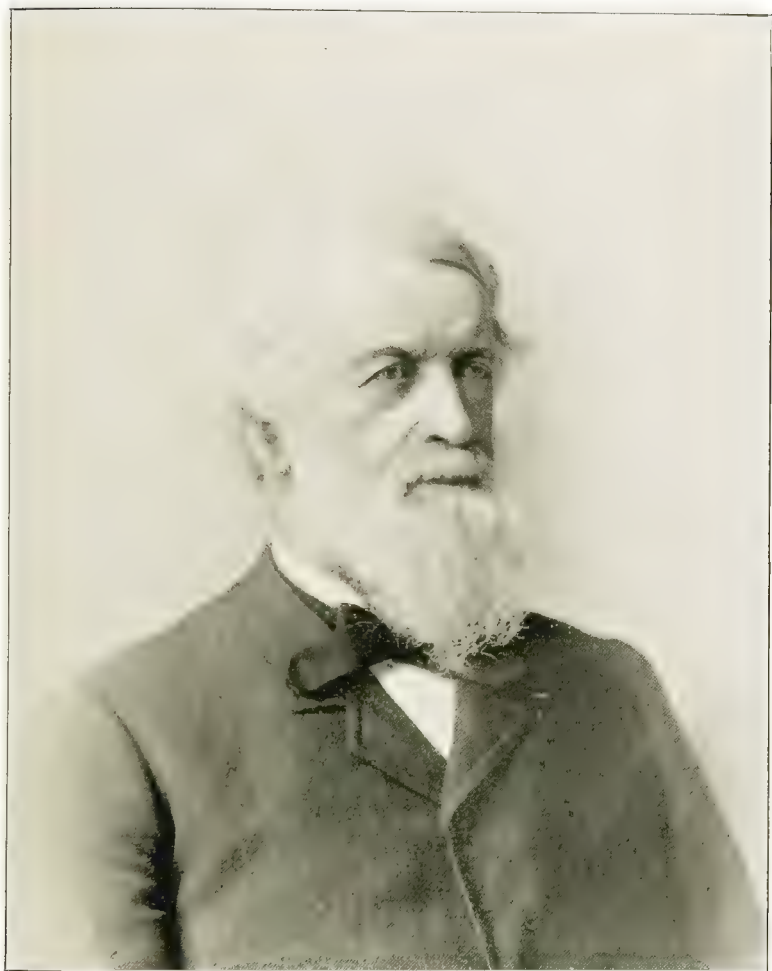
represent Warren, Madison, Adair and Cass counties in the constitutional convention that met in January, 1857. I volunteered in 1863 and was made quartermaster of the Forty-eighth Regiment. Soon afterwards was appointed assistant quartermaster, rank of captain, and was ordered to report to General Ingalls at City Point, Virginia. I was put in charge of first brigade of first division of Twenty-fourth Army Corps, and was for a short time in charge of the first division with the force to Appomattox and returned to Richmond and was in charge of a post until September, 1865. I was a Whig and helped to organize the Republican party and have always worked with that party. I was at the convention that nominated Lincoln and took an active part in that campaign. I have voted for every Whig and Republican president since 1836. I commenced early and continued late. Have been actively engaged in the temperance work since 1840, and connected with all the temperance organizations.

LEWIS TODDHUNTER.

TACITUS HUSSEY

(For Portrait see page 366.)

WAS born in Terre Haute, Indiana, October 10, 1832. He received an education in the log school-houses of Vigo county, his father having opened a farm in the forest four miles east of Terre Haute. He learned the printing business with Moore & McLean, then conducting the *Terre Haute Journal*. After finishing his trade he came to Des Moines, in November, 1855, securing a situation in the *Statesman* office, then located at the junction of the Des Moines and Raccoon rivers; was foreman in Mills & Company's establishment for several years. In 1864, in company with J. S. Carter and E. N. Curl, a partnership was formed for manufacturing blank books, printing and stationery. Mr. Curl retired in 1879, since which time the business has been carried on by Carter & Hussey. Mr. Hussey is a ready writer of prose and verse, and has for some years been a paid editor of the *Mail and Times*, having had for the last two years, charge of the first page. He is a lover of nature, of out door sports, and is never so happy as when on a wild river, in a canoe, as far from civilization as possible. Some of his poems have received a wide copying, and his canoe sketches always attract attention, as do his descriptive writings. He has been a diligent student all his life, and is now reaping a reward for the years spent in perfecting himself as a writer.



JAMES CALLANAN.

A member of the Tippecanoe club, and one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the State of Iowa.

JAMES CALLANAN

WAS born in Albany county, New York, in the town of New Scotland, on October 12, 1818, a son of James and Mary Callanan, *nee* Williams. His paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, who in his youth emigrated to America; he married Miss Susan Rowe, a daughter of Helmos Rowe, a descendant of an old Knickerbocker family. The mother of James was a daughter of Thomas Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams, the founder of Providence, Rhode Island. The subject of this brief biographical sketch obtained his preliminary education in the common schools of his native town, which fitted him for a course of study in the Cazenovia Seminary at Cazenovia, New York, where he remained about three years; he then commenced the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1845; he at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Albany, and for a young man had quite a successful professional career. He was young, ambitious, energetic, and soon accumulated some money, which, with what he received from his father, he invested mostly in lands in the State of Iowa. In 1857 he formed a partnership with S. R. Ingham and started the banking house of Callanan & Ingham, at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. Ingham resided in Des Moines and managed the business while Mr. Callanan remained in Albany, New York. The firm had invested largely in real estate in Des Moines and its vicinity, and when the co-partnership was dissolved in 1863, it was necessary for Mr. Callanan to come to Des Moines to examine the property and to attend to his individual interests, which he did. He at first intended to return to Albany in a short time, but soon found it necessary to remain longer than he anticipated; and then becoming more and more interested through investments in Des Moines and the State generally, he concluded finally to make that city his home. He took an active part in the material prosperity of the city and State.

In 1846 Mr. Callanan was married to Miss Martha Coonley, of Albany, New York, daughter of Daniel and Anna Coonley. Mrs. Callanan's parents were Quakers, and resided in the same school district with the Callanans; she and her husband were children together. Mrs. Callanan's active benevolence and kindly sympathies have endeared her to all who enjoy her acquaintance. She has done much with money and pen to aid the cause of equal suffrage. Mr. Callanan, although an earnest Republican, and a member of the Tippecanoe club, owing to circumstances, has not been a frequent attendant at its meetings, but financially one of its most liberal supporters. The writer of this brief sketch can certify that whenever money has been wanted to pay incidental expenses, or for other purposes, Mr. Callanan never failed to respond favorably



HON. B. F. CLAYTON.

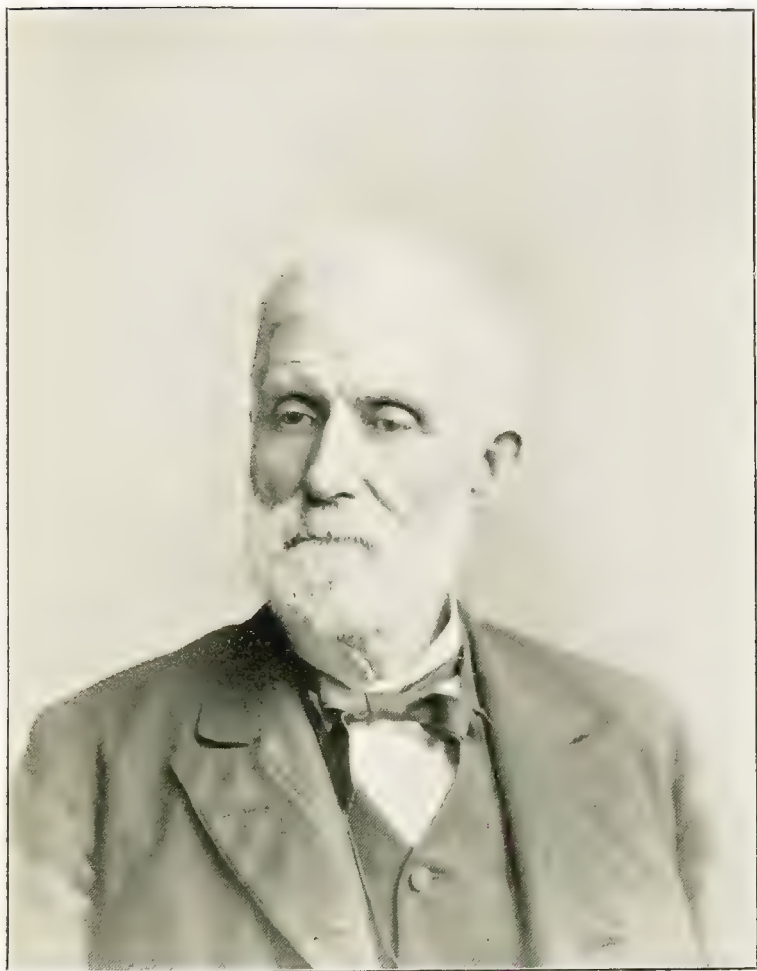
President Farmers' National Congress. Member Des Moines Tippecanoe Club.

B. F. CLAYTON.

THE Hon. B. F. Clayton, who writes on "Politics and the Farmer," was born near Carlisle, Kentucky, January 10, 1839, and is self-educated except for a few terms in a log school-house in his native State. He began life as a farm hand at ten dollars a month. He removed to Indiana in 1855, and subsequently served on the board of commissioners of Decatur county. In 1873 he settled in Iowa, and was three times elected to the House of Representatives, serving twice as chairman of the agricultural committee and once as speaker *pro tem*. He was elected by the legislature as trustee of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, and served three years as its chairman. He has also been for ten years a member of the board of trustees of Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, and is now the president of that board. He served as secretary of the Farmers' National Congress from 1885 until 1893, when he was elected president.—*North American Review*, February, 1895.

FRANKLIN RAYNOLDS LAIRD

WAS born on the Island of Mackinaw on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1825. When three years old his parents moved to Wayne county, Ohio, where he remained until he came to Des Moines, in A. D. 1854. His father was a lifelong Whig and raised a family of four sons, all Republicans. One served his country by going into the army and remaining to the close of the war. Mr. Laird was one of the charter members of the Tippecanoe club, was several years treasurer; is still a faithful member and one of the advisory committee. He has always been a staunch Republican. When he came to Des Moines he established the first livery stable in the city; afterwards sold out and engaged with his brothers in merchandising, and for many years they were the leading wholesale and retail grocers. While in business was elected by the Republicans to the county treasurer's office. He is a member of the First Baptist church.



FRANK R. LAIRD.

A charter member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club, several years its treasurer, and now a member of the advisory committee.

HON. C. G. McCARTHY.

PRESENT AUDITOR OF STATE.

HON. C. G. McCARTHY, auditor of State, was born in Toledo, Ontario, in 1843, where he was reared and educated. In 1864 he removed to Story county, Iowa, and engaged as a school teacher during the winter of that year, after which he returned to Canada, where he remained until 1867, when he again came to Iowa and settled on a farm near Ames. Here he varied his labors by teaching school during the winter. In 1881 he was elected auditor of Story county by the Republican party, to which party he has ever been unfailing in his loyalty. He was re-elected for three successive terms, serving in all eight years. The natural tendency of such men as Mr. McCarthy is to advance; and in 1889 he was elected to represent Story county in the legislature. He served on many of the important committees of that body. He was one of the most active as well as one of the most popular members of the Twenty-third General Assembly, and did much towards shaping its more important legislation. Mr. McCarthy is a member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club. He was married in 1870 to Miss Laura Barnes, of Scott county, and five children have come to gladden their home. His election in 1894, for a second term as State auditor, was well deserved. He is strong in all the essentials that combine to make a valuable and trustworthy State official. He is a man of wonderful business tact, quick to comprehend and deliberate in judgment. No predecessor has given the banking and insurance business of the State more careful attention, and it is this fact which accounts in a large measure for the low mortality among Iowa banks during the critical days of 1893. Whatever he undertakes to do is done thoroughly and well. He conducts his office as he would manage his own affairs, strictly on business principles, showing no favoritism in his dealings with those who have business relations with the department over which he presides. For this reason he has given general satisfaction as State auditor. Such men as these do the people of Iowa delight to honor—men who accept public office as a public trust, and who bear its responsibilities and perform its duties fearlessly and conscientiously, jealously guarding the sacred interests of the people whom they have been called to serve.



HON. C. G. M'CARTHY.

State Auditor in 1893-4; re-elected for 1895-6. Honest and capable
A member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club.

HUGH MONTGOMERY MURPHY

WAS born near Knoxville, Tennessee, on January 23, 1833. His grandfather, William Murphy, came from Virginia into this section shortly after the close of the Revolution, in which he had served as a soldier in the British army. His family numbered three sons and four daughters. William Murphy, the second son, and father of Hugh, was born in Virginia. His youth was spent on the homestead. In 1812 he enlisted under William Henry Harrison and followed him through his memorable campaigns; after his return from honorable service, which afterwards gave his widow a life pension, he settled near his father and in 1823, married Sarah E. Johnson. To them fifteen children were born. All grew to maturity except the first, who died in infancy. In 1850 Ezekiel Rutherford, a cousin of Sarah Murphy, set out to investigate the new State of Iowa, with a view of moving there. He was so well impressed that he and William Murphy decided to remove, and the latter sold his farm to his brother Hugh. In the fall of 1851, the entire family, with the exception of James, who had gone to Texas, and Robert, who remained behind, set out for Iowa. In six weeks' time they reached Mahaska county, and settled not far from Pella.

The winter of 1851 was very severe and the new settlers being illy prepared, suffered much, but the fine spring and excellent crops of the following year, made them forget the hardships. Two years later Robert joined the family, and Hugh, who had been working as a farm hand, then began work for himself.

William Murphy died in 1856, and in 1857 the family moved to Jasper county where Hugh and Robert purchased a farm, four miles north of Monroe. They worked together until 1861, when Hugh enlisted in the army (October 13th) with Capt. Miller at Newton, Iowa. Miller's company was incorporated in the Thirteenth Regiment which formed a part of Crocker's Iowa Brigade. The regiment spent the winter in Jefferson City, Missouri, and on March 8, 1862, was ordered South arriving at Pittsburg Landing in time to participate in the Battle of Shiloh. Hugh was at his post all day on that memorable Sunday. Two comrades fell by his side and at nightfall but eighteen of the eighty men of Company B, answered roll call. He was one of these, coming out of the battle unharmed. Shortly after he was detailed as a teamster to transport supplies to Corinth, Mississippi. He was taken sick there and his recovery was so slow that he was honorably discharged in October, 1862. He returned home and was married April 23, 1863, to Caroline Dowler, daughter of Thomas Dowler, at that time one of the largest land holders



HUGH MURPHY.

Member of the Tippecanoe club, resident of Jasper county.

in Jasper county. A year later the young couple moved to the farm which Mr. Dowler gave them and resided in the same place about thirty years. During this time six children were born, four of whom still survive; Thomas D., born July 10, 1866; Lulu M., March 18, 1870; Myrtle E., October 7, 1872, and Charles H., December 12, 1876. The original homestead of eighty acres was added to, until (1895) Mr. Murphy owns three hundred and fifty acres of fine farm land. In 1885, a good dwelling replaced the original cottage, but in 1892, Mr. Murphy removed to his present residence one mile east of his farm. Here he has retired after thirty-one years of labor, of which his wife has borne her full share. His history as a farmer was marked by energy and conservatism and is perhaps unique from the fact that there has never been a mortgage for a dollar on any of his possessions. Both he and Mrs. Murphy have been almost lifelong members of the Methodist Episcopal church, always active in its work. Politically, always Republican, coming from the staunch old Whig stock of Eastern Tennessee, and has voted for every Republican candidate from John C. Fremont down.

JOHN McLONEY

WAS born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1816, of Scotch-Irish ancestry on his father's side, and Puritan on that of his mother. When he was seven years of age his parents removed with their family to Wayne county, Ohio, where they spent eight years, afterward removing to Summit county, in the Western Reserve, where they lived for eighteen years. Mr. McLoney was educated at Twinsburgh Academy, and in 1846 was married to Miss Jane Templeton, who was born in Wayne county, Ohio, in 1827, and died December 22, 1886. In 1851 they removed to Medina county, and while there Mr. McLoney became interested in the Free Soil party. He took a part in the convention which organized the Medina county branch of this party, and afterward voted for John P. Hale, the anti-slavery candidate for president. Mr. McLoney came to Iowa in 1854, just after James W. Grimes had been elected governor of the State, and located in Glasgow, Jefferson county. In 1856 he voted for John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate for president of the United States. In the presidential election of 1860 he voted for Abraham Lincoln, and always has voted the Republican ticket, both State and National, since then. In 1865 he removed to Eddyville with his family, and in 1890 came to Des Moines to make his home.



JOHN M'LONEY.

He became identified with the Tippecanoe club soon after, and has been an active member of the organization since that time. Mr. McLoney is a member of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club.

CONDUCE H. GATCH.

(For portrait see page 183)

CONDUCE H. GATCH is the senior member of one of the strongest law firms of Des Moines. He was born near Milford, Clermont county, Ohio, July 25, 1825. He remained on his father's farm until he was seventeen years of age, during which time he attended school in the winter season, devoting the remaining nine months of each year to farm labor. By close application to studies he qualified himself to enter Augusta College, Kentucky, where he completed a regular course. He then studied law at Xenia, Ohio, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar at Columbus. He practiced law at Xenia one year and removed to Kenton, Ohio, where he continued to reside until after the close of the war. He was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, and in 1858 was elected to the Ohio State senate to represent the district composed of Hardin, Logan, Marion and Union counties. He was a delegate to the National Republican convention in 1856. In 1861 he raised a company for the Thirty-third Ohio Infantry, of which he was commissioned captain. He participated in the successful campaigns in Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama, which resulted in the capture of Bowling Green, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Shelbyville and Huntsville. During the latter part of his service he was lieutenant-colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment. In 1865 Colonel Gatch came to Des Moines, where he has since resided. He soon won prominence at the bar, and, being an earnest Republican, took a leading part in support of his party. He was elected to the office of district attorney, but resigned the position after little more than a year's service, as the discharge of the duties of the office interfered with his rapidly growing practice. In 1884 he was again a delegate to the National Republican convention. In the fall of 1885 he was elected to the State senate where he took rank as a leading member of that body. After serving his first term of four years, he was re-elected in the fall of 1889, for a second term. He proved a faithful, earnest and able legislator, always fearless in the expression of his opinions, and zealous and manly in the performance of every duty.



MAJOR RACINE D. KELLOGG

Is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Iowa. Although because of sickness compelled to leave the army, he probably contributed more money to sustain the "boys in blue" and their families than any other man. In 1862 he was appointed on the staff of Governor Kirkwood, and accompanied him to the battle field of Fort Donelson, where the battle flag of the gallant Iowa Second was put into his hands to be brought back and placed in the archives of the State.

MAJOR RACINE D. KELLOGG

WAS born in Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, March 9, 1828, a son of Pearl and Lucy M. (Northrup) Kellogg. His paternal grandparents were both Kelloggs, being descendants of different branches of the family that settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The subject of this sketch received a good education, having attended the academy in his native village, Fayetteville, New York. When twenty-one years of age he went to Erie county, Ohio, where he spent four years in farming and teaching. In 1854 he crossed the Mississippi river and located at Garden Grove, Decatur county, Iowa. In 1859 he was elected to the General Assembly. He was in the regular session of 1860, and the extra session of 1861, and was re-elected in 1862. At the opening of the regular session in 1862 Major Kellogg was elected speaker, *pro tem*. Prior to this, in 1861, he offered the following resolution, which was extensively copied and commented upon at the time:

"WHEREAS, The president of the United States has appealed to all loyal citizens to facilitate the efforts to maintain the honor, integrity, and the existence of the National Union, and suppress treason and rebellion against the Federal government; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, By the house of representatives, the senate concurring, that the faith, credit and resources of the State of Iowa, both in men and money, are hereby irrevocably pledged to any amount and to any extent which the Federal government may demand to suppress treason, subdue rebellion, enforce the laws, protect the lives and property of loyal citizens, and maintain inviolate the Constitution and sovereignty of the Nation."

In 1862 Mr. Kellogg went into the army as major of the Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and before he had served a year was compelled to resign and leave the service on account of ill health. Upon his leaving the army the officers of the Thirty-fourth Regiment held a meeting at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, April 20, 1863, and passed complimentary and well merited resolutions. A gentleman who has long been intimately acquainted with Major Kellogg states that as a representative, as a business man, as a good citizen, as a brave soldier, and as one of the useful and tireless members of our State Assembly for several sessions, he is without a blemish, and is generous to a fault. November 2, 1864, he married Miss Elizabeth A. Burns, a daughter of Hon. John D. Burns, of Garden Grove. Five children were born to them, two of whom are living—Alice and Flossie.



JAMES B. LOCKE.

JAMES B. LOCKE.

THE subject of this sketch is of English descent; a record of the family has been kept unbroken back to the beginning of the sixteenth century. In 1640 was born John Locke, the English philosopher, and later another John Locke who served with distinction in the war of the Revolution. James Burthrong Locke was the sixth child of Edmund T. and Samantha Atwood Locke, born January 31, 1829, in Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. In 1852 he was married to Miss Elsie Walley, of Albany, New York. This couple, happy and well-mated, have had four children: Mrs. Mattie Locke-Macomber, of Des Moines; Mrs. Kate Locke-Hopwood (deceased); Mrs. Sarah Locke-Pierce, Salina, Kansas, and an only son, Frank Y. Locke, a banker at Shelby, Iowa. James Locke settled in Iowa in the beginning of 1854; he was employed in the building of the railroad from Davenport to Iowa City—the first track laid west of the Mississippi. For thirty-four years his home was in Vinton, where he followed the business of contractor and builder, and where he and his estimable wife took active part in all that helped promote the best interests of the town. In 1860 Governor Kirkwood appointed him commissioner for the State College for the Blind. He was first duty sergeant of Company C, Forty-seventh Regiment of Iowa Infantry. From his youth he has been a staunch Presbyterian and a consistent Christian. In 1888 he and his wife moved to Des Moines and purchased the beautiful home known as the "Burnham place." An earnest Republican he has been identified with the Tippecanoe club since its formation.

F. C. MACARTNEY.

BORN March 7, 1840, at Paris, Province Ontario, Canada. Educated at Caradoc Academy and Upper Canada College, Toronto. Came west and located in Des Moines in March, 1862, as clerk in the old Savery hotel, now "The Kirkwood," and has been connected with this hotel, except for a short time, as both clerk and proprietor ever since, being now the senior of the company, Macartney & Sons, who own and manage "The Kirkwood;" was married in October, 1868, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. I. N. Webster, who was the first proprietor of the "Old Savery" in the early '60's. Mr. Macartney represents West Des Moines as alderman at large in the city council.



FREDERICK C. MACARTNEY.

One of the present city aldermen, and, better still, a member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club. Mr. Macartney, in connection with his sons, Frederick, Jr., and George W., is proprietor of the Hotel Kirkwood, Des Moines. Mr. Macartney, as his fine portrait indicates, is always genial, courteous and affable, hence popular with all.

JAMES CUNNINGHAM JORDAN

WAS born in Greenbriar county, Virginia, on the 4th day of March, 1813, son of John and Agnes (Cunningham) Jordan, and grandson of George Jordan, a veteran of the Revolution, whose family dated its settlement in Virginia back to early colonial times, and furnished in those times a number of members of the family to serve in the colonial armies or in civil offices; one of them being private secretary to the first Territorial governor.

When about twenty years of age the subject of our sketch removed to Niles, Michigan, where, in 1837, he was married to Miss Melinda Pittman, of Mount Vernon, Knox county, Ohio, a daughter of Benjamin and Jemima Swift-Pittman. Soon after marriage the couple moved to Platt county, Missouri, where they lived until September, 1846, when they emigrated to Polk county, Iowa, selecting a home on section sixteen, in Walnut township, pitching their tent between two magnificent oaks, whose ample boughs have since shaded and sheltered the comfortable home which he occupied until his death.

Mrs. Melinda Jordan died March 1, 1855, leaving her husband and six children, viz: Benjamin Pittman, Emily Agnes Hanawalt, Henry Clay, John Quincy, James Finley, and George Benton, all of whom are now residents of Iowa.

In 1856 Mr. Jordan was married to Mrs. Cynthia Adams Shepherd, of Canandaigua, New York, and to them were born five children, three of whom are now living, Ella Cook, Calvin Smith and Edward, who, with their mother, reside at or near the old homestead.

HON. ALBERT WILLIAMS.

(For portrait see page 171.)

HON. ALBERT WILLIAMS, of Ionia, Michigan, the subject of this sketch, was born in Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, February 8, 1817. His great-grandfather, William Williams, was a native of Wales, and settled at Stonington, Connecticut, where his three children, William, Henry, and Elizabeth, were born. He became a sea captain, and, with his son William, was lost at sea. Henry, the other son and grandfather of Albert, was born in 1746, became a Congregational minister, pastor of that church in Leverett, Massachusetts, where he died, November 20, 1811. Dr. Henry Williams, the father of Albert, was born in Leverett, 1786, became a physician and surgeon, and was an



JAMES CUNNINGHAM JORDAN.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world—This is a man!"

assistant surgeon in a Vermont regiment in the war of 1812. June 14, 1808, he married Miss Judith Corkins of which marriage eight children were born, viz: Henry, Avery, Nathan, Eliza, Albert, Henry, Sally, and Bertrand, of whom only Albert is now living. Nathan became a physician and surgeon, Avery a farmer, Eliza the wife of a mechanic, the others dying in early life, but all of pure character. Dr. Williams was living at Halifax when Albert was born; removed from Halifax to New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, in the fall of 1827, thence to Solon, Cortland county, in the spring of 1831, and in March, 1834, to West Monroe, Oswego county, New York, where he died April 16, 1843, aged fifty-seven years, being always a strong Whig and in 1840 a zealous Tippecanoe man, as was Albert also. Dr. Nathan Williams finally settled in Ionia, Michigan, May, 1855, where he died April 25, 1858, leaving no children, but a widow now deceased, he being much of a writer and public speaker, and Republican withal.

Albert's home was always at his father's house while the latter lived, but much of his life, after early childhood, was spent in working out, attending school, teaching and reading law, receiving a good education at the academies in Homer and Mexicoville, New York. In April, 1844, he came to Michigan, spent the first year in the city of Monroe reading law, where he was admitted to the bar, April 11, 1845, of all the courts of the State, and since then to those of the United States. He at once removed to Ionia county, where he has ever since practiced in his profession, except from May, 1851, to May, 1852, he spent at Grand Rapids, Michigan, living six years in Otisco before going to Grand Rapids, and on returning at once settled in the city of Ionia, where his home has ever since been. From early in 1847 to 1851 he was prosecuting attorney of Ionia county. Although Mr. Williams was ever a strong anti-slavery man he acted with the Democratic party after coming to Michigan till the spring of 1854, he, however, prominently opposing the so-called compromise measures of 1850. During the years of 1853-4 he was deputy county clerk, he alone discharging all the duties of that office. Mr. Williams was the only man who went from Ionia county to attend the mass convention at Jackson, Michigan, July 6, 1854, when and where the Republican party, as a State organization, was first formed, adopting its platform of principles and christening itself *Republican*, thus clothing and arming itself for the great work before it. He was a member of the committee of sixteen on resolutions and name for the party, and also of the committee of ninety-two which presented to the convention the first Republican State ticket ever voted in Michigan, it being that fall elected

by an average majority of about four thousand votes. He was the author of the first elaborate Republican address printed and circulated that year in the State, it being largely used by speakers and newspapers as a text document of authority. He led in the organization of the party in the counties of Ionia and Montcalm, drafting all necessary papers and notices for their meetings and conventions, and providing them with speakers, and also much aiding them in Kent county. In the spring of 1855 he was the leader in establishing the first Republican newspaper in Ionia county, being for several months its sole editor; his services (except in a few campaigns herein mentioned) always to the present time, through his pen and on the stump, having been of great value to that party, and have so been acknowledged by his co-workers. In the fall of 1854 he was elected treasurer of Ionia county, and re-elected in 1856, thus holding that office four years. In 1860 he was elected prosecuting attorney, holding that office in the years 1861-2, and in 1862 he was elected attorney-general of the State, and re-elected in 1864, thus holding that office through the years 1853 to 1856. In 1870, Mr. Williams, thinking the Republican party too lax in its temperance legislation, joined the National Prohibition party, was its candidate that year for prosecuting attorney, stumped the county and spread wide an address he wrote, the county giving the largest vote for the Prohibition ticket of any in the State. In the spring of 1871 he was their candidate for associate justice of the supreme court; in the fall of 1874 for attorney-general and widely stumped the State, and in 1876 was their candidate for governor, also doing some public speaking. Mr. Williams has always stood well as an able and safe lawyer, and as a tax-title lawyer has had few equals. His arguments before the supreme court of the State have given him marked credit for ability. As attorney-general he was prompt and faithful, not often needing law assistance, and never complained of for neglect of duty, as he was not in any other office he ever held. As a speaker he is dignified, earnest, fluent, logical, clear and scholarly, never boisterous, often thrilling those addressed, and holding in closest attention all within hearing. He has a warm and generous heart, is a kind husband, tender parent, and true friend. He is not without his antipathies, which he cares little to conceal. He is a man of strong convictions, in which he puts great faith and hope, but which he seldom pushes forward, unless he sees it his duty. He moves in matters with much deliberation, having little respect for adverse consequences, if any there be. This was forcibly illustrated in his breaking from the Democratic party in 1854, and then again from the Republican party in 1870. After

1876 he again became identified with the Republican party, and in 1888 took the stump for the Republican ticket, also supporting it with his pen, he being still identified with it. He was supervisor of Otisco in 1848, justice of the peace in Ionia from 1853 to 1856, and is now, and the last thirty years has been, United States commissioner in and for Ionia county. January 6, 1844, Mr. Williams married Miss Eliza Ann Patterson, a daughter of Captain James Patterson, now deceased, of West Monroe. Mrs. Williams was born in West Monroe October 16, 1822, and died at Ionia, Michigan, July 24, 1879. Mrs. Williams was a lady of brilliant intellect, varied and solid attainments, highly sociable, many friends, much influence, and an active temperance and Christian worker. Of this marriage four children were born, two of whom, a daughter and a son, died in early infancy, one in 1844 and the other in 1859. Their daughter Fannie, born May 13, 1852, and died March 31, 1873, was an uncommonly sweet, vivacious and popular young lady. Mrs. Ellen W. Babcock, born at Otisco December 1, 1846, is the only child now living. Mr. Burton Babcock and Mrs. Babcock have had but two children, both bright daughters—Miss Frances W. Babcock, born July 25, 1875, and Miss Lucy Babcock, born September 30, 1876. They live near the city of Ionia. March 5, 1886, Mr. Williams was again married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Leonard, a bright woman, still living. As to habits, Mr. Williams has ever been highly exemplary, and his character is above reproach. He has been a life-long temperance worker, and ever a regular attendant and supporter of Christian worship. Though seventy-eight years old the 8th day of February last, he is apparently as hale and active and as well attuned to all the duties and joys of life as when his sun was really at high noon. He says he is receiving the dividend of his investment made in good habits all along in life. Hence, he still practices his profession, takes a deep and wide interest in all public questions, writes much upon them for publication, as has been his fixed habit through life, and seems as earnest and resolute as ever to aid, as best he can, in making the world truer and better, and especially his State and county the greatest, happiest, noblest and grandest parts of it all.



ISRAEL C. GREEN.

An active Tippecanoe, member of the advisory committee, an enterprising citizen, and president of the Des Moines Shoe Manufacturing Company.

ISRAEL C. GREEN

WAS born June 10, 1826, in Clinton county, Ohio. At the age of seventeen, his parents being dead, he went to learn the tanning and currying trade; after serving three years he started in the business for himself at Martinsville, Ohio. April 19, 1848, he was married to Rachel Moorman. At the age of twenty-three he was elected justice of the peace for the township in which he was born, and served until he moved to New Vienna, Ohio, where he continued in the manufacture of leather and shoes. During his residence in New Vienna he served five terms as mayor of the city and five years as president of the board of education. In 1868 Mr. Green sold his business and removed his family to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he engaged in the shoe business. He was active in the organization of Penn College and served six years as president of the board of managers. Selling his business in Oskaloosa he removed to Des Moines, and in 1891 associated himself with other gentlemen and organized the Des Moines Shoe Manufacturing Company for the purpose of manufacturing ladies' fine shoes. Mr. Green was made president and manager of the company, which position he still holds. He has always been a strong Republican, never voting any other ticket, and is an active, enthusiastic member of the Veteran Tippecanoe Club.

JOHN H. LOOBY

WAS born in New Market, county of York, what was then the province of Quebec, now Ontario, November 25, 1835. His parents were Lawrence and Mary (O'Brien) Looby, who were born and married in the south of Ireland, and shortly afterward crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in Canada. His father was a farmer and continued to live in New Market until his death, which occurred when his son was twelve years old. Three years after, John concluded to go to the United States. He went to Rochester, July 10, 1850, and on November 10, 1856, came to Des Moines, Iowa, where he has lived since except the nearly five years he served in the army. At the commencement of the war he enlisted in Company D, Second Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry. The company was filled and ordered to rendezvous at Keokuk, Iowa, and on the 27th of May, was mustered into the United States service and immediately ordered to Hannibal, and then to St. Joseph, Missouri, where it was assigned to duty guarding railroad bridges to keep rebels



JOHN H. LOOBY.

Member of the Grand Army of the Republic and Des Moines Tippecanoe Club.

"Each soldier's name
Shall shine untarnished on the rolls of fame,
And stand, the example of each distant age,
And add new lustre to the historic page."

from burning them. He remained at St. Joseph until August 1, 1861, was then ordered to St. Louis, next to Bird's Point, Missouri, and in October again to St. Louis, where the company stayed until March 10, 1862, then were sent to Fort Donelson, Tennessee, where the Second immortalized itself by its celebrated charge. Next came the battle of Shiloh. The Second Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was on the right of W. H. L. Wallace's division. About four o'clock Mr. Looby was terribly wounded by a ball in the right arm and chest, right lung, crushing the right side of the backbone; the captain reported him killed. He lay where he fell until Tuesday afternoon, when he was picked up by an ambulance and taken down near the landing and laid on the ground where four of his company found him the following forenoon, put him on a stretcher and carried him on board the hospital boat, which reached Louisville the following Sunday evening, and was removed to Hospital No. 5. His wounds were then rightly dressed for the first time. As soon as able to travel he came home, was discharged by the secretary of war to enable him to receive promotion. He was assigned as second lieutenant to Company G, Eighteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. In the spring of 1863 was fought and a victory won at Springfield, Missouri.

Mr. Looby was promoted three times and breveted major for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war. Commission signed by Andrew Johnson, president, and Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war. He was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas, March 31, 1866. On the 1st day of October, 1876, he was appointed, by Governor J. S. Kirkwood, and commissioned as adjutant general, quartermaster, paymaster, commissary general, and took charge of the department assigned him.

J. J. TOWNE.

BORN in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1826, his only opportunity for education was the common school. This he made such good use of that he is qualified to conduct any business successfully. His first lesson in business was obtained in a country mercantile store. He removed to Elgin, Illinois, in 1848. In 1852 he engaged in banking, which has been his vocation up to the present time, with the exception of about seven years, and perhaps no man, considering the circumstances, was ever more successful, especially in securing the good will of all with whom he transacted business; Mr. Towne was about seven years cashier

of the Keystone National Bank in Erie, Pennsylvania, from which place he moved to Des Moines, Iowa, in 1871. In January, 1873, with G. M. Hippee, the Valley Bank of Des Moines was established, of which he was cashier till 1883, when it was changed to the Valley National Bank, of



J. J. TOWNE.

which he has been president ever since. Mr. Towne is a Republican in politics, and a respected member of the Tippecanoe club, having voted for every Whig and Republican nominee for president from 1848 to 1892.

ALEXANDER R. FULTON.

BORN in Ross county, Ohio, October 11, 1825, and came to Fairfield, Iowa, in February, 1851. He had been engaged in newspaper work, and also served ten years as county surveyor of Jefferson county, and four years as county judge of the same county. He was a clerk in the Iowa house of representatives during the last three sessions held at Iowa City, including the extra session of 1856. He was elected by the Republicans, from Jefferson



county, as representative in the Twelfth General Assembly, and soon after located in Des Moines, when he was for some time employed on the *Iowa State Register*. When the State board of immigration was organized in 1870, he was made its secretary, and served in that position four years, and also held the position of secretary of the first board of commissioners having in charge the construction of the present new

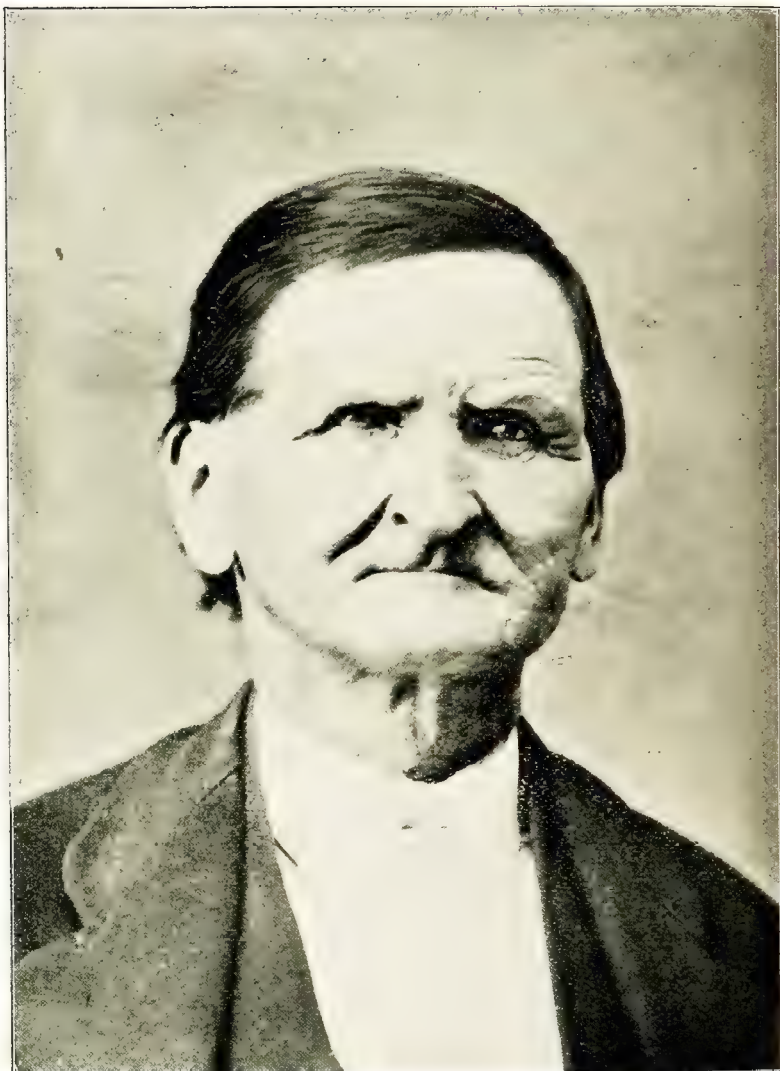
State capitol. Judge Fulton became a member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club the first year of its existence, and remained during life one of its most efficient members; was serving as secretary at the time of his death, September 29, 1891. The following notice of the funeral appeared in the *Register*:

"Funeral of Judge Fulton. The funeral of the late and honored Judge Fulton took place yesterday afternoon from the family residence, 1108 Des Moines street. In spite of the dripping skies, a large number were out to pay the tribute of respect implied by following the funeral train. The Veteran Tippecanoe Club was represented by about fifty of its members, headed by President Fox. Prominent among other members who were there were Postmaster Brandt, Major Hoyt Sherman, Rev. Geo. C. Newman, and other representative veterans. The Independent Order of Good Templars, of which Judge Fulton was so prominent a member, had a committee present, and Fidelity lodge sent a beautiful offering in the shape of a pillow of yellow and white roses. The Pioneer Law Makers' Association, of which Judge Fulton was secretary, was represented by P. M. Casaday, N. R. Baylies, Hoyt Sherman, Owen Bromley, I. W. Griffith, Ed Wright, B. F. Gue and Charles Aldrich, all who were in the city. The eulogy was delivered by Rev. S. S. Hunting, and his remarks upon the life of the dead judge were timely and appreciative. He saluted him as one who had been victorious in this world, and who had left behind him, as a blessed heritage to his family and the community, the aroma of a pure and good life."

HON. WILLIAM M. DAY

WAS born March 3, 1814, in New Castle county, State of Delaware. His parents were of English descent, and his father was a soldier in the war of 1812. Mr.

Day's education was the best that could be obtained in the county of New Castle. He learned the cabinet and undertaker's trade, which business he followed several years. He also farmed in connection with his other business. At the age of eighteen he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he adhered to the day of his death, being one of the ever faithful in God's service. In 1836 he was united in marriage with Emeline Ford, a native of Philadelphia, by whom he had eight children, four boys and four girls. Mr. Day was always held in high esteem by his neighbors. In the fall of 1846 he was elected a member of the General Assembly of the State of Delaware, and re-elected



WILLIAM M. DAY.

again in 1848. He was very active in the passage of the prohibitory law of that State, the first in the United States. He was an active member of the Washingtonian movement in 1840, and also a member of the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars. He wrote many able articles on the subject of temperance, accomplishing a vast amount of good. April, 1859, he moved with his family to Des Moines, Iowa, where he resided until his death. He farmed and worked at his trade alternately, as seemed to the best advantage. He served as justice of the peace in the eastern part of the city six years, and was sidewalk commissioner two years. Mr. Day was a charter member of the Veteran Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines and its first secretary. He was a man of good judgment, clear understanding, mild and gentle in his manner, but as firm as the rock of Gibraltar for what he believed to be right. He inherited a good constitution and took good care of himself, and lived to the age of eighty years, and died as he had lived, a model Christian gentleman.

ALBERT BASSETT SMITH, M. D.

WAS born April 4, 1835, in Coshocton county, Ohio. He lived on the farm with his parents until he was fourteen years of age, when he went to Oberlin College, Ohio, where he remained one year. The next year he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. He graduated at the age of eighteen years, and then commenced the study of medicine, attending his first course of lectures at the Medical College at Cleveland, Ohio. Afterwards attended lectures and graduated at the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati. Dr. Smith began the practice of medicine at the age of twenty-one years, in Warren and Madison counties, Iowa. He stood at the head of his profession, was successful as a practitioner, and very popular with his patients. His first vote was cast for John C. Fremont, in 1856, and he has voted for every Republican president since. During the war of the rebellion he was commissioned by Governor Stone and served for a term as assistant surgeon in the army. In 1884 he took a tour to Europe, visiting Scotland, England, France, Germany, and other countries of the old world, including many places of special interest. He also visited the principal medical colleges and hospitals in Edinburg, London and Paris. He is a member of the Tippecanoe club, Grand Army of the Republic, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen; also a life-long member of the Methodist Episcopal church.



DR. A. B. SMITH.

Member of the Tippecanoe club, successful in his profession, and an active business man.

JAMES B. HARSH

WAS born on September 8, 1845, in Clinton county, Ohio; named for James G. Birney, abolition candidate for the presidency; son of Daniel Harsh and Nancy (McKee) Harsh, farmer. Mr. Harsh received his early education in country district schools in Illinois, to which State his widowed mother moved after the death of his father in Ohio, when he was about four years old. She had a large family and small means, but being a woman of intelligence, spirit, courage and splendid physique, got along well as a farm manager. The subject of this sketch began teaching country district school the fall after he was sixteen; taught fall and winters, working on the farm in summer, afterwards taught in villages and towns, and acted as principal, and in the meantime studied law. In 1862 enlisted in the army but was sent back, being too young. Finally, in February, 1864, enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; served as private, third, second and orderly sergeant; mustered out in the fall of 1865 and resumed teaching.

In the spring of 1866 he entered Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois, as a student; taught part of the time in "Hayes' Business Institute" in same city. In the winter of 1866-7 started the "Western Business College," Galesburg, and acted as president of the same, having such success that the institution, in point of number of students and character of work done, was equal to the best of the kind in the country.

Married Anna E. Slater, a teacher in the public schools of Galesburg, a daughter of Dr. S. D. Slater, July, 1869; came to Iowa, settling in Creston, December 29, 1870. Started an office in which he practiced law, did some surveying and real estate business. In 1871 put up the sign "Bank" over the front of his office, and though not claiming to have capital, his bank flourished from the start. In 1873 he founded the *Creston Gazette*, with which he has been more or less connected ever since. Mr. Harsh has had a long term of service in the Iowa senate. He at once took high rank upon entering that body, being appointed on the highest committees. As evidence of his present standing we note that during the last session he was not only given the chairmanship of the most important committee, Ways and Means, but had high place on the following committees: Appropriations, Banks and Banking, Suppression of Intemperance, Congressional and Judicial Districts, and Federal Relations.



JAMES B. HARSH.

Mr. Harsh, after being urged by Republicans from different parts of the State to allow his name to go before the State convention for nomination for governor, consented, and at the date of the issue of this History is one of the candidates prominently before the people.

MAJOR CHARLES McKENZIE.

(For Portrait see page 279.)

CHARLES McKENZIE was born in New York City, September 6, 1842, and came with his father to Potosi, Wisconsin, in 1845. He removed with his father to Dubuque, Iowa, in 1851, and attended school at Platteville Academy, Wisconsin; he was also at Beloit College, Wisconsin, from 1857 to 1859. In 1860 Mr. McKenzie was chosen as principal of the second public school of Dubuque. He enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Infantry in July, 1861, and was through the civil war with that regiment, attaining the rank of major. After the war he studied law in Dubuque, and was admitted to the bar April 6, 1865, and has been engaged continuously in the practice of his profession since that time; first in Dubuque, afterward at Mason City, Iowa; then again at Sioux City, Iowa, and still afterward at Dunlap, Iowa, and finally, January 1, 1893, he removed to Des Moines, Iowa, where he is still engaged in the practice of the law. Major McKenzie is one of the most active and highly esteemed members of the Tippecanoe club, an able writer, and as a speaker has few superiors.

WILLIAM BUXTON

WAS born in Derbyshire, England, May 26, 1830; was educated in the private schools of that country; came to Shelby county, Indiana, in 1851. The political and social surroundings of that country not being in accord with his notions he came to Carlisle, Warren county, Iowa, the following year, where he resided until 1893, when he removed to the city of Indianola. He was married in 1855, to Miss B. Bramhall, whose parents were among the early settlers in Iowa. Five children are the result of the union, four girls and one boy all married and residing two in Des Moines and three in Indianola.

Mr. Buxton, commencing life in a log cabin and with small means, by industry, frugality, economy and strict integrity has developed into a successful business man. He has done as much, and possibly more to develop Warren county than any man within its borders. He has large property interests in Des Moines, the city of Indianola, and is among the largest tax payers in Warren county. He is one of the originators, now president, and his son cashier, of the Warren County Bank. He is liberal in the use of his means



WILLIAM BUXTON.

in all public enterprises and he and Mrs. Buxton are among the best friends to the demands of charity.

Mr. Buxton has long been a member of the board of trustees and a warm friend of Simpson College, and the heaviest contributor to the endowment fund of that institution. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a strong temperance man and politically has always been an uncompromising Republican.

JAMES McCORMICK.

WAS born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1816. What little schooling he had was obtained in a log house, log cut out for lighting the school-room, greased paper pasted on the opening. Split logs for seats. He was married to Miss E. M. Sampson, July 14, 1842. Celebrated their golden wedding July 14, 1892. Came to Iowa in 1856. His father served under General William Henry Harrison in the war of 1812. Mr. McCormick has never missed an annual election since he cast his first vote in 1837. He attended a big Tippecanoe convention at Pittsburgh during the fall of 1840. Sixty thousand people were present; the log cabin was three hundred feet long. John Tyler was the principal speaker that day. Mr. McCormick was on the stand from which Tyler was speaking. Some one in the audience said: "If elected vice-president you would have the casting vote in case of a tie on the bill to charter a United States Bank, how would you vote?" Tyler hesitated for awhile, then answered, "I am what I am," and went on with his speech. Mr. McCormick said if he could have divided his vote at the election, he certainly should, for the United States Bank and the tariff were the questions at issue. He voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840, for Henry Clay in 1844, for Taylor in 1848, Scott in 1852, Fremont in 1856, Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, U. S. Grant in 1868 and 1872, Hayes in 1876, Garfield in 1880, Blaine in 1884, Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and again in 1892. He is a member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe Club and takes pride in the same. Don't like to be classed with men who voted for Martin Van Buren; says he has always made it a rule to stick to the party that is always right. Still we are always glad to have sinners repent and vote on the right side.



JAMES M'CORMICK.

EDWARD C. DAVIS.

I WAS born November 25, 1818, in the city of Baltimore, Maryland. My father's family were Pennsylvanians, residents of Chester county, before and during the Revolution. After a residence of several years my father removed from Baltimore to Philadelphia in 1823; here I spent my childhood and youth, and witnessed the changes in every department of society, trade, inventions and modes of travel, culture and fashions just emerging from the old continental period. It was a common thing to meet the old men of those days with powdered wig, breeches, hose and knee-buckles, and silver-buckled shoes. There were no railroads, and in the city no public conveyances; stages, canal boats and a few steamboats were the modes of travel. Our public schools were limited to reading, writing and arithmetic; fashion was not cultivated to any extent, and art and music confined to the few. We had the only millionaire in the country at that time, Stephen Girard; subsequently another one, named Thomas Ridgeway. In 1832 I witnessed the grand centennial parade in honor of the birthday of General Washington; during the parade a hat was made and finished on the hatter's flat-car, for General Lafayette and subsequently sent to him. I have seen many eminent men in Philadelphia, notably, General Jackson, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John Randolph, Colonel David Crockett, Black Hawk and other Indian chiefs. I came to Quincy, Illinois, in 1843, and witnessed the growth of that city and State from the financial depression of that period. I have often listened to Stephen A. Douglas, and "Honest Old Abe" was a household word. With a military company of which I was a member, we listened to a three-hours' speech by Mr. Lincoln, in answer to one by Mr. Douglas; after the speech he shook hands with us all; the volunteer military company alluded to, was composed of the best material of Quincy, and was considered the best drilled company in that part of the country; James D. Morgan was captain; B. F. Prentiss, first lieutenant; and John Fillson, second lieutenant; all three became meritorious generals during the war. Generals Morgan and Prentiss were also in the Mexican war. When the rebel government of Missouri collapsed the new governor was authorized by President Lincoln to raise a number of regiments for the defense of the State, to be mounted men, and to be termed "Missouri State Militia," many Illinoisians joined these regiments, myself among the number, and was in the service eighteen months. I came to Des Moines in 1865; have always been an old line Whig and Republican,



EDWARD C. DAVIS.

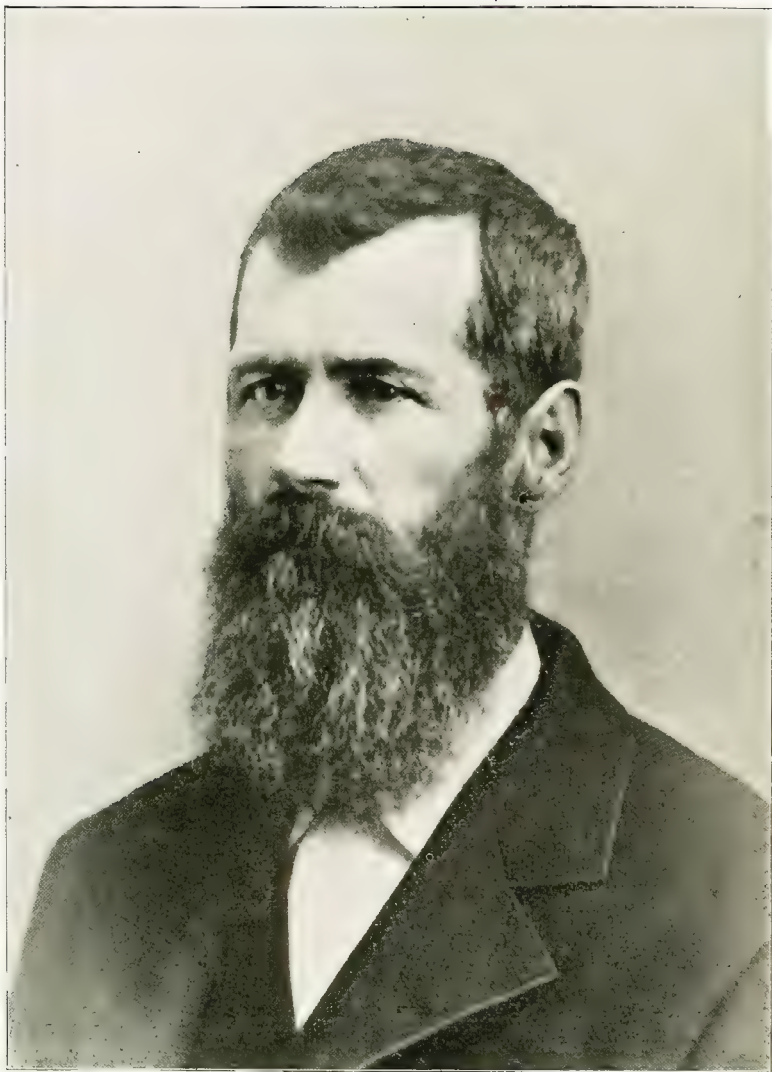
A charter member of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club, served several years as one of the advisory committee, and, when health would permit, one of its most active workers.

and voted for General Harrison in 1840, and aided in organizing the Veteran Tippecanoe Club, which was so influential in the election of Benjamin Harrison in 1888.

EDWARD C. DAVIS.

A. J. DUNCAN.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Pulaski county, Kentucky, August 18, 1821, and with his father's family emigrated to Owen county, Indiana, when fourteen years of age, where, in the intervening years before reaching his majority, he received a liberal English education. In the spring of 1842 he went to Morgan county, of the same State, and engaged in teaching school. September 4, 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Louisa Jane Hendricks, and seven years later they moved to Hartford, Warren county, Iowa, near where they still reside. Here for several years he engaged in the general merchandise business, but not finding it congenial to his taste he disposed of his interests and settled on a farm. This was in the good old Democratic free trade days, during Buchanan's administration, when corn brought ten cents a bushel and hogs one dollar and fifty cents a hundred. In 1863 he was elected a member of the board of supervisors of this county, but resigned the office the following year to accept a position as clerk in the commissary department under Captain W. A. Noble, with headquarters at Nashville, Tennessee. During the transportation of supplies from this place to Chattanooga and other points many narrow escapes from capture by the rebels were made. From January 1, 1863, until the following March, when he resigned on account of loss of health, he was located on Lookout Mountain. Returning to his Warren county farm he again resumed the occupation of farming and stock raising. Mr. Duncan was not quite old enough to vote for William Henry Harrison, but he took an active part in that memorable and eventful campaign. He never voted a Democratic ticket in his life; was always a Whig up to the organization of the Republican party, and, beginning with John C. Fremont in 1856, has voted for the long line of illustrious presidential candidates that followed. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have had but one child born to them—Dora, the wife of Professor Ed. R. Guthrie, present superintendent of schools of Warren county, and son of Hon. Newton Guthrie, who represented that county in the State legislature in 1861 and 1862.

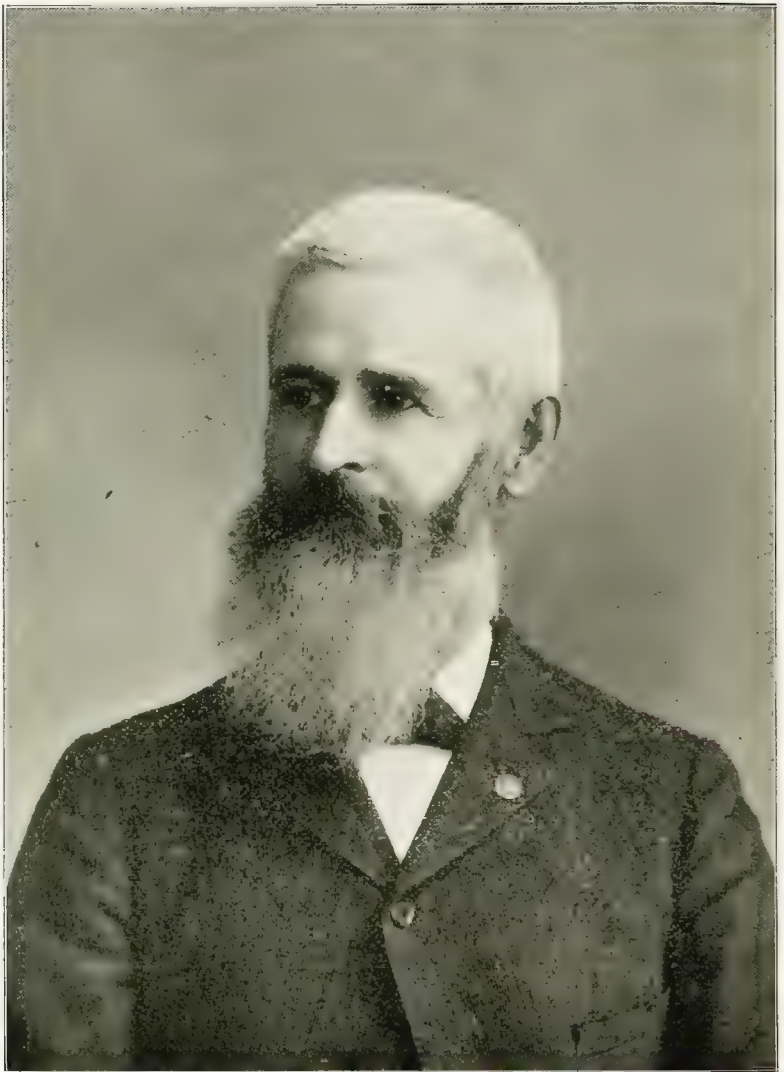


A. C. DUNCAN.

JOEL P. DAVIS.

(For Portrait see page 154.)

JOEL P. DAVIS was born in Clinton county, Ohio, March 14, 1822. He was the youngest child of a large family. His father, a few years earlier, moved west from Pennsylvania, stopping in Kentucky, from where he very soon had to flee for his life in consequence of his refusal to help capture a runaway slave. The subject of this sketch began early in life to meet at one of the many surrounding "sugar camps" and discuss with the "boys" such questions as, which is the greater evil, "slavery or intemperance?" When about sixteen years old he helped organize a literary society at Chester school house, which included in its exercises, reading selections, declamations, writing essays and defining words. A committee on criticism reported on errors appearing in the original papers read. A few years after its organization friends at Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati—Lyman Beecher's institution—donated a box of excellent books, later we received from Boston, Massachusetts, another box of books. The books were very useful to the society and were highly appreciated. The slavery question was mainly discussed, but temperance, woman's rights, tariff and bank came in for a small share. As the paper money was then far below par, on an average, this society was anti-bank; so its leading members printed on the school house door, in large letters, these words: "Anti-bank, abolition, free discussion, temperance, woman's rights." In 1839 a temperance society was formed with the subject of this sketch as secretary, and was the first society of the kind (total abstinence) known of. In 1846 Mr. Davis was engaged by Samuel Brooks, general agent of the American anti-slavery society, to travel and lecture in its behalf. He says he luckily escaped being mobbed during his service for the American anti-slavery society; although he would have been had he become recognized at a school house in Montgomery county, Ohio, where, shortly before his attempt to speak there, a mob had murdered an anti-slavery speaker. At the end of the engagement as lecturer, he married Lydia Maulsby, of Economy, Wayne county, Indiana. Mr. Davis was employed for over twenty years as special agent with fire insurance companies. The last time with the State, of Des Moines, resigning at his own option in 1891, retiring from business. He was the father of two children. The older, Ida, is professor of kindergarten in the normal school at Valparaiso, Indiana. Arthur graduated at Des Moines high school, also at Pulute Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He is now chief clerk of the carriers' department in the Des Moines post office.



WM. H. PURDY.
Member of Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club.

WILLIAM S. McANINCH

WAS born in Putnam county, Indiana, March 5, 1835; his father was a native of Kentucky, a Henry Clay Whig until the organization of the Republican party, and he united with the first great party of freedom at its very beginning. Mr. McAninch grew up in Hendricks county; his school was the old log school of the '40's, the subscription school; under this plan he could not average more than sixty days each year. He had plenty of hard work and learned much in the school of experience of the Indiana pioneers. His first vote was cast in October, 1855, for Oliver P. Morton for governor, and one month afterwards, gave another vote for the great pathfinder, Fremont, for president. He was married February 1, 1859, to Miss Mary M. Thompson, of Hendricks county, Indiana. In 1861 the war cloud burst upon the country, and August 1, 1862, he enlisted in the Eighteenth Battery of Indiana Light Artillery. His battery was assigned to the Fourteenth Corps under General Buell's brigade, commanded by General John T. Wilder, division by J. J. Reynolds; he was with his command in all the engagements of the Army of the Cumberland, from Louisville, Kentucky, to Stone River, through the conflict of Chickamauga, commencing Friday, the 18th of September, 1863. The Confederates were finally driven back from in front of Wilder's and Minty's line, with terrible slaughter. Sunday, the 20th, a new line was formed and then Wilder was ordered to the left, to relieve General Sheridan.

Mr. McAninch was with his command at Mission Ridge, then went to Knoxville to relieve General Burnside and remained East of Knoxville all winter, skirmishing every day. At Mossy Creek, his battery lost, out of three gun detachments, in one hour, more men and horses, than it lost in all of its battles, at all other times. In the spring of 1864 Mr. McAninch with his command started with Sherman to Atlanta; after the capture of Atlanta he went with his command back to Nashville and arrived in time to take part in the battle of Franklin. Thence his battery went back to Nashville. In the great battle near that city, one of the remarkable instances was the unsurpassed gallantry of a division of colored troops, who then, and in all engagements, that they participated in afterwards, demonstrated the capability of the colored men as soldiers. After Hood's army was practically dispersed, the battery was attached to Wilson's cavalry and started for Andersonville, reached Helena with Wilson and captured all of Forest's cavalry but Forest; Wilson followed him to Montgomery which surrendered without a fight and then Wilson went to West Point



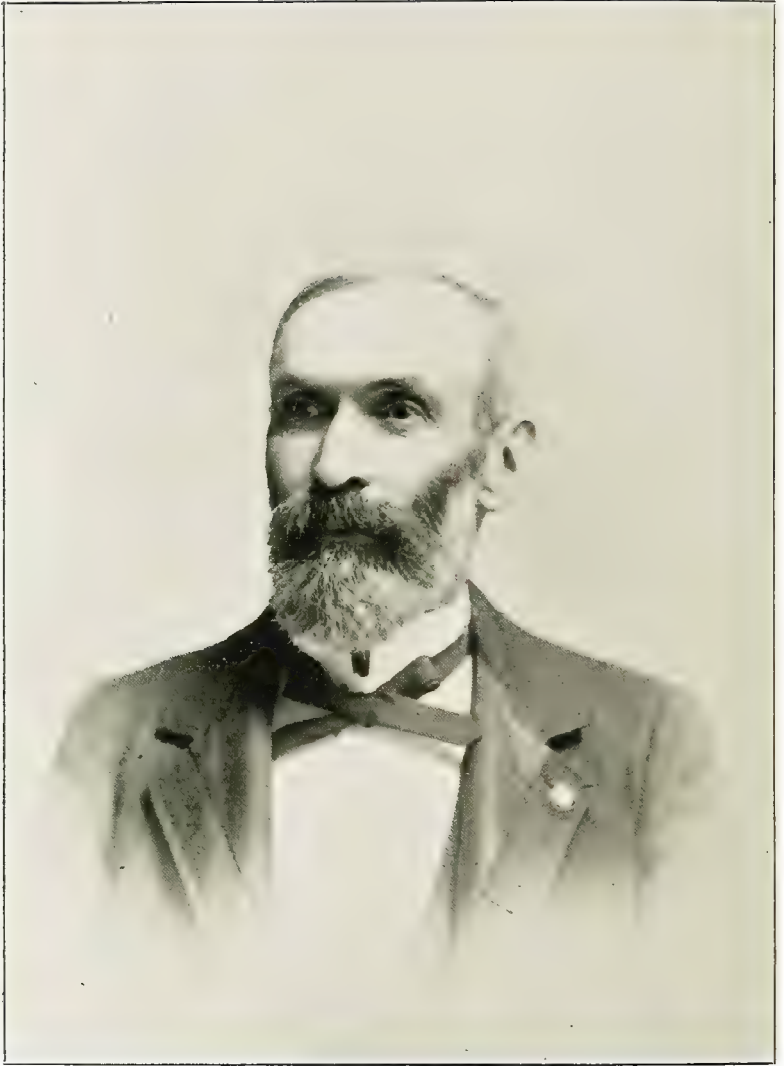
WILLIAM S. M'ANINCH.

and Columbus and at these two places had his hardest fighting. The battery was with Wilson all through. At Macon they learned that the war was over and all were happy. Mr. McAninch was mustered out at Indianapolis, Indiana, July 2, 1865. In the fall of 1865 he returned to Iowa where he has since resided, enjoying the benefits of a government that he helped to save and firmly establish.

CAPTAIN ALBERT HEAD,

MEMBER of the Tippecanoe club, is one of the most prominent men in Iowa—one who has made his own way to wealth and distinction. He was born in Ohio in 1838, and at the age of seventeen came to Iowa with his parents and located on a farm in Poweshiek county. Here he worked on a farm during the summer, and in winter taught school at twenty dollars a month. Later he studied law in the office of Congressman Cutts, and in 1861 entered the army as a private, coming out as a captain in 1865. He was severely wounded in the head both at Corinth and at Vicksburg. At the close of the war he removed to his present home in Jefferson, Greene county, where for sixteen years he practiced law. He is said to be the only man in Iowa who has been permitted to vote twice in succession for Senator Allison, a six year's term intervening.

Captain Head has made a grand record as a civilian, statesman, financier and manager since the war—as an active Republican rather than as a politician. Nominated four times by acclamation and elected each time by accelerated majorities to the State legislature; speaker of the house in the Twenty-first General Assembly; presidential elector, casting his vote for James A. Garfield; high up in civic circles, of which we shall mention only the Grand Army of the Republic, of which he has been a department officer in different capacities, and a leader among bankers and business men, Captain Albert Head has through it all retained that highest and best dignity of manhood—a common citizen, approachable and sympathetic with the lowliest and grasping alike in an even balance and thoroughly cultivated judgment the equities of the State and its citizens.



CAPTAIN ALBERT HEAD.

PETER MELENDY.

PETER MELENDY, the son of James and Susan Melendy, natives of New Hampshire and Delaware, who emigrated over the mountains in a one horse wagon to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1816. The subject of our sketch was born in Cincinnati February 9, 1823, is of English and Scotch-Irish descent; on his father's side, English; mother's side, Scotch-Irish. He was educated at Woodward College, Cincinnati; raised in agricultural pursuits; in 1854 owned the premium farm in the county and State; was treasurer of Hamilton county agricultural society; president of Relief Fire Company, Cincinnati, for five years. He was originally a Whig, taking part as a boy of seventeen in the election of Old Tippecanoe in 1840, casting his first vote for Henry Clay in 1844. He very early identified himself with the Anti-slavery movement when it was unpopular, and has lived to see the cause finally triumphant. At twenty-three he married Miss Coddington, of Springdale, Ohio, and had two children. Was connected with the Ohio Stock Breeding Company, entering ten thousand acres of land in Butler county, Iowa. Moving to Cedar Falls in 1856 and becoming identified with the interests of the State, he organized the Cedar Valley agricultural and horticultural societies in 1858; was president of both these societies for fifteen years. Was president of the State agricultural society for five years; was one of the organizers of the Iowa Agricultural College, and was connected with the same for fifteen years. He selected the two hundred and forty thousand acres of land known as the college grant in 1862. Was United States marshal under Lincoln and Grant; was agent to settle war claims in the South; was sergeant-at-arms of the Iowa senate in 1890. He is now mayor of Cedar Falls. He has been intimately connected with all public and local enterprises for the advancement of State, county and city. He is a Republican to the backbone. Was chairman of the State central committee in 1868, at which time the negro suffrage question was voted for. Was delegate to the Republican National conventions at Baltimore in 1864, and Chicago in 1868, helping to nominate Lincoln and Grant. He was married the second time to Mrs. Colonel McFarland in 1868. Is a Presbyterian and has been an elder thirty years.

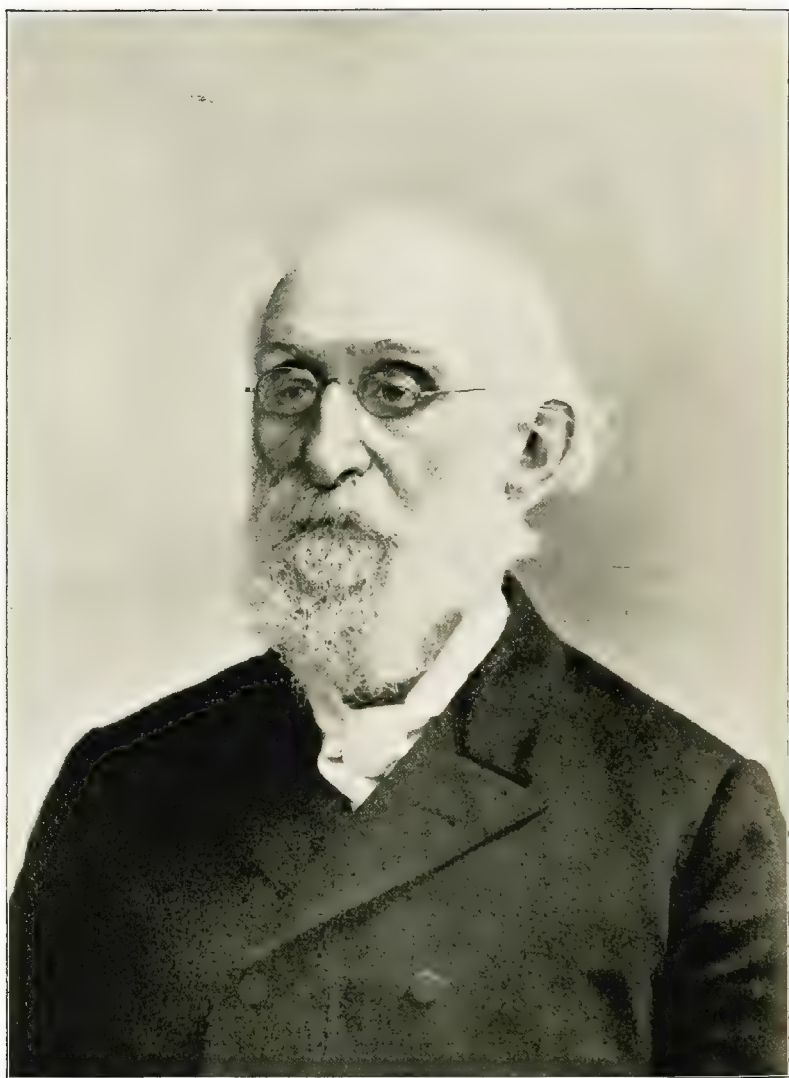


Peter Kennedy.

REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D.,

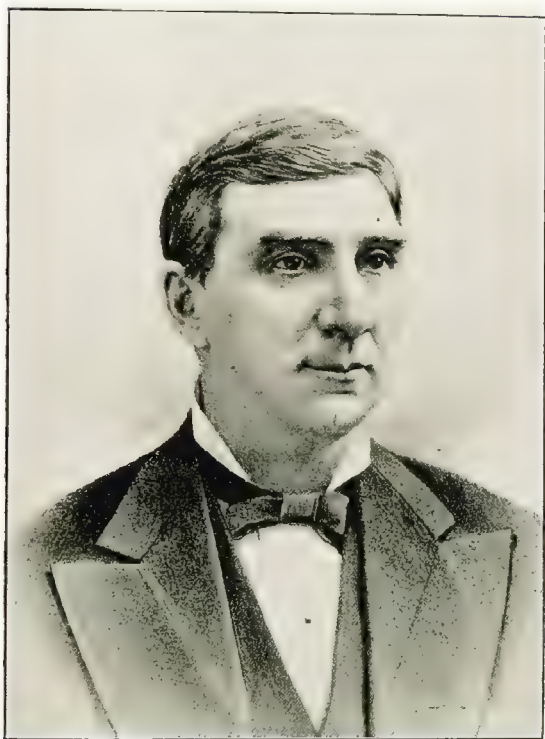
SECRETARY of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club, is a native of the State of New York, born in the town of Amsterdam, Montgomery county, November 28, 1813. His father was a native of New York State, and his mother was a Hopkins, of Rhode Island. His birth-place being in the historic Mohawk valley and in the immediate vicinity of the feudal homes of Sir William Johnson, and of his son John and his nephew, Guy Johnson; the stories of their disloyalty to the American cause, as well as that of their Tory and Indian allies, told and re-told in his youthful ears by parents and grandparents, who spoke "what they knew and testified what they had seen," kindled patriotic ardor in his young soul and prepared him to take his place in the ranks of the Whig party as soon as the parties were distinctly formed in the Adams and Jackson campaign of 1828. He cast his first presidential vote for General William Henry Harrison in 1836, and then in 1840, and has voted every Whig and Republican ticket since he attained his majority without a scratch or a substitution.

He was reared on a farm till sixteen years old, inured to all kinds of farm work and farm fare in the days when there were no sulky plows and harrows, no horse rakes, nor mowing machines, nor threshers, nor binders; when all work was hand labor and when workmen's hours were "from sun to sun," and wages fifty cents a day with plenty of whiskey and hard cider, and when the boy had to use the dull tools and yet keep up his row with the hired man. At sixteen he entered a country store as clerk. At that day country trade was mostly "barter," in which almost every article of produce was taken in exchange for goods—butter, eggs, all kinds of grain, even rags, old iron and wood ashes. At eighteen he began teaching district school, when the teacher had to sweep the school house, make the fires and "board around." He taught and attended school until his twenty-third year, and entered Union College, Schenectady, in the last year of the Sophomore class, 1836, from which he graduated in 1838. Here he had instruction from the Nestor of American college presidents, the Rev. Eliphalet Nott, and that paragon of a dignified, manly, scholarly professor and affable Christian gentleman, Alonzo Potter. Before graduating he was engaged as teacher in Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont, succeeding to the principalship on the resignation of Bishop Jesse T. Peck, and remained there fifteen years. In 1852 he was called to the chair of Latin in his alma mater and remained there ten years, and then became president of Ripley Female



REV. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D.

College at Poultney, Vermont, which he conducted with great success ten years; when, after a service in educational work for thirty-five years, he retired and is now living with his son, George C. Newman, and, although nearly eighty-two, is in good health and is reasonably active.



HON. HENRY CLAY LAUB

WAS born in York county, Pennsylvania, April 18, 1824. Son of William Laub and Catherine Snyder, both natives of Pennsylvania, the oldest of eight children. He lived in Gettysburg, made historic because of the great battle of the Rebellion fought there in July, 1863. When twelve years old he was sent to work on a farm where he remained until the winter of 1840, then commenced to learn the trade of shoemaking. Up to this time he had received but little instruction in the district schools; but by dint of

hard study evenings and mornings he became qualified to teach in the common schools at twenty-one. In 1848 he married Lydia Baer, a native of Frederick county, Maryland. To them eight children were born, two sons and six daughters. In 1852 he moved to Muscatine, Iowa. There he taught the city school one year, during which period he was elected city and township clerk, an achievement that amazed the Democrats of the city, who had never before suffered defeat in Muscatine. In 1855 he removed to Crawford county where he now lives. Since then he has filled all the minor offices of the township; besides he was sheriff, county surveyor, supervisor and superintendent of schools five terms. Served in the legislature of 1880; a successful farmer and stock raiser. He traded his farm for a country store and moved to Denison, the county seat, and became the leading merchant in the west for many years. He gave his eight children the advantages of a collegiate education, and graduated two of his daughters in medicine from Michigan State University. He is recognized as one of the first and best men of Denison and county at large, and has done more towards their improvement than any other man in the county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and one of its most liberal supporters. He is a large giver to all benevolences, and is known everywhere in the State as a genial, whole-souled man, ever ready to assist the poor and to dispense charity with a liberal hand. During the war he served as first lieutenant in Company D, Northern Border Brigade, and built a stockade and block-house in Cherokee county. He was chosen by the county government to fill the several calls of President Lincoln for troops, and he succeeded so well that the county gave him a vote of thanks. To sum up all he is a Harrisonian Republican of the "Tippecanoe" brand.

CAPT. GEO. C. SIMS

WAS born at Circleville, Ohio, July 28, 1844. Came to Polk county, Iowa, in 1848; received a common school education. Enlisted in the army in Company E, Fourth Iowa Infantry when but seventeen years of age. Wounded twice at the battles of Atlanta and White Oak Mountain, Georgia. Participated in thirty-three hard fought battles, was with Sherman on the march to the sea, also in grand review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. Returned home and went to farming. Was married July 4, 1867, to Miss Phebe D. Hallett. Served thirteen years in United States postal service. Was elected county recorder of Polk county two terms, and was captain of police ten months.



CAPT. GEO. C. SIMS.

CHARLES ALDRICH.

CHARLES ALDRICH, a highly esteemed member of the Tippecanoe club, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, October 2, 1828, and came to Iowa in 1857.

He is well known throughout the State as a journalist, having been engaged in editorial work on a number of prominent and leading newspapers, and the proprietor of several. He has held various responsible public positions in the State, serving as chief clerk of the Iowa house of representatives in 1860, 1862, 1866 and 1870. He was representative from Hamilton county in the General Assembly in 1882-4. Among other civil offices which he has held was that of Des Moines river land commissioner, 1872-3, under State authority, and under Federal authority by appointment of President Grant, 1874-6. Mr. Aldrich, first and last, has either been the author or originator of several important measures which have found a permanent place upon the statute books of our State. Among these were the laws for the publication in the country newspapers of the statutes, sheriffs' sales, proceedings of boards of supervisors; for the change of county government, in 1860; for the protection of the birds, in 1870; and several other measures of importance. He also secured the passage by the house in 1882, of a bill establishing a State board of pardons, but it failed in the senate. He was sent by Governor Carpenter to Washington to aid in procuring legislation in behalf of the settlers on the Des Moines river lands. During the war he was adjutant of the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, 1862-4. He was the first secretary of the Pioneer Law-Makers Association of Iowa, and rendered efficient service in its organization. His greatest service, however, and that by which he will be best known in the future, is the service which he has rendered to Iowa as the founder of the "Aldrich Collection," now in the historical rooms of the State capitol at Des Moines. This collection consists of autograph letters, manuscripts, portraits and Iowa historical data. The Twenty-third General Assembly recognized the value and importance of his work by appropriating three thousand dollars to continue and enlarge the work, and to collect and preserve historical data in connection therewith. To Mr. Aldrich has been assigned special charge of this matter, so that his present address is Des Moines, Iowa. The Twenty-fourth General Assembly passed a law permanently organizing the historical department of Iowa and providing rooms for the same in the capitol; of this new department Mr. Aldrich is curator and secretary.



JONAH VAIL.

Treasurer of the Des Moines Tippecanoe club, a member of the finance committee, always ready to respond to any call for work to promote the interests of the club and of the Republican party. Mr Vail has been a resident of Iowa many years, an always reliable man, a member of the Baptist church, a citizen highly esteemed wherever known.

JOHN M. OTIS.

MR. OTIS was an early settler of Iowa, and is now engaged in insurance in Des Moines; was born in Tunkhannock, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania, on May 22, 1822, the son of Charles and Jerusha (Marcy) Otis. His father, a native of Massachusetts, descended from Puritan ancestors, the family dating its origin in New England back to 1630. His most distinguished ancestors were Colonel John Otis, who was born in Bingham, Massachusetts, in 1657, settled at Barnstable on Cape Cod, and represented that town for twenty years in the



J. M. OTIS.

Charter Member of the Tippecanoe club; vice-president and several years member of the executive committee.

general court. He commanded the county militia, was chief justice of common pleas, the first judge of probate of Barnstable county and counselor from 1706 until his death, in 1727. He was the father of Judge James Otis, whom John Quincy Adams said did more to sow the seeds of the Revolution than any other man, and the most eloquent of that age. Mrs. Jerusha Otis, the mother of Mr. Otis, was born in Dutchess county, New York, while the family was sojourning there after the massacre at Wyoming, and daughter of Zebulon Marcy; was an inmate of the fort at the time it was

captured by the Tories and Indians, July 4, 1778. After the surrender of the forts at Wyoming some fifty or sixty Tories and Indians came into the fort; when one of the Tories asked Mrs. Marcy where Captain Marcy was, he was told that he had escaped. He replied as they started in pursuit: "If we catch him we will quarter him." She replied: "You will have to catch him first." A brass pan that was used by Mrs. Marcy to bake cornbread in, and the one which contained a cake which she caught up from before the fire as she saw an Indian approach, and the one over which she and the Indian had a contest, he holding on to one side and she to the other, nor did she let go until the savage reached for his bloody scalping-knife, is now in the possession of J. M. Otis. Captain Marcy belonged to the same family of which General Randolph B. Marcy and Governor W. L. Marcy were members. There were born to the parents of the subject of this sketch, Caroline, Theron B., Hannah, James M., Mary M. and John M.; Theron B. and Mary M. having died in 1834 and 1837, respectively, the remaining members removed to Marengo, Illinois, in 1838. John M., after spending four years at Marengo, removed to Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the mercantile business from 1842 to 1852, when he went to California. On the 18th of July, 1849, Mr. Otis was married to Miss Georgiana Eaton, at Framingham, Massachusetts, daughter of Deacon Eben and Sarah Eaton. She was born at Framingham, as were her father and grandfather. Mr. and Mrs. Otis are members of the Congregational church, and have been for more than forty-seven years. Mr. Otis was originally a Whig and co-operated with that party till its dissolution and the formation of the Republican; was one of the charter members of the Des Moines Veteran Tippecanoe Club.





COL. D. B. HENDERSON.
Representative in Congress from Third Iowa District.
(For Biography, see page 260.)



S. H. WORCESTER.

Mr. Worcester is an estimable member of the Des Moines Tippecanoe club, ever ready to contribute for its support. Mr. W. was engaged acceptably many years in the ministry of the Baptist church, but failing health compelled him to retire. He is now one of the most successful and respected of Des Moines business men.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE OLD TIPPECANOE CLUB OF CHICAGO.*

ON Monday, July 9, 1888, there convened sixteen veterans at the Grand Pacific Hotel pursuant to a published call made on the day previous requesting all persons who voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840 to report themselves or send in their names to be registered as members. The purpose of this meeting was for the organization of the Old Tippecanoe Club, to support General Benjamin Harrison for president of the United States and Levi P. Morton for vice-president.

The meeting was called to order by Enos Slosson, who stated its object. The first business being the election of officers for and during the presidential campaign, the following gentlemen were elected: Dr. D. S. Smith, president; Enos Slosson, vice-president; Benjamin Ackley, secretary and treasurer.

On motion of L. W. Garlick, a committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws and submit same at the next meeting. A. N. Raymond, Enos Slosson and W. A. Osborn were appointed such committee.

LIST OF ENROLLED MEMBERS AT THIS MEETING.

Enos Slosson, aged seventy-one, native of Elkland, Pennsylvania; Alanson N. Raymond, aged seventy, native of New York; Henry Tanner, aged seventy-five, native of Buffalo, New York; Benjamin Ackley, aged seventy-two, from Milwaukee, Wisconsin; R. G. Askin, aged seventy-one, native of Huron county, Ohio; Bernard Wegsilbaum, aged seventy-eight, native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; J. H. Colbarn, aged seventy-two, native of Columbus, Ohio; Daniel True, aged seventy-six, native of Albany, New York; W. A. Osborne,

*The old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, owes its origin to Enos Slosson, who in 1840 voted for General William Henry Harrison for president of the United States, and who, soon after the nomination by the Republican National convention in 1888 of Benjamin Harrison—grandson of the hero of Tippecanoe—as candidate for that high office, set to work with enthusiasm to organize an Old Tippecanoe Club. How well he succeeded, and why that which was considered as temporary became permanent, the following seven years' history of the club, yet vigorous for duty in the good-old cause, will disclose.

aged sixty-nine, native of Lee, Massachusetts; W. B. Ayers, aged sixty-nine, native of Utica, New York; P. M. Blodgett, aged seventy-nine, native of Groton, New York; Dr. David S. Smith, aged seventy-two, native of Camden, Gloucester county, New Jersey; R. P. Pote, aged seventy-one, native of Belfast, Maine; Calvin Gifford, aged seventy-one, native of Syracuse, New York; L. W. Garlick, aged seventy-three, native of Kent county, Connecticut; Walter S. Hinckle, aged seventy-three, native of Buckland, Massachusetts.

Adjourned to July 16.

The club met pursuant to adjournment at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on July 16, 1888. Enos Slosson, chairman of committee appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, reported, viz.:

"First. This organization shall be known as the Old Tippecanoe Club, of Chicago.

"Second. The membership shall be limited to those who assisted or voted in 1840 for General William Henry Harrison, including also their wives, their sons, sons-in-law, their daughters, and their daughters-in-law.

"Third. The object of this organization shall be the furtherance of the election of the nominees of the Republican National convention of 1888, viz.: Benjamin Harrison, grandson of the 'Tippecanoe' Harrison of 1840, and Levi P. Morton, of New York.

"Fourth. The officers of the club shall consist of a president, first and second vice-presidents, secretary and treasurer, and sergeant-at-arms. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at the meetings.

"Fifth. The regular meetings shall be held on the first and third Saturday, at three P. M., of each month until election; but a special meeting may be called by any three members when any important business of the club demands it. Twenty members assembled shall constitute a quorum to do business. One or more members shall have power to adjourn from time to time.

"Sixth. The rules of order shall be the same as those governing the Senate of the United States. Officers here elected will continue in office during the campaign of 1888, or until their successors are elected or appointed. In absence of the president the first vice-president shall preside. If both the president and first vice-president are absent, the second vice-president shall perform the duties of the president. The secretary and treasurer shall keep a record of all meetings, serve notices on members and perform other duties pertaining to the office. He shall also receive and disburse all moneys collected and expended for the authorized use of the club. The sergeant-at-arms shall assist

the president in maintaining order and performing such other duties as may be consistent with his office under the direction of the presiding officer."

On July 21st, the club convened at its headquarters at the Grand Pacific. The president in the chair. The first business was the unfinished business of the last meeting, viz.: election of second vice-president and sergeant-at-arms. Whereupon R. J. Bennett was elected second vice-president and C. R. Vandercook, sergeant-at-arms. Dr. D. S. Smith, Enos Slosson and A. N. Raymond were appointed a committee to provide an appropriate badge for the veterans. R. J. Bennett and L. Prince were appointed to secure a glee club to attend the meetings and furnish club and campaign songs. Dr. D. S. Smith here offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we tender to Col. John B. Drake, proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, our most cordial thanks for his generous hospitality to us as a body, and placing us under still additional obligations by furnishing us larger quarters, sufficient to accommodate the quadruple veterans of 1840.

"Resolved, That we tender to the general Chicago press our sincere thanks for the notices of our assemblages heretofore through their able and efficient reporters, and invite their future attendance and favorable consideration."

Many names were here added to the club.

The club met at its headquarters on August 4th, the first vice-president in the chair. Committee on badges asked for and received further time to report. Committee on music reported that a glee club would be present at the next meeting and furnish music. On motion of J. H. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, it was voted that the officers of this club be authorized to enroll all applicants, if by letter or in person, who voted for Harrison in 1840, or assisted in that campaign.

On motion of the president it was voted that the secretary be invited to procure a suitable book for the purpose of giving each member the opportunity of recording his autograph, his birth place, his residence, where he voted or assisted in 1836 or 1840, at the election of General Harrison, with the request that at the closing of the present campaign it be placed in the vaults of the Historical Society of this city. Enos Slosson, Benjamin Ackley and Dr. Smith were appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Drake with reference to present headquarters. Several spirited speeches were made by veterans. On motion of Mr. Bennett the secretary was authorized to have printed the constitution and by-laws so that each member might have a copy. A large number joined the club.

The regular semi-monthly meeting occurred August 18th. The first vice-president in the chair. Mr. Ackley reported that the book of record was ordered and would be submitted to the next meeting. Mr. R. J. Bennett addressing the chair urged the importance of swelling the ranks of the club and then offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the Tippecanoe club who voted for William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840 for president, and intend voting for General Benjamin Harrison, the grandson of 'Old Tip,' in 1888 for the same office, do most cordially invite all others, who voted for any other candidate in 1836 and 1840 and vote at the coming election to join this club."

A spirited discussion followed, by James H. Gill, Philip Burroughs, L. W. Garlick, Judge Hawley, L. Prince and others, whereupon Judge Hawley moved amendments to the resolution as follows: "Be invited to *meet* with and *co-operate* with us during the present campaign." The resolution passed as amended.

Mr. Noah Scott and others recited their reminiscences of 1840 and the good old times. Judge Hawley, after finishing his able criticism of the Mills' tariff bill, extended a cordial invitation to the members of the club to meet with the Hyde Park veterans in their hall on the corner of Fifty-third street and Jefferson avenue, on August 25th. Accepted. It was voted that the Glee Club be invited to be present August 25th at Hyde Park. Eight new names were added to the club.

The regular meeting was held on September 1st.

The committee on badges having failed to report, Enos Slosson, Col. Mitchell and P. Burroughs were appointed on committee on badges to report at next meeting. John Gage, of Massachusetts, made a donation of ten dollars for defraying expenses of music. Amount collected, sixteen dollars.

"*Resolved*, That the president of the Old Tippecanoe Club of 1840 be requested to appoint thirteen members of this club, including its officers, who are hereby instructed to convey our congratulations to the nominee of the Republican National convention, and ask him to deliver his first speech in the city of his nomination before the Old Tippecanoe Club, who voted in 1840 for the first General Harrison, and now stand pledged to vote for General Harrison of 1888 for president of the first republic on earth. Also to confer with Levi P. Morton and ask him to accept an invitation to be present at the same time."

The following were appointed said committee: Judge Hawley, General Hinckley, H. H. Williams, Thomas Mitchell, Captain Duray, P. Burroughs, and the officers of the club.

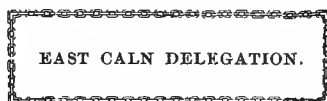
John C. Gage, Thomas Mitchell, and others addressed the club, awaking old time enthusiasm. Many new members.

The club duly assembled September 15th.

AN ANCIENT POLITICAL RELIC.

THE TIPPECANOE CLUB HAS A BANNER OF 1840.

The first thing that greeted the eye on entering the quarters of the Tippecanoe club in the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon was an old banner. It was about four feet square and made of white satin. In the centre of it was a picture of a log cabin, with the American flag floating from its flag-staff. Above it was printed in large letters in a semicircle:



Below the cabin was the following couplet:

Bear nobly this banner, ye patriot band,
And guard well the rights of our Fatherland.

It excited a great deal of interest, and the old men gathered around and examined it, and wondered where it came from until the president, Dr. D. S. Smith, called the meeting to order.

"That banner," said he, "is the property of the Rev. L. P. Mercer, whose father carried it in Ohio during the campaign of 1840. He has kindly offered to loan it to us whenever we may want it. As he prizes it very highly, I would suggest that it be left in his hands."

C. R. Vandercook moved that Mr. Mercer be made an honorary member of the club and be invited to carry the banner in the parades. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Archibald I. Harrison was introduced to the club. She is General Harrison's sister-in-law, and said she had known the general since he was a boy, and that he had always been strictly honorable and just in all his dealings.

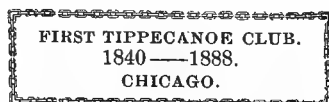
The badge committee reported that the badges were ready, and they were distributed. They are handsome blue badges with the American flag on them, and are inscribed: "First Tippecanoe Club, 1840. Harrison and Morton, 1888. Chicago."

Addresses were made by George Paine, Harris Clement, William Hyde, the Rev. Henry L. Hammond, Colonel Mitchell and others.

THE TIPPECANOE TO THE FRONT.

THE VETERAN VOTERS WILL CALL ON TIPPECANOE'S GRANDSON OCTOBER 6.

A sky-blue badge adorned the lapels of three score veterans of three score and ten, who were gathered in the club room of the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. A tiny bow of red, white and blue crowned the badge. In the center of the badge was a diminutive ribbon flag of the stars and stripes, and the words: "Harrison and Morton." The blue badge itself was stamped with the following:



It was the regular meeting of the Tippecanoe club, September 22, 1888. Dr. Daniel S. Smith presided, and the meeting was opened

with a prayer by the Rev. Henry D. Hammond. Dr. Smith as chairman of the committee on invitations, announced the appointment of the committee as follows: Enos Slosson, Judge Van H. Higgins, and T. B. Bryan. The committee on finance, through Mr. Ripley, made a report, which was accepted. There was a little discussion as to the selection of a quartette to sing at the meetings of the club, but it was finally decided to refer the matter to the committees on finance and auditing, with full power to act as they saw fit.

Judge C. M. Hawley, of Hyde Park, then arose and in behalf of the Hyde Park Republican League, invited the Tippecanoe club to join the league in their visit to Benjamin Harrison October 6. Arrangements for transportation have been completed, the Kankakee line having offered round trip rates at two dollars and fifty cents, and sleeping cars would be added.

Mr. Vandercook remarked: "Mayor Roche and others have invited us to go along with their party next Saturday. I move we go next Saturday with the mayor."

"The mayor greatly desires to have the Tippecanoe club accompany the party," said W. C. Dunning, "and if the club so decides, it will be made the feature of this excursion. Mr. Pullman will also give sleepers free of charge.

The vote on the question was taken and it was decided to go with the mayor's party. It is expected that at least one hundred of the Tippecanoe members will go, fifty already having signified their intention of going. The Tippecanoe club now numbers two hundred and sixty-five members. Among them are A. C. Vandercook and R. M. Hough, two Chicago pioneers who cast their first vote for Old Tippecanoe in 1840 at the precinct which stood then at the corner of Dearborn and South Water streets. Mr. Hough made a brief speech yesterday, and Mr. Vandercook told of an amusing incident which occurred at the polls on the day of election fifty years ago.

Colonel Mitchell remarked that it should not be forgotten by the veterans that the State Republican ticket needed just as much encouragement as the National. Therefore three cheers were given for Private Joe Fifer and Abner Taylor.

The Tippecanoe club will go to Indianapolis in a body, and carry a banner.

Colonel Mitchell moved that a vote of thanks be given by this club to the Hyde Park League for their invitations and our appreciation of their courtesies and that they be most cordially invited to go with us on September 29th. Carried.

The regular meeting of the club was called to order October 6th. The president reported that some fifty or sixty members of the club made the excursion to Indianapolis and paid their respects to General Harrison and had a most enjoyable time, and all had returned safely to their homes. Enos Slosson offered the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we tender our heartiest thanks to our fellow townsman, George M. Pullman, for the use of his beautiful and convenient palace car so opportunely furnished and fully equipped for our comfort without charge, while the Old Tippecanoe club was making its first pleasant and satisfactory call upon the next president of the United States—Benjamin Harrison.

"Resolved, That thanks be also extended to the Second Regiment Band for the music furnished on the occasion of our late trip to and from Indianapolis; also for the evening concert given by them from the balcony of the new Denison House in Indianapolis."

Adopted.

The following gentlemen addressed the meeting: General A. M. Stout, Colonel Wiley S. Scribner and Henry Sayrs. Colonel Babcock here donated to the club fifty dollars for which he received a vote of thanks. Great numbers of new members enrolled.

The club met on October 13th, in regular session, the president in the chair. On motion of Albert Soper it was voted that the club hold its regular meetings every Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, until after the sixth of November next.

The following resolution was offered by Henry Sayrs:

"Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed to draft for publication an address to the young voters, said committee to report at next meeting of the club."

Adopted.

General Leake delivered a very able address. Twenty-nine new members to-day.

The regular meeting of the club was held October 20, the president in the chair. Mr. Henry Sayrs reported the address to young voters, which was unanimously adopted by the club; a very able and convincing production. Some surprising facts are stated in this address. The following selections are copied from it:

"Modern Democracy made its debut in the United States simultaneously with the first election of Andrew Jackson to the presidency. When the country, under the benign influence of a tariff of adequate protection, was in a condition of unexampled prosperity, Jackson's arbitrary and revolutionary assumptions, approved and encouraged by partisan adherents touching great financial, commercial, agricultural and manufacturers' interests, had a tendency to keep all business matters in constant confusion and uncertainty. Many of said adherents were appointed to positions of trust and honor, not because of their experience in public affairs, or other fitness for the discharge of the duties incumbent upon them, but mainly because of their partisan or personal influence in caucus, nominating conventions or at the polls. About all that the wisest of the sect knew of political economy had evidently been gleaned from the writings of such authors as Cobden and Adam Smith, which, although plausible in theory, are not adapted to a new country of vast

area with a multitude of interests of varied nature, and, when practised in the United States, were sure to cause, as they ultimately did, universal disaster. The removals from office for political opinions under Jackson exceeded by two thousand and sixty-two per cent those of all the six previous presidents, and under his administration the annual current expenses of the government were forty-four per cent more than those of his predecessor, which shows the consistency of the Democratic party then and now on the question of civil service reform.

"When, on March 4, 1837, Martin Van Buren, the *protege* of Jackson, assumed the presidency, he found the country in a deplorable condition, the inevitable sequence of the errors of the preceding administration, for which he, during his term of four years, suffered all the obloquy but for none of which was his name directly responsible. Consequent upon a low tariff importations had been excessive and the balance of trade was decidedly to our disadvantage, bankruptcy glared, labor was idle, factories were closed, iron rails were imported from England of which railroads running over the iron mines of Pennsylvania, were constructed at less cost for the rails than they could be produced at on the spot. Pennsylvania could not pay the interest due on her bonds, Mississippi repudiated her debt, and bonds of the State of Illinois sold at sixteen cents on the dollar. Defalcations by government officials were of stupendous amounts and in great number. Thieves throttled the government. To steal meant to "Swartwout." This unfortunate administration having annually cost sixty-six per cent more for ordinary expenses than did that of Jackson, and the ratio of its losses on the one thousand dollars on receipts and payment being six hundred and forty-one per cent more than those of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson, Grant and Hayes combined, was overthrown by the glorious election of gallant William Henry Harrison in 1840. His assuring inaugural address and singularly able cabinet inspired public confidence; an early session of Congress was called to provide means to sustain the government. The president's untimely death caused universal mourning. His dying words to his successor were: 'Sir, I want you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more.' A general bankrupt law was passed to enable the people to commence anew, and prosperity shone upon business revived under the protective tariff of 1842. Conspicuous among pleasant memories of duty performed during almost half a century, is having in our early life voted for General William Henry Harrison for president, and for the reasons herein set forth, and many others unnecessary to enumerate, we are fully convinced that

continuous opposition to the Democratic party and its policy has proven true service to the country, so that when the life of the principle of protection of American labor is at stake, we feel that we may with perfect propriety appeal to the reason and patriotism of every young voter and invite them to unite with us in the endeavor to elect the nominees of the Republican party, president and vice-president of the United States."

Committee: Henry Sayrs, chairman; D. B. Fisk, Dr. David S. Smith, Judge Van H. Higgins, William Ripley, Judge C. M. Hawley, Albert Soper, T. B. Carter, Samuel C. Griggs, Nathan Mears, Colonel R. M. Hough, C. R. Vandercook, Enos Slosson.

Here the president created a surprise in introducing to the club the Hon. James G. Blaine. The way in which the latter was received would give a lesson in enthusiasm to any meeting. Mr. Blaine said he was not a voter in 1840, but remembered seeing the senior Harrison while on his way to Washington in 1841. The scenes of that day were still vivid in his memory, and he hoped to see before long another General Harrison on his way to the White House. He was very glad, indeed, to meet so many veterans.

Stephen A. Douglas, Jr., and others addressed the club. New members, thirty-nine.

October 27th the president stated that the club had an invitation from the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade Republican Club to join them in their parade next Saturday. It was decided to accept the invitations. On motion of Mr. Burroughs, Col. R. M. Hough was chosen marshal of the day.

GRAND POPULAR DEMONSTRATION OF REPUBLICANS IN CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 3, 1888.

The most magnificent of all Chicago parades in the last presidential campaign was that of November 3rd of which so many graphic and detailed accounts appeared in the press of this and other cities. There seemed to be a representation of every trade or human industry of any consequence and a significant fact was noticed that scarcely one of the fifteen thousand men in line was not a voter, all good men and true, with Republicanism inscribed in their hearts and on their banners. It was conceded by the press, as well as by observers, not far from a million of people that had congregated to witness the superb pageant, that the most impressive feature of the mighty demonstration was the array in the front rank of the procession of the members of the Old Tippecanoe Club. The president, vice-president and treasurer, occupied the first carriage, followed by a long train of other open carriages. One of the briefest notices of the

many that appeared in the press read thus: "The carriages are filled with white-headed veterans and there is a tremendous cheer up and down the streets, that is taken up and repeated by the people in the windows. The white beards are the Tippecanoe veterans of 1840. Their withered cheeks look almost young again. They forget the lapse of fifty years. They are back with Old Tippecanoe and are happy." A most enthusiastic reception was accorded the veterans during the entire march of the procession and they were greeted with inspiring shouts, many of special significance such as: "We shall follow your glorious example."

November 10th the meeting was called to order by the president after first congratulating the club in his pleasant and appropriate manner on the successful termination of the campaign. The finance committee asked and received further time in which to make its report. Philip Burroughs submitted the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago hereby extends its warmest thanks to the Commercial Club, and also to the Board of Trade Republican Club for their invitation to join them in the march as well as for the honor shown by placing us at the head of the column.

"*Resolved*, That we also tender hearty thanks to General Joseph B. Stockton and the chairman of the central committee for their many courtesies and generousities shown the old boys of 1840."

Mr. Albert Soper presented the following:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed whose duties will be to revise the minutes of the meetings and reports of officers of the club, and prepare an introductory preface, to be placed in forepart of the register; committee to be appointed by the chair."

The chair appointed H. M. Garlick, Albert Soper and Henry Sayrs.

"*Resolved*, That the members of this club do most heartily extend their sincere thanks to John B. Drake and Samuel Parker, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, for the use of this parlor during this great political campaign. Long may they live, prosperous and happy, are the wishes of the veterans of 1840."

Adopted.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, in meeting assembled, do hereby extend to Dr. David S. Smith, president; Enos Slosson, first vice-president; R. J. Bennett, second vice-president; Henry M. Garlick, first assistant secretary; C. R. Vandercook, sergeant-at-arms; Colonel R. M. Hough, marshal, and the finance committee, our warmest thanks for the very able manner in which they have discharged

their respective duties, and in their devotion to the interests of this organization, all tending to the great victory on November 6th."

On motion of Mr. Enos Slosson, a committee of three, composed of Thos. B. Bryan, Enos Slosson and Nathan Mears was designated to draft suitable resolutions to be forwarded to General Harrison, Levi P. Morton and the governor-elect of Illinois. Said committee retired, and prepared and submitted the following, which was adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, That we, members of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, some four hundred in number, many having cast our first vote for William Henry Harrison, and because of our extreme age probably our last vote for his illustrious grandson, the president-elect, now unite our voices in heartiest congratulation to the president, vice-president-elect, and the governor-elect of Illinois, and commend them and our beloved country to the blessing of Almighty God."

The following gentlemen addressed the club, eliciting round after round of applause, viz.: Hon. Thomas B. Bryan, Gen. J. B. Leake and J. B. Patterson. Gen. Leake dwelt mainly on the question of fraudulent elections in Southern States, handling the subject in a masterly manner. In answer to a dispatch by Mr. P. M. Blodgett, the following telegram was received:

"INDIANAPOLIS, November 10, 1888.

"P. M. BLODGETT, Tippecanoe Club, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago:

"Please convey to the members of the club my high appreciation of their efforts and cordial support during the campaign. The evidence given me of their respect and confidence has been very gratifying to me.

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

The following letter from Governor-elect Fifer was received and ordered spread upon the minutes:

"BLOOMINGTON, ILL., December 1, 1888.

"H. M. GARLICK, Secretary:

"MY DEAR FRIEND: Your recent letter conveying to me the action of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago is before me. It is indeed touching to be so kindly remembered by gentlemen who bear the years and honor that the members of your club carry. I appreciate highly the compliment you extended and ask you to carry to the members of your club, for me, my thanks for their kind remembrance and my sincere wishes for their personal prosperity.

"Yours most truly,

J. W. FIFER."

H. M. Garlick was elected secretary and Albert Soper, treasurer, as these offices were vacant by resignation. R. J.

Bennett, Albert Soper, Thomas F. Mitchell, William H. Beadley and Enos Slosson were appointed a committee on "Political Action," January 12, 1889.

On January 26, President Smith called the meeting to order and stated his pleasure at being once again permitted to be at his post.

Mr. Burroughs, chairman committee on necrology, reported the death of Luther L. Mills. It was therefore

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to draft suitable letter of condolence to the family of deceased and that a copy of said letter be spread upon the minutes, and that similar action be taken with reference to other members of the club who have died."

Reported to committee on necrology.

REPORT OF GEORGE SIMEON KNAPP.

Having represented the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago in Washington, at the inauguration of General Benjamin Harrison as president of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1889, I beg leave to report that as such representative I was everywhere received with demonstrations of respect and treated with the highest consideration. Wearing the badge of the club upon my breast, and bearing aloft the time-honored flag which floated in the breeze in the presidential campaigns of Grant, Garfield, Blaine and Harrison, and which saluted General Grant on his return from his trip around the world—myself always the ensign; that flag which represents the principles of civil and religious liberty, for which my grandfather, Captain Simeon Crandall, struggled on Bunker Hill and throughout the war of the Revolution. I was assigned a place in the line of march directly in the rear of the regiment of veterans who served under General Harrison in the war of the Rebellion. I was an invited guest to the reviewing stand of the president. The sight from this position is never to be forgotten by those who were so fortunate as to witness it; it was so sublime as to baffle description.

"The president will this afternoon receive all clubs from outside the city;" thereupon your obedient servant passed through the door of the White House, and, halting in the presence of the chief magistrate, said: "Mr. President, representing on this occasion the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, comprising some five hundred veterans, I congratulate you, and I am authorized to pledge the club to the support of your administration with the same zeal and devotion that it has manifested in your election. In accordance with my promise, I now and here, in the White House, in the name and in the honor of the Old Tippecanoe Club of

Chicago, take pleasure in waving this flag of our Union before you." The president replied: "Mr. Knapp, I thank the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago for its active and efficient service in the recent campaign, especially for the uniform kindness shown me. My home is open to all the Old Tippecanoes, and I should be pleased to have them call on me when here."

March 23, 1889, representing the club, Henry Sayrs presented to John B. Drake, the proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, a lithograph of General Benjamin Harrison's birthplace at North Bend, Ohio, a pen-sketch by the secretary, H. M. Garlick, from an oil painting made in 1840. Mr. Drake expressed his gratitude and surprise in his ever genial manner, declaring himself a Republican all over and in full sympathy with the cause, whereupon three welcome cheers were given him. After an address by Judge Hawley, he moved that when the meeting adjourned it should be for one week.

Henry Sayrs offered the following:

"Resolved, That the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, heartily congratulates the president of the United States on the appointment of Robert T. Lincoln, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Great Britain.

"Resolved, That the secretary be, and hereby is, requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States."

Colonel Thomas Mitchell moved that a committee of five be appointed to make necessary arrangements, in the interest of the club, for the celebration of the centennial of Washington's inaugural, April 30.

The regular meeting of the club was called to order by President David S. Smith, M. D., April 13. The president acknowledged his thankfulness and pleasure in being spared to again be at his post after an absence of several weeks in Washington, and was delighted to see so many of the "Boys" ready for duty.

"SPRINGFIELD, March 27, 1889.

"DAVID S. SMITH, ESQ., President Old Tippecanoe Club,
Chicago, Illinois:

"MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of March 27th and notice your kind invitation to be with your club on the 4th of April at Central Music Hall. I appreciate your kindness in remembering me, and regret that the pressure of public duties here will prevent my accepting the same. Please convey to the members of your club my kindest regards.

"Yours very truly,

JOSEPH W. FIFER."

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, April 4, 1889.

"DAVID S. SMITH, M. D., Chicago, Illinois:

"The president directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th of March conveying the congratulations of the Old Tippecanoe Club, and to express to you and to the members of the club his sincere thanks for this evidence of friendly regard. Very truly yours,

"E. W. HALFORD, Private Secretary."

"*Resolved*, That we meet at these headquarters on April 30th, at 2 o'clock P. M., and proceed in a body to Central Music Hall, and that the secretary notify the chairman of the centennial committee of this proposed action, and ask that one hundred to one hundred and fifty seats be reserved for us."

June 29, 1889, the death of Rev. William H. Beecher reported; a member of the famous Beecher family. Mr. Henry Sayrs made a touching address on the life and character of our esteemed brother, Henry Osborn. Charles G. Neely addressed the club.

August 24, 1889, Mr. Albert Soper presented the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Old Tippecanoe—five hundred strong, unanimously recommend and endorse, for every conceivable reason, the city of Chicago, as the best and only place in which to hold the World's Exposition, in 1892."

Unanimously adopted.

October 9, 1889, on motion of Henry Sayrs, it was

"*Resolved*, As the sense of this club that it is expedient that all of the Old Tippecanoe Clubs of the country maintain their respective organizations, at least until Congress shall enforce the fifteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States."

Suitable action taken on the death of Col. Wiley S. Scribner.

October 26th, Judge C. M. Hawley, Henry Sayrs, W. H. Beadley, Col. Cheney Ames and Col. H. Morrison were appointed a committee on the "Blair Educational Bill;" report emphatically in favor of the principle embodied in the bill.

November 9th, Dr. David S. Smith elected president; Enos Slosson, first vice-president; Colonel R. J. Bennett, second vice-president; Albert Soper, treasurer; H. M. Garlick, secretary; C. R. Vandercook, sergeant-at-arms. Action taken in favor of Colonel A. C. Babcock for United States marshal for the Northern district of Illinois.

February 22, 1890. Believing the bill of Senator Butler, of South Carolina, now before the United States Senate, having for its object the deportation of colored citizens of

the Republic from their homes, to be impolitic, discriminating and unconstitutional, the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago does most respectfully remonstrate against the passage of said bill.

"*Resolved*, That the secretary be instructed to send this action to Senator C. B. Farwell, with the request that he present the same to the United States Senate."

The club in the most hearty manner approved of the ruling of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

May 31, 1890, the deaths of Lucian Prince, David L. Hough and Albert Soper reported. Suitable action taken by the club. William Ripley elected treasurer, *vice* Albert Soper, deceased.

July 26, 1890, the death of Brother Slosson, first vice-president, reported. Colonel Cheney Ames elected to fill the office. Brother Slosson was a strong friend of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, one of the great and good men of our Nation.

September 27th, the deaths of Colonel A. H. Morrison, Dr. F. P. Sedgwick and other valuable members of the club reported. Beautiful and strong resolutions and papers were passed in their memory.

November 29, 1890, Rev. Dr. William S. Post, a new member, elected chaplain.

January 10, 1891, a large crayon portrait of our worthy president was presented to the club by George S. Knapp.

January 31, 1891, Henry Sayrs, chairman of special committee on revision, made report. This was a masterly production in favor of more united and vigorous action in behalf of the club, closing with a pathetic appeal for the poor of the organization. Article II. altered and amended so that any Republican in good standing, subscribing to the principles and purposes of this club, may be eligible to membership. Condemnation and ostracism pronounced against those Republicans who, in the halls of legislation in Washington, opposed the National election bill. Judge Hawley read a very learned paper on the status of Italy *versus* the United States of America, under the treaty of 1871, and that of international law on the demands of Italy now pending. Adopted and ordered published in pamphlet form.

A committee was appointed to report on our National defenses, consisting of Rev. William Post, Henry Sayrs, C. M. Hawley, W. B. Mills and C. R. Hagerty.

May 30th Dr. Post presented an elaborate paper on our "Coast Defenses," which was read with much interest to those present. Report on the new flag called for; responded to by Miss Kate Burroughs, "The Daughter of the Club."

Contributions called for. A letter was sent to Mrs. Rebecca A. Smith on the death of Dr. David Sheppard Smith, and appropriate action taken on the departure of this noble and distinguished brother. He loved his family and friends, the church of Christ and our club with a passionate devotion. Becoming and pathetic eulogies in memory of our late president were delivered by Henry Sayrs, Judge Hawley, Cheney Ames, Michael McCauley, Phillip Burroughs, William S. Post and other members. A copy of the able and valuable report of the committee on our National defenses was ordered transmitted to the president and his cabinet.

August 29, 1891, the deaths of D. B. Fisk, M. D. Downs, Nathan Dree, James Curry, Ira B. Eddy, and Captain James Saning were reported. Suitable action in memory of these brethren was had.

October 31st, appropriate resolutions were adopted on the death of James Ackerman, and resolutions of thanks to the Grant Monument Association, General Miles, and others for courtesies extended to the club the day of the unveiling of the Grant statue. The new flag, made of pure American silk, was unfurled for the first time. Addresses were made by James P. Root, Henry Sayrs, C. M. Hawley, J. H. Hawley, and others.

“Resolved, That we highly favor the considerate and patriotic position taken by the administration on the international questions growing out of the two recent deplorable affairs; the first with Italy, growing out of the murder of prisoners by a mob in the city of New Orleans on the 14th of March last; and the other arising during the present month of October, from the murderous attack of Chilians, aided by their police force, upon our unarmed sailors while returning to their warship in a peaceful manner. This club most heartily approves our National administration for its calm, decided and prompt action in vindicating our National honor.

“Resolved, That the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, in regular session, does most respectfully extend its warmest thanks to the trustees of the Grant Monument Association, Potter Palmer, E. S. Dryer, J. McGregor Adams, Samuel M. Nickelson, Norman Williams, General Joseph N. Stockton and Edward S. Taylor—not forgetting through the pleasures enjoyed by the Veteran Tippecanoes of one of the grandest demonstrations ever witnessed in this age, of Chicago’s prosperity—the kind attentions shown us by General Miles and his officers.”

Upon this great occasion of unveiling the Grant monument in Lincoln Park in 1891, the marshal ordered the then new beautiful flag of the Old Tippecanoe Club, having forty-four stars on the blue field, placed on the highest wall in front

of the statute, where it remained during the impressive services, the observed of hundreds of thousands of proud observers.

November 7, 1891, the eightieth anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe was celebrated at the Grand Pacific, by the holding of the annual meeting of the Old Tippecanoe Club. A letter was received from President Harrison acknowledging with thanks the receipt of the resolutions adopted at the last meeting, indorsing the foreign policy of his administration. The following officers were elected: President, Henry Sayrs; vice-presidents, Cheney Ames and O. A. Smith; treasurer, J. A. Wakefield; secretary, Henry M. Garlick; sergeant-at-arms, C. R. Vandercook; color sergeant, George S. Knapp.

November 28, 1891, Henry Sayrs, the newly elected president of the Old Tippecanoe Club, addressed at length the meeting of that body at the Grand Pacific, urging the importance of preparing for the coming presidential election. The president also responded on behalf of the club to the gift of a gavel from Mr. Knapp. The gavel was made of wood from old Fort Dearborn and the Ogden mansion, the only building on the North Side which escaped the fire of 1871.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Finance—Messrs. Church, Ripley and Bradley.

Relief—Messrs. McAuley, Nourse, Turner, Reynolds and Blodgett.

West Side Necrology—Messrs. Burroughs, Blodgett and Elliott.

South Side Necrology—Messrs. Harmon, Huntley and Worster.

North Side Necrology—Messrs. Mills, Schmidt and Williams.

Entertainment—Messrs. Hawley and Blackall.

Committee on Membership—W. P. Frailey, James H. Hawley, Dr. J. W. Hanson, James P. Root.

Committee on a more perfect Union of the Clubs—L. J. Tracy, C. R. Hagerty and Dr. W. S. Shaw.

Committee of Conference—Judge C. M. Hawley, William H. Bradley, R. P. Pote, Dr. J. W. Harmon and Nathan Mears.

A recitation was given by James H. Hawley.

Sympathy and condolence were expressed to L. W. Garlick, the husband, and to H. M. Garlick, the son, on the death of the beloved wife and mother.

January 29, 1892, President Sayrs introduced Prof. C. H. Green, who gave a very interesting account of the cliff dwellers and of a collection of cliff dwellers' relics, which he obtained by eighteen months' laborious explorations among the lately discovered ruins of southwestern Colorado and adjacent parts of Utah, New Mexico and Arizona. He said

there were many evidences to prove that these were the oldest relics in the world, and that *this* continent was the first abode of man.

March 26th, beautiful tributes were paid to the memory of William H. Bradley and Colonel R. M. Hough, by Brothers Mills, Dr. Harmon, McAuley, Rev. Leroy Church and others.

April 30th, Chaplain Post presented resolutions with strong and convincing arguments in favor of the renomination of President Harrison; adopted. Two cousins of President Harrison, Mrs. Alice E. Lewis and Mrs. Virginia E. Stratton, were elected honorary members. Dr. J. W. Hanson delivered an able and interesting address on Alaska.

June 25th, the nomination of President Harrison and Whitelaw Reid was unanimously and heartily ratified, Assistant States Attorney W. S. Elliott and Daniel J. Schuyler addressed the club in a very able manner.

July 9, 1892:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 27, 1892.

"HENRY SAYRS, ESQ.:

"MY DEAR SIR: The president directs me to express to you and through you to the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago his sincere thanks for the kind congratulations conveyed in your telegram of the 25th instant.

"Very truly yours,

"E. M. HALFORD, Private Secretary."

The telegram sent by the club congratulated the president on his renomination.

July 30th, Lieutenant-Governor Ray delivered an address of ability and interest to our club.

September 24th, proper action taken on the demise of Hon. Cheney Ames, a very able and useful man both in peace and war, both in the halls of legislation and in business affairs. Governor J. W. Fifer addressed the club, attributing the success of the Republicans largely to the Tippecanoe clubs of the country.

October 8th, Old Tippecanoe Club's address to young men, written by Dr. J. W. Hanson. Two courses were pointed out: One assures prosperity; the other threatens disaster. This address was a production of great force and convincing power. The committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the club, on the death of Mrs. Harrison, wife of the president of the United States, reported as follows:

"WHEREAS, The demise of Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, the devoted wife of President Harrison, by reason of her

exalted character filled the hearts of our patriotic citizens with deep sorrow.

"Resolved, That we recognize Mrs. Harrison to have been not only the charm of the domestic and social life of our chief magistrate, but one who glorified his home, honored his official station and rendered the circles of public society and National entertainments at the capital enjoyable and elevating; and that during the historic period of the Nation no more intelligent, more gracious, more lovely or more noble and true has adorned the presidential mansion.

"Resolved, That her uniformly kindly and generous disposition won the love of all ranks and conditions of the people, and pointed her out as the model wife, the devoted mother, the genial and abiding friend and the Christian woman; and that as such her beautiful life is a brilliant example, calling out the unbounded admiration of all and secures to the president at this time of his deepest sorrow the profound sympathy of our people; and so she rests from her labors in the sweet fragrance of her life and love.

"Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this club, and that a copy of them be transmitted to the president and his family as the expression of this club's sympathy in his behalf."

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The secretary then read the following letter from President Harrison:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
"WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4.

"H. M. GARLICK, Chicago, Illinois:

"MY DEAR SIR: Will you please accept for yourself and present to the members of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago my sincere thanks for the kind resolutions which you forwarded on their behalf? Such expressions of sympathy are very grateful to me. Very truly yours,

"BENJAMIN HARRISON."

November 5, 1892, election of officers: Dr. J. W. Harmon, president; O. A. Smith and Phillip Burroughs, vice-presidents; W. P. Frailey, treasurer; Dr. J. W. Hanson, secretary; sergeant-at-arms, C. R. Vandercook; Dr. W. S. Post, chaplain. The usual committees appointed. Chaplain Post made a spirited speech on the Blue Laws of Connecticut, and stated that the volume was the invention of a Tory clergyman—"lying Priest Peters,"* and not a copy of the

Noting the statement of Comrade Post; Encyclopedia Britannica, volume III, page 305. was referred to and no reference whatever to the subject appears, or allusion to a publication of any kind, by a "lying priest Peters;" probably a mistake in the volume or page has been made by Dr. Post. This comment would not have been made but for the fact that in this

statutes of the State. Vide Encyclopædia Britannica, Volume III, page 305.

March 25, 1893, the committee on the demise of our great leader and illustrious statesman, James G. Blaine, reported admirable resolutions, written by Loring W. Post, expressing their profound sorrow on the deplorable event and the irreparable loss our Republic has sustained in his departure from earth to heaven; William S. Post, William Ripley and Michael McAuley, committee.

August 26th, report of the committee on the origin of our National flag; Dr. Post and Brother Knapp had examined all the histories and records they could find on the subject; George Ross, George Washington and Robert Morris, committee of Congress, with the assistance of Betsey Ross, widow of John Ross, designed the flag which was accepted as the National standard by Congress June 14, 1777. All other claims are without foundation. The material used by Betsey Ross for our flag was the same as now compose the flag of our Nation, the greatest Nation on earth. This is the true origin of "Old Glory."

September 23, 1893, there was a joint meeting of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago and the Veteran Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines, Iowa, in the Iowa State building at the World's Fair. President Dr. J. W. Harmon, of the Chicago club, delivered the address of welcome which was responded to by President Col. D. M. Fox, of the Des Moines club, when, in conformity with the occasion, both presidents presided over the meeting which both of them appropriately addressed. Rev. J. W. Hanson, D. D. then read a masterly production on the imperiled financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country consequent upon the even then short time of Democratic ascendancy, and counseling the Tippecanoes and all good citizens as to their duties, and unison of action in the premises. He was followed in brief speeches by Judge C. M. Hawley and Henry Sayrs, of

History, page 25, Puritanic persecution in the State of Massachusetts, is quite elaborately referred to, and quotations from its statutes authorizing the cruelties practiced. Similar laws, as I am informed by reports, existed in the Connecticut colony, perhaps not rigidly enforced as in Massachusetts. I had no knowledge of the speech made by Dr. Post until reading proof sheets of the Chicago department of this work. The chapter on Puritanic Persecutions, nevertheless, would have been written; it is truthful history, and in view of all the testimony it is somewhat surprising to hear of its being questioned by any one. Humanity has grown since that time, and the church of necessity has broadened and yet there is room. The gallows, thumbscrews and other instruments of torture, can no longer be resorted to to make men believe what the church teaches in creeds or from its pulpits. The spirit of the age is:

"For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight,
His can't be wrong, whose *life is in the right*."

AUTHOR.

Chicago, and Hon. Charles Ashton, Iowa Columbian Fair commissioner. Enthusiasm prevailed, a social mutual interchange of political opinions was had; resolutions, the offspring of a half century of experience in public affairs, were adopted; Mrs. Cheek, of Des Moines, as if inspired by the banner beside her, filled the responsive heart of the great meeting with patriotic melody. The Iowa State band discoursed excellent music and "all went merry as a marriage bell" and all felt it good to be there.

At the meeting of the club, November 11, 1893, the following were elected officers: R. P. Pote, president; W. P. Frailey and Phillip Burroughs, vice-presidents; Silas Huntley, treasurer; C. R. Hagerty, secretary; Dr. W. S. Post, chaplain; C. R. Vandercook, sergeant-at-arms; H. M. Garlick, color sergeant. The usual committees appointed.

The death of Col. Edward H. Castle, a man of great usefulness and force of character both in peace and war, was reported. Among the many distinguished people who addressed the club during the last State campaign were United States Senator Cullom and the Hon. William E. Mason.

November 10, 1894, an election of officers was held with the following result: William Ripley, president; Thomas Goodman, first vice-president; Phillip Burroughs, second vice-president; C. R. Hagerty, secretary; Silas Huntley, treasurer; Rev. William S. Post, chaplain; C. R. Vandercook, sergeant-at-arms; H. M. Garlick, standard bearer. During the last meeting the sympathy and condolence of the members of the club were expressed to Dr. Harmon and Thomas Goodman on the death of their wives; both of these ladies were among the excellent of the earth.

The historian desires to close these extracts from our secretary's books with reference to the superb banquet at the Grand Pacific, February 9th, all the expenses being borne by our honored and beloved president, William Ripley. An eloquent speech was delivered by the president on the prosperity, growth and power of our country. He remarked he had traveled in every State and Territory of our Union, and on all the continents except Australia, and therefore knew whereof he affirmed.

Thomas Goodman defended Chicago from the unjust attacks of Stead and other similar writers. This being the one hundred and twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of William Henry Harrison, Henry Sayrs spoke of the life and character of that eminent soldier, statesman and patriot. Appropriate addresses were also made by Rev. Peter Wallace, Dr. J. W. Harmon and William S. Post, D. D. The marvelous whistler, Mr. McDonald, highly entertained

the banqueters. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Messrs. Drake, Parker & Company, for their many acts of courtesy and kindness to our club, during all these years since our organization. The following telegrams were exchanged:

“CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, February 9.

“COLONEL D. M. FOX, Kirkwood House:

“The Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, at banquet, salutes its brethren, the Tippecanoe Club of Des Moines, with hearty congratulations.

“WILLIAM RIPLEY.”

“DES MOINES, IOWA, February 9.

“WILLIAM RIPLEY, President Tippecanoe Club, Banquet Hall, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago:

“Fraternal greetings joyfully received while at the festive board. Kind words and good will manifested heartily reciprocated. In 1840 we voted for principles now advocated by Republicans—Democracy was a failure then. Again it has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Away with it.
D. M. Fox, President.”

Then closed one of the most sumptuous banquets ever given at this magnificent hotel—the Grand Pacific. With all the hallowed associations and precious memories of the past; with all the bright hopes and glorious prospects for the future of our club; with all our efforts and prayers for the honor, prosperity and glory of our great Republic, we leave the famous Grand Pacific, as from the retirement of Messrs. Drake & Parker it became vacant, and locate our headquarters at the well-known Sherman House. No organization in the United States is blessed with men who are more devoted husbands and fathers; none whose minds have been clearer in business; none whose insight has been keener in politics; none of purer morality; none of more strictly temperate habits; none of loftier patriotism; none of brighter Christian principles than those who have been and those who now are members of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago. Still let us ever remember the heroes of this world do not always wear crowns of laurel in this life.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CHICAGO OLD TIPPECANOE CLUB'S BIOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

DAVID S. SMITH,

THE first president of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, was born in Camden, New Jersey, on the 28th day of April, 1816. His father, Isaac Smith, was a native of Salem county, in that State. His mother was of Welsh descent. His parents were noted for marked decision of character. The son inherited a robust constitution and received excellent youthful training, and was especially indebted to the influence of his mother for his moral and intellectual inclinations. He very early conceived and strove for a high order of mental culture, and evinced an ardent desire to study the healing art, and at the age of seventeen years commenced the study of medicine. He attended three terms of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in 1836. That college was then, as it is now, one of the foremost medical schools in the country, and its diploma could only be earned by genuine merit. Armed with this diploma and a determination to succeed, the young physician came West and settled for practice in the then small town of Chicago. During a visit in Camden Dr. Smith became deeply interested in investigating the then novel doctrines of Hahnemann or homeopathy, and procured all the works he could gather on that subject; these books he studied assiduously. In 1842 he returned to Chicago, imbued with full confidence, from what he had learned by practical experience and observation, in the doctrines of Hahnemann, and the following year he fully adopted that system in his practice, and was the *first* physician to introduce it west of the lakes. It grew rapidly in public favor, and Dr. Smith had more calls for his professional services than he could attend to. Other practitioners were attracted to his side and soon the advocates of the new school of medicine formed a medical body whose power has kept pace with other great factors in the production of wonderful Chicago. Dr. D. S. Smith justly won for himself the appellation of the "Father of Homeopathy" in the

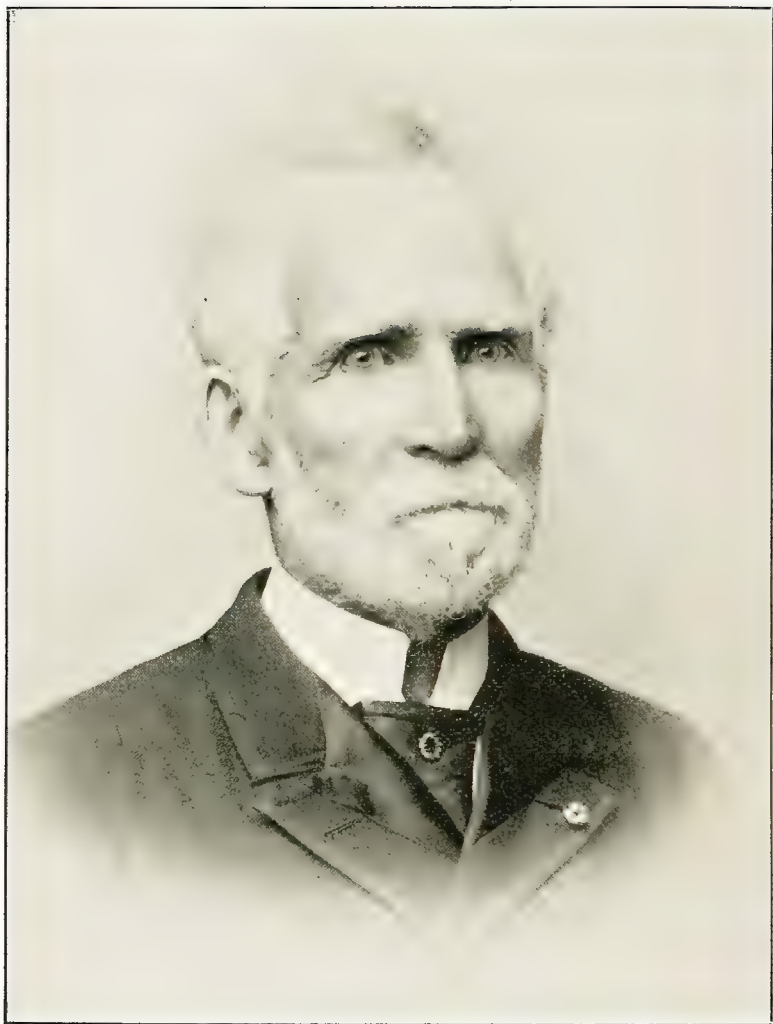
West. The ranking physician of both the schools of practice in Chicago, he procured from the Illinois legislature of 1854-5 the charter of the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, and wrote the original draft of this charter in the law office of Abraham Lincoln. He held the position of president of the board of trustees of said college from its commencement until 1871, and after the death of his successor he was again elected to the presidency. In recognition of his eminent services an honorary degree was conferred on him in 1856 by the Homeopathic Medical College of Cleveland, Ohio. In 1857 he was elected secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy; in 1858 he was chosen president, and in 1865, treasurer of this National association. In 1866 he visited Europe, and while there studied the hospitals and colleges with keen observation and profit, receiving the friendliest attention and marks of distinguished consideration from men of learning and eminence. In 1867 he returned to Chicago with invigorated health, and renewed his extensive practice of his profession. He witnessed the growth of Chicago from the time it was a mere hamlet until it became one of the largest and most important cities in the Union, and his influence and varied public benefactions are indelibly stamped upon its history. He was a man of unquestioned integrity, simple in his habits, dignified, urbane, generous and hospitable, an attentive listener, a ready debater, and a strict disciplinarian.

HENRY SAYRS.

(For Portrait, see Page 54.)

HENRY SAYRS, son of Josiah and Sarah Van Kleeck Sayrs, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, July 1, 1819. Received his education at the Dutchess Academy, from whence, in 1836, he went to the city of New York and engaged as clerk in a wholesale grocery house. On September 17, 1839, he married Miss Sarah C. Lockwood, of Newburgh on the Hudson, who, as time rolled on, became widely and favorably known for her philanthropical work. Her biography, to 1869, is contained in the history of "The Loyal People of the Northwest." She died on the 21st of April, 1888. In 1840 Mr. Sayrs entered the wholesale grocery business in his own name in the city of New York, soon thereafter taking a partner, when the firm became Sayrs & Storm, and remained in said business until 1845, when, with his family, he moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in mercantile business, operating considerably in

real estate. He was a member of the common council in 1847-8, its presiding officer and acting mayor, and was a delegate to the harbor and river convention held in Chicago in 1848. Before the convention that nominated him for the legislature of Wisconsin in that year, he distinctly affirmed that if elected, he would vote for no candidate for United States senator (two senators were to be chosen) who did not first assure him, over his signature, that if elected he would introduce and advocate in the Senate of the United States an act to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. In consequence of their continued ill health Mr. Sayrs moved with his family to Johnstown, Wisconsin, in 1849, where he engaged in general trade, and was postmaster under President Taylor. He came to Chicago in 1853 and entered commercial business; was burned out at 54 and 56 Michigan Avenue in the general conflagration of 1871; immediately after which calamity he commenced the importing and wholesaling of teas, which business he continued until 1884, when, after forty-four years' service on his own account, he retired from active pursuits. He has but one child living—his daughter, Mary L. McAuley, being the wife of Captain John T. McAuley, late of the Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry. They have two children, Harriet Sayrs McAuley and Henry Sayrs McAuley. Captain McAuley served over three years in the army and was twice wounded in the battle of Shiloh. Besides other positions of honor and trust, Mr. Sayrs was president of the Chicago Wholesale Grocers' Exchange, and the first president of the Merchants' Exchange; president of the Third War Republican Club in the Hayes and Wheeler campaign, uniforming at his own expense, a company of one hundred "wide-awakes," and presenting them with a large and elegant flag, behind which they marched to victory under the name of Sayrs' Guards. In 1892 he was president of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago. Mr. Sayrs was an ardent Whig until the party North merged into the Republican; since then he has been an unswerving, uncompromising Republican. His first vote was cast for "Old Tippecanoe"—General William Henry Harrison—thereafter he voted for Henry Clay, Taylor, Scott, Fremont, Lincoln twice, Grant twice, Hayes, Garfield, Blaine, and twice for General Benjamin Harrison, grandson and inheritor of the principles of "Old Tippecanoe."



JOSEPH WARREN HARMON, M. D.

JOSEPH WARREN HARMON, M. D.,

THIRD president of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, comes of English and Puritan ancestry on both sides. His paternal grandfather settled in Connecticut colony early in the seventeenth century, and the Overtons about the same time found a home on Long Island. Several members of each branch of the family became prominent previous to and during the Revolutionary War. Captain John Harmon, Major General Joshua Harmon, Captains John and Thomas Overton were commissioned officers in the continental army. Walter H. Overton was a major of rifles and next in rank to Zachary Taylor in the War of 1812. The Harmons are particularly known as the founders of Suffield, Connecticut, and as the family is a large one, they had no difficulty in celebrating the town's bi-centennial in 1869 in a most successful manner. This was the birthplace of David Harmon, the doctor's father; he grew up surrounded by the patriotic and enobling influences which made the sons of New England the best and highest type of manhood. He married Adelia Overton, and with her removed to Jefferson county, New York, in 1804. They settled on a farm near Watertown, where they reared a family of children, some of whom became prominent. Hon. O. J. Harmon (next older than the doctor) graduated from Union College in 1835, was admitted to the bar, settled in Oswego, New York, where he was elected a judge, and was one of the most prominent and highly esteemed citizens of Oswego for over sixty years. Rev. B. F. Harmon was a prominent Baptist clergyman in Cincinnati for half a century; his oldest son, Hon. Judson Harmon, was judge of the superior court of Hamilton county, Ohio, many years, and is now the senior member of the strongest law firm in Ohio.

The subject of this sketch was born in Watertown, New York, June 20, 1815; he remained at home and attended school till 1835, when he became a student at the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro, Oneida county, New York; he remained at this institute till 1838, when he returned to Watertown and entered the junior class of the Black River Institute, from which he graduated in 1840. During the exciting political campaign of that year he attended many of the monster Tippecanoe meetings, entered heartily into the spirit of them, and voted for General William Henry Harrison, at Watertown. He then began the study of medicine and surgery in the office of Dr. W. V. V. Rosa, who had recently returned from a two years' visit to the most noted medical institutions of Europe; he studied in the office and visited patients with Dr. Rosa two years, and then attended

two courses of lectures at the Albany Medical College, from which he graduated in 1845—just a half century ago; he then went to New York City, where he attended the lectures in the medical department of the University of New York; he also each day attended the clinics and witnessed the surgical operations in the hospitals; he then located at Rome, New York, where he formed a partnership with Dr. Blair, one of the oldest physicians there. In 1846 he was elected a member of the Oneida County Medical Society, and the same year appointed physician and surgeon to the Oneida County Infirmary, where he performed many surgical operations. In 1848 he removed to Chagrin Falls, near Cleveland, Ohio, where he had a large medical and surgical practice till the opening of the civil war. Here on March 15, 1849, he was married to Sarah S. Vincent, daughter of Dr. Justus H. Vincent. She was a graduate of Oberlin College; her father was a member of the legislature and a prominent abolitionist. It is an interesting event in the doctor's experiences in those days that he was the family physician of the Garfields, and not only witnessed the brave youthful life of the martyred president, but became his personal friend and adviser. In March, 1849, he treated young Garfield, and after he became convalescent the doctor was attracted to his indefatigable application to books; he was then eighteen years old, with very little education, quite bashful, and appeared as little likely to become president of the United States as any boy in Ohio. But he was very fond of books, and the doctor advised him to go to some good school; he replied that he was too poor. But the doctor assured him that some of our greatest men had supported themselves while acquiring an education, and he could do the same. The next June he was a student at Chester Academy, where he supported himself four terms, and thus commenced his wonderful career, the beginning of which he always attributed to that conversation with his family physician. In May, 1861, Garfield was appointed colonel of the Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he then made especial request that Dr. Harmon be appointed surgeon of his regiment. This appointment was made in June, 1861. In July Dr. Harmon left his family and business, and went to Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, where his regiment was being completed, drilled and prepared for service at the front. In November Garfield was ordered to move his regiment to eastern Kentucky, where he was placed in command of a brigade and ordered to drive Humphrey Marshall with his army from the State.

During this campaign a large hospital was established at Louisa, and General Garfield appointed Dr. Harmon, surgeon

in charge. Garfield said the ratio of deaths to number of patients in this hospital was less than in any hospital in General Buel's department. In April, 1862, Dr. Harmon went with his regiment to Louisville. From there the regiment marched South to Lexington and through the entire length of the State, to the Cumberland Mountains. Here the regiment joined General G. W. Morgan's brigade, which after many trials succeeded in capturing Cumberland Gap. The Union forces occupied this remarkable depression in the mountains about a year.

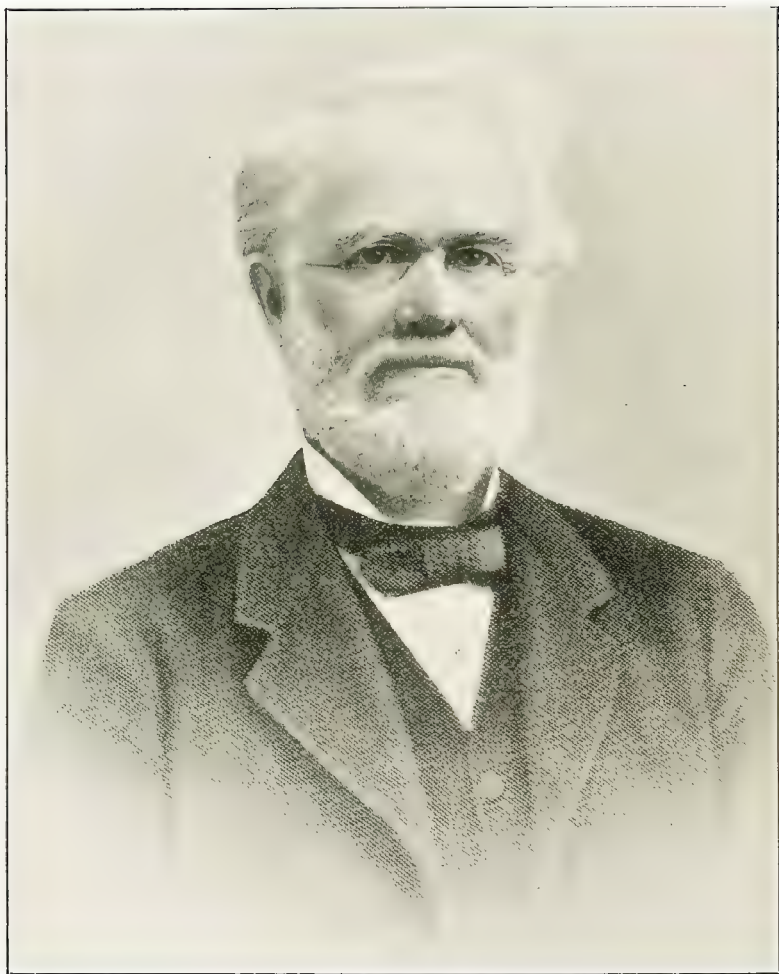
General Bragg then invaded Kentucky and cut off our communications. We were completely isolated during three months. No letters or papers reached the Gap during a hundred days. Our supplies were nearly exhausted, and the army was compelled to subsist on half rations.

General Morgan called a council of war which decided that the Union army must evacuate Cumberland Gap and retreat through eastern Kentucky to the Ohio river, where it remained a month to recuperate. Dr. Harmon had been constantly with his regiment over two years, during which he had done everything in his power to save the lives of both officers and privates, that they might continue to assist in saving the Nation's life.

Exhausted by the fatigues of the long retreat he was taken sick at Gallipolis. He remained in the hospital four weeks when he became convinced that he would not be able to resume his work in his regiment for several months, and he resigned his commission. As soon as he could travel he came to Chicago, where his family resided; he remained in Chicago till his health was fully restored. He then purchased the most elevated and desirable lot at Blue Island, a delightful suburb, on which he erected a costly residence, where he resided twenty-one years. In 1860 the doctor, with his son, removed to 4035 Lake Avenue, Chicago, where he has since resided.

In 1873 the doctor and his wife spent three months in visiting most of our large cities. They spent two weeks each at Niagara Falls, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Cleveland, viewing prominent points of interest.

During the last ten years the doctor has spent the winters in Florida, California or Texas; he also spent three winters in Washington. He has seen and voted for every Republican president. In 1888 he became a member of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago. He believes the principles of the club are the true principles of our government. The doctor is a member of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the State of Illinois, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has one son, Charles Sumner Harmon, who graduated from Cornell University in 1875, the Union College of Law in 1878,



WILLIAM RIPLEY.

President of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, and one of the go-ahead business men of that "I will" city. He says: "I voted first for William Henry Harrison and the last time for the grandson, Benjamin Harrison. I could not and would not know how to be a Democrat."

and is now a successful lawyer in this city. Dr. Harmon is an octogenarian, but walks five miles every day, and hopes to live till 1896 to see a Republican elected president.

ROBERT P. POTE,

ONE of the founders and the fourth president of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, was born in Belfast, Maine, in 1817, in which town he attained his majority and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for president of the United States in 1840. He moved to Chicago in 1855, and has ever been a staunch and true supporter of the Whig and Republican nominees.

PLEA FOR PERPETUITY.

IN the campaign of 1840 our candidates for president and vice-president were William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. Harrison was at once dubbed "Old Tippecanoe" and to make the thing rhythmical in song they were sung "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too." Never in the history of our country was a campaign conducted with as much enthusiasm as was this one. At all the conventions held within a radius of twenty miles the farmers would club together and attach to one wagon forty or fifty span of oxen or horses on which would be placed a log cabin, with a barrel of cider and plenty of johnny cake within and a coon skin nailed on the outside; all in order to rebuke the stigma the Democrats would attach to the humble position in which Harrison lived. Harrison lived only to occupy the presidential chair one month, and at his death Tyler assumed the duties of the presidency; he at once betrayed the principles on which he was elected; consequently his name, like his body, has long since perished, but the name of Tippecanoe is borne on triumphantly with great honor and respect, and embraces within the United States many Tippecanoe clubs originally comprised of men who fifty-five years ago cast their vote to elect him to the presidency, none of whom are now less than seventy-six years of age; consequently our ranks are almost depleted, and but few years remain for any of us to take up the refrain once sung, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" (with Tyler left off), yet the principles still abide, and will continually grow as long as party and principles live. Then let the ranks be rapidly filled up, not only of those of the second, third and fourth generations, but from the by-ways and hedges, all those who are loyal and will articulate the principles of *Old Tippecanoe*.

WILLIAM RIPLEY,

President of Chicago Tippecanoe Club, 1895.



C. R. HAGERTY.

CYRUS RIGGS HAGERTY.

CHE present secretary of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1821. His father was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, 1796, and voted for William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840. His mother was born in Butler county, in 1800, and died on her birthday, 1873. He was the second son of a family of eleven, seven sons and four daughters. His older brother voted for Harrison for president in 1840. His second younger brother, Rev. T. H. Hagerty, D. D., of St. Louis, Missouri, is now chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; was one of General Grant's and Sherman's chaplains in the army of the Union; is also chaplain of the famous Ransom Post, which General Sherman organized after coming home. The name of the clergyman who married his parents was Riggs, after whom he was named. At the age of seventeen he commenced to teach school in his native State. In 1839 his parents moved to Lake county, Illinois, and settled on a new farm before the land was surveyed by the government. The year following he followed and spent some years in opening up the new farm. After nine years of country life he went into Chicago when it was but a little city. He traveled around considerable, North and South for a time, looking at the prospects of various places before making a home. Finally, in 1850 he married Sarah J. Wilson, in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and came West, and in 1852 settled in Chicago permanently, where he has lived since, witnessing all the various changes and wonderful growth of the city. Owing to physical disability he was not able to enter the army, but was ready to do whatever he could to help sustain the government in the time of its peril. In 1869 his health failed, and he spent some time traveling over the north-western country, greatly to his benefit. He witnessed the great fire in 1871, and lost an office and all its contents, but fortunately his home was outside the burnt district. He was a season-long visitor at the great World's Fair, and was a very critical observer of men and things. In 1887 he attended the National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, as well as the one in Detroit, in 1891, in the company of his wife. About this time he made a trip of the winter into the southwest, through Texas, Indian Territory and Missouri, greatly to his pleasure and benefit of his health. In 1888 he made a trip to the fair in Cincinnati, and on the way stopped with General Harrison in his home, and also took in the department encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Springfield. At a family gathering



REV. WM. S. POST.

on his seventieth birthday, his pastor, Dr. Henson, presented him with a gold-headed cane, as a present from his daughter Ella, suitably inscribed. In 1891 he was appointed judge of elections in his district, which position he has held ever since. Considering his early opportunities and the limited chances for an education in the business world, he has shown commendable acquirements, and made good use of his time. He has striven always to deal justly with men, and advocated temperance, industry and good morals in the community, both by precept and example. He is a member of the church, and has been its supporter all his life.

WILLIAM S. POST, D. D.

CHAPLAIN OF THE CHICAGO TIPPECANOE CLUB.

REV. WILLIAM S. POST, D. D., was born on the 17th of November, 1823, in Madison, Connecticut. His father, Isaac Burns Post, was a merchant. His mother, Urana *nee* Post, was a woman of strong, practical common sense, active and energetic; a devoutly pious Christian woman, whose influence early turned the mind of her son to the sacred office of the ministry. His early ancestors were fond of military and naval service, having been engaged in all the early wars of our country. The family has largely followed the learned professions. The subject of this sketch is a man of fine physical proportions, tall and commanding in person; complexion dark, hair grey and eyes black. He has been a diligent student of most extensive research and information, which he uses to great advantage in his public discourses. He ranks among the best historians of his times. In early life he enjoyed superior educational opportunities, which were improved to the best advantage, and he is, in consequence, a fine scientific, classical and biblical scholar. He has filled many positions of literary responsibility, holding the presidency of several colleges and higher institutions of learning. Places of political preferment have been frequently urged upon him, but he has ever declined these honors, preferring his own chosen profession, in which he excels. As a pulpit orator few among us are his equals. He has labored faithfully and successfully and accomplished much good for the cause of Christ. Few men or ministers of this State have more friends among all classes than he has. He was nominated for State superintendent of public instruction by the Prohibition party in Illinois in 1878, but declined the honor, being a strong Republican. He has ever

taken a great interest in the cause of education. He has also delivered many able addresses in behalf of the anti-slavery cause, the reform movements of the age, and for the great temperance reformatations especially.

His eldest brother, Rev. John Denison Post, a Baptist clergyman, was an eminent teacher, and one of the first missionaries of the Baptist denomination in Oregon. To him Dr. Post is largely indebted for the views and opinions which have exercised a controlling influence on his life and character, leading him to become both a successful evangelist and pastor.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, Dr. Post took a prominent and leading part in raising soldiers for the Union army. At the request of Governor Yates, General Logan, and other distinguished statesmen, he canvassed the counties of southern Illinois, addressing large audiences for months in succession. By his strong and thrilling appeals to the people he rallied multitudes to the defense of the "Stars and Stripes." He himself entered the army, enlisting as a private in Company D, Eighty-first Illinois Infantry Volunteers. He was immediately elected chaplain by the unanimous vote of his regiment, in which capacity he served for two years, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. During his service he was appointed by General Logan as "sanitary agent" of his division. On leaving the army he received in charge the battle-torn flags of the regiment, and many testimonials of honor and esteem from the officers and men.

Dr. Post has been twice married: first on the 26th of July, 1848, to Miss Catharine Elizabeth Howd, daughter of Augustus and Catherine Howd, of Connecticut. She was tall, slender and graceful, with fair hair and complexion, and blue eyes. Three sons, Howd, Pease and William S., her children, all died before their mother. She died in Carbondale, Illinois, March 12, 1860, of consumption. She was a lovely Christian lady; a person of rare culture and refinement. His present wife, whose maiden name was Helen Augusta Ross, to whom he was married in Duquoin, Illinois, April 3, 1861, is the daughter of the late Moses Henry and Eveline Gross Ross. She is a descendant of one of the oldest and best known families of this country; and is a person of varied accomplishments, especially excelling in poetry and song. She is a brunette, with brown eyes and hair. She is the mother of nine children: Maud Mary Ross, an accomplished musician, married to Horace E. Smith, and Anna Laura Gross, married to Charles C. Smith. She died in El Paso, Texas, March 24, 1894. She had been travelling in the Southwest in pursuit of health. Both these daughters were graduates of Monticello Seminary, one of the oldest and largest institutions in the

country. Judge Richard S. Tuthill said of Anna: "She was the most perfect woman, mentally and physically, I ever knew." Loring Whiting, a successful lawyer in Chicago, married Hattie Gates. Nelson Starr, Helen Evangeline, Sophia Elizabeth, Denison Du Grey, have passed away to the land of the blessed. Sara Eleonore, at home with her parents, is a young lady of rare beauty and loveliness. Ethel Eloise is a scholar in the Chicago High School. Dr. Post has one grandchild, Celeste Minor Post. He has been peculiarly blessed in his children; all excelling in their standing, when in school, both in deportment and in scholarship. Anna was the youngest scholar that ever graduated at Monticello Seminary, yet she was the valedictorian of her class.

The foregoing sketch of his life and labors was written by a friend of Dr. Post, to which are appended the following particulars: He united with the Congregational church at North Haven, Connecticut, at the age of thirteen years; was licensed to preach the gospel by the Third Presbytery of New York while he was principal of the Mechanic's Institute, in that city, in 1854; came to southern Illinois in 1855, and was ordained by the Presbytery of Alton, in session in Cairo, in 1857. He was baptized by Dr. H. M. Richardson, pastor of the Baptist church in Columbia, Missouri, and was ordained as a minister of the Gospel in the Baptist denomination, by a council called by that church during the session of the General Association of Missouri, at that place, in 1869, the largest council, probably, ever convened in that State. Dr. Post has served churches in Cairo and Jonesboro as stated supply; in Carbondale and Duquoin as pastor, where fine houses of worship were erected under his labors; in Concord, St. Louis Association, and in Bethel and Belleville, South District Association, as pastor. He was, in 1880, pastor of the Peoria Baptist church, which was a new organization, and increased in one year, under his labors, nearly threefold in membership. While Dr. Post was pastor of Bethel church, the house of worship was repaired, modernized and beautified, at an expense of about \$2,000 including repairs on the parsonage and the improvement of the cemetery. While serving as a general missionary in Missouri, several churches were organized, and several houses of worship either purchased or erected. Dr. Post has served churches, as an evangelist, in St. Louis, Olney, Marissa, O'Fallon, Collinsville, Noble, Shiloh near Bridgeport, Blandinsville, Kirkwood, Farmington, and a great many other places in Illinois, as well as in Missouri and other States. About three thousand have united with the church

under the labors of Dr. Post, as pastor, and about five hundred accessions have been made to the churches where he has labored as an evangelist. Besides these protracted meetings held by him, he engaged in a series of religious services while in the army, at Vicksburg, after the surrender of that city to General Grant and his army, which resulted in the conversion of about one hundred Union soldiers. Dr. Post, while chaplain in the army, was the first person who proposed the organization of the Chaplains' Association, for procuring teachers and buildings for the instruction of the freedmen, at Vicksburg. Dr. Post has attended more funerals and officiated at more weddings probably, than any other minister of the gospel, who has labored for forty years in Illinois and the adjacent States. While pastor in Belleville, he officiated at nearly one hundred marriages per annum. He has been for thirteen years associate pastor of the Third Presbyterian church in Chicago, one of the largest organizations in the country.

While Dr. Post believes that Christianity, as advocated by the churches, is the only power that can permanently reform and save mankind, yet he has given aid and support to the Young Men's Christian Associations, Free Masonry, Odd Fellowship, and all other organizations designed to benefit humanity. He has held many high and responsible situations in these organizations, and numbers among his personal friends many of the most eminent advocates of these societies that the world has ever produced. He is now chaplain of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago.

In 1830 there was a reunion of his paternal grandmother's family on Thanksgiving Day, when all her descendants were present, amounting to seventy-two souls; there were forty-two grandchildren around one table; for twenty-one years there was not a death among the number.

HENRY M. GARLICK,

ELDEST son of Leman W. and Annah S. Garlick, was born on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1837, in Oxford, Chenango county, State of New York. Received my educational training in the district and village schools of those days. In the year 1843 my parents decided to see something of the then West, and arranged for a future home in the great State of Michigan. My father was a cabinet wood-worker by trade; he was an old line Whig and voted in 1836 for William Henry Harrison, and in 1840 again voted for the grand Old Tippecanoe; thus were his sons taught to honor and hold fast to the American and true Republican



H. M. GARLICK, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

principles. About the year 1847 I entered the dry goods house of W. W. Markham & Son, in Coldwater, Michigan, serving five years; then accepted an offer with the house of W. J. Finley, Toledo, Ohio, and was placed in charge of his books as accountant, where I remained for two years, when I accepted a position with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company at La Porte, Indiana. On Sunday, October 23, 1859, was married to the next youngest daughter of John Wilson, of Stillwell Prairie, La Porte county, Indiana, Miss Sarah Deboral Wilson. The year following it was my pride and pleasure to cast my maiden presidential vote for the greatest statesman, a noble-hearted man, the emancipator, the illustrious Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois. In 1860, about the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion, I accepted a position as cashier for the American and United States Express Company at Indianapolis, Indiana, which I held until the call for men to save the Union, when I resigned and enlisted with the Ninth Indiana boys and was ordered to report to the State army surgeon, Dr. Bullard, to be examined; being of slender build was declared not able-bodied for field duty, but was ordered to report to General Carrington for service, and was assigned to General Shyrock to assist in making the draft for men in the ninth congressional district of Indiana. After the draft I resigned and again accepted my old place with the express company, where I remained until December, 1865, when I accepted a call with the great publishing house of S. C. Griggs & Co., of Chicago, serving them in the capacity of accountant for years. I resigned to enter into the general merchandise business for myself, remaining until just previous to the great fire of 1871, having just disposed of my interest. Soon after I entered the field of real estate and have been so engaged most of the time since. On the 5th day of September, 1879, after five years of much suffering and pain my wife died, at her home, 1176 Millard Avenue, Chicago. Eleven years afterwards I concluded it was not good to be alone; on the 18th day of June, 1890, I was united in marriage at Red Cloud, Nebraska, to Miss Adella L. Hurlbutt, of Morris, Otsego county, New York, daughter of Leland G. and Elizabeth Hurlbutt. On the 25th day of June, A. D. 1891, our home was blessed and brightened by a son, Sayrs Athelston Garlick. As on July 9, 1888, the grand Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago was organized by the assembling of sixteen of Chicago's white-haired veterans of 1836 and 1840, at the Grand Pacific Hotel club room, my father being one of the number, it was thought advisable by those present to choose for the position of first assistant secretary of the club a chip of one of the old block, and the honor fell to

me. I was waited upon by those delegated to secure my acceptance, which I cheerfully gave, and was duly elected and installed in August of that year. After serving as first assistant for some months was elected to the secretaryship, which I held for some five years, and do find great satisfaction in acknowledging that I have always found pleasure in serving this honorable body of veterans in the duties falling upon me. And allow me to here say, that the Allwise Creator never called together a better, more noble lot of fathers of our beloved country than were here assembled; their hairs whitened by the snow of age, but hearts loyal to the declaration made by our forefathers, and whose head was the hero and patriot, George Washington.

Fraternally,

HENRY M. GARLICK.

(The following sketch was prepared at the request of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago.)

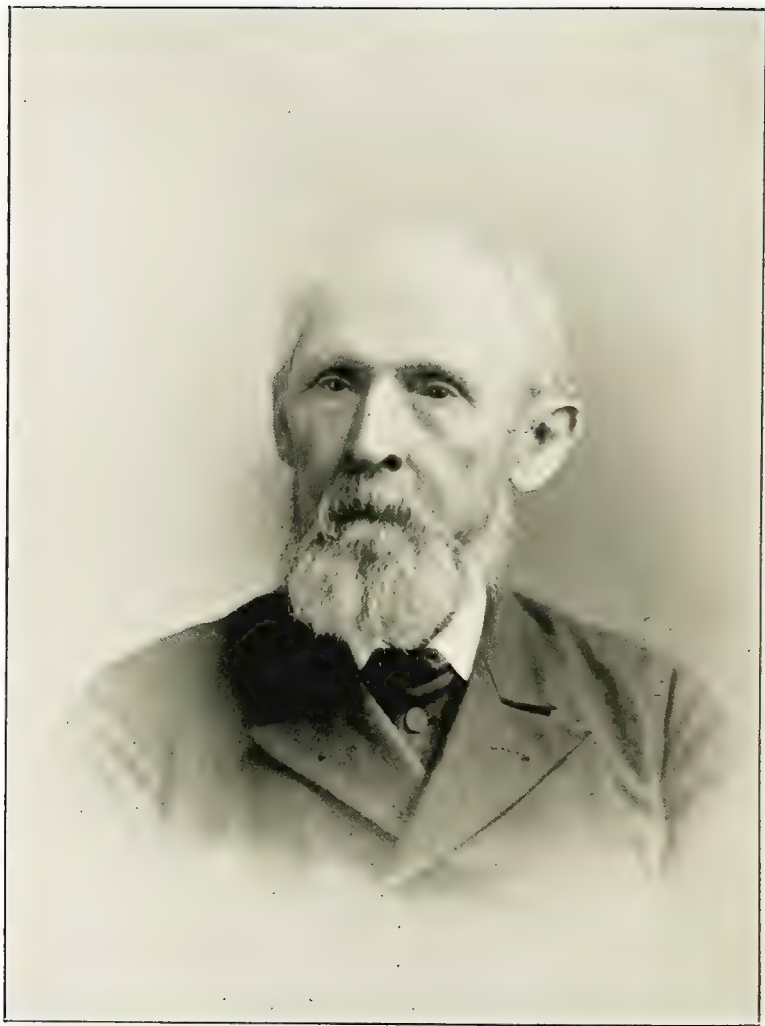
LEROY CHURCH.

His father, Willard Church, was born in Mansfield, Connecticut, in 1758. He was a Revolutionary patriot and soldier. After his discharge he shipped at New London, Connecticut, on board of a privateer for a short cruise. The vessel was captured by a British man-of-war and he, with the rest of the crew, was imprisoned nine months in the old Jersey prison ship in New York Harbor. After the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, preliminaries of peace having been instituted, the prisoners were all released on parole.

The storming of Stony Point Fort on the Hudson, under General Wayne, on the night of July 15, 1779, was one of the most brilliant feats of the war. His father was one of two hundred volunteers, who, with unloaded guns but fixed bayonets, proceeded in advance of the main army to *draw* the fire of the fort, and the assault was made while the enemy were reloading their guns.

Soon after the war the family removed from Connecticut to Otsego county, New York, and a few years later went still further west to Ontario county, near the present city of Canandaigua, and in 1812 removed again directly north about fifty miles, to the shore of Lake Ontario in Wayne county, where the subject of this sketch was born on the 8th of June, 1813. Here Leroy grew up, working on a farm in summer, and in winter walking one, two and sometimes three miles to school, not to "the little red school house" but to a log cabin, school house notwithstanding.

As time passed, wishing something better in the way of an education, in 1834 he entered the academic department



REV. LEROY CHURCH.

of Madison University at Hamilton, New York, and two years later was admitted to the university now known as Colgate University, and three years later entered the Theological Seminary to prepare for the Christian ministry, and was graduated in the summer of 1841.

It was when a student at Hamilton in 1840 he cast his vote for William Henry Harrison. After a pastorate of twelve years in New York State, in the year 1853 he came to Chicago, which has been his home to the present time. It has been his lot to see Chicago rise from a little city of shanties, stuck in the mud, to its present magnificence. His purpose in coming to this city was to engage in newspaper work—to publish a weekly religious paper. The paper, the first number of which had just been issued, was called the *Christian Times*; the name was subsequently changed to the *Standard*, which it now bears. After little more than twenty-one years of unremitted toil the enterprise was turned over to other hands. Institutions live, though the projectors may become weary and lay down the laboring oar. The *Standard* was never better or stronger than now.

He was married in 1841 to Jane Esleeck, and on the 8th of September, 1891, they celebrated their golden wedding. He would here record his indebtedness to the one who, through these long series of years, has "shared his joys and divided his sorrows." If any little success has attended his labors, to her belongs, more than to any other human influence, the credit.

WILLIAM KEELING

WAS born May 12, 1814, in Derby Line, Vermont. Moved from Highgate, Vermont, to New York City, stayed there several years; moved from New York City to Riverhead, Long Island, and married Elizabeth Ann Brooks, of Middletown, Connecticut, in 1839. Voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840. Moved from Riverhead in 1841 to Middletown, Connecticut. His wife died in 1861. They had five children, three boys and two girls; two boys died. Moved to Amboy in 1862, to Chicago in 1866; is a carpenter by trade. He has one son and two daughters, Mary J. Knight, living in Chicago; Alice Ward, living in New York City and George F. Keeling, living in Council Hill, Illinois. His son served four years and a half in the army—Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, Company F. Married Mrs. Ann Tucker in 1874. Voted for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. Not guilty of having voted the Democratic ticket at any time, and is now living in the city of Chicago.



WILLIAM KEELING.

Member of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago.

MRS. ALICE E. LEWIS (NEE THORNTON),

WHOSE portrait appears in this volume, resides at 4140 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, and is an honorary member of the Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, being one of the two granddaughters of General William Henry Harrison now residing in that city. Her mother Mary Symmes, third daughter of General Harrison, married Dr. John Henry Fitzhugh Thornton, who was born and grew up at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, and whose memory is revered for his long, active and useful life and services as a physician at and near the Harrison homestead at North Bend, Ohio, and who was the medical adviser of General Harrison.

Alice E. Thornton was born at her father's home, "Newsted," near North Bend, but on her mother's death she was, a little child, taken to the tender care of her Grandmother Harrison, of the home of which she yet has many memories and known in Tippecanoe annals as the "old log cabin," and remained there several years until the Newsted home was re-established. She was educated at the seminary in Elizabethtown, conducted by Rev. Clement E. Babb, for many years editor of the *Herald and Presbyter*, Cincinnati. She came to womanhood just as the war of the Rebellion broke out and, like so many living near the border line and having family ties on both sides of the line, passed through those sad and anxious years with almost every male relative in the armies of either the North or the South.

In 1863 Alice Thornton was married at Newsted to Captain J. C. Lewis, then of the Union army, and now a member of the Loyal Legion Commandery of Chicago, and in 1870 they made their home in that city. Of the five children given them, the two elder sons are married and filling responsible positions in business life, and a daughter and two younger sons are being educated at home.

GEORGE WHITFIELD NEWCOMB,

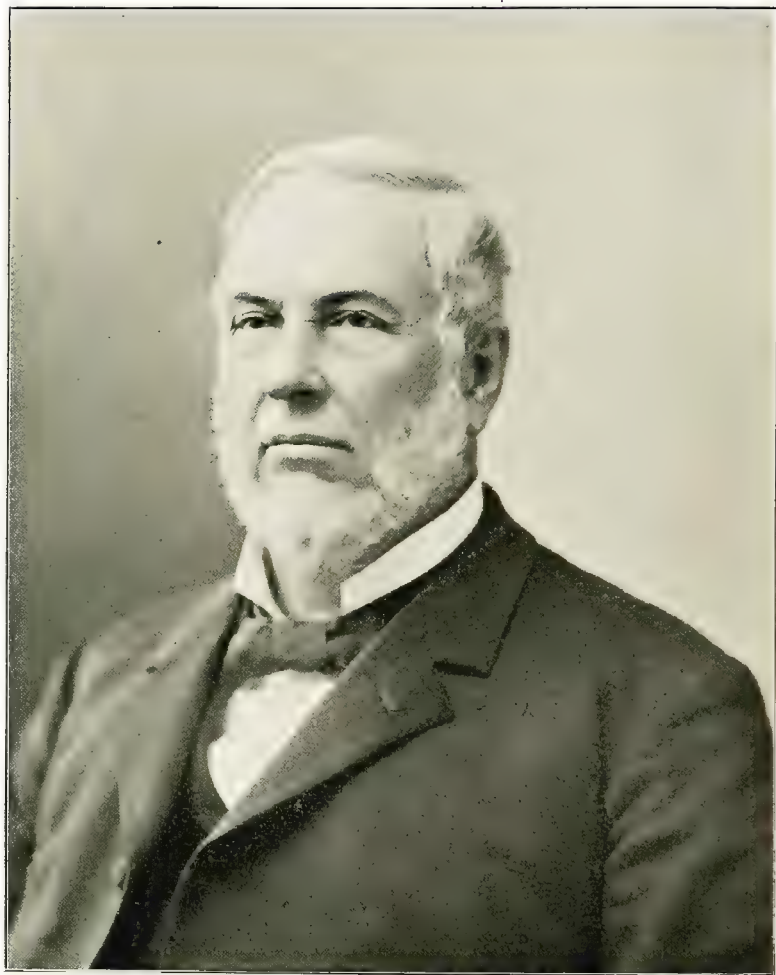
SON of Asahel and Lucinda (Sykes) Newcomb, was born April 12, 1825, in Putney, Windham county, Vermont. When he was three years old his parents removed their family to Whitestown, Oneida county, New York, where his boyhood and youth were passed. His early education was obtained in the district schools of Whitestown and the Whitesboro Academy, then conducted by Rev. Abner W. Henderson. He subsequently attended the Whitestown Seminary, a preparatory school from which



MRS. ALICE E. LEWIS.
Granddaughter of General William Henry Harrison.

he entered the sophomore year of Hamilton College in 1846. He had scarcely matriculated when he accepted an offer of twenty dollars a month and board to teach school at Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, being entirely dependent upon himself for the means of attending college; he had previously taught in three of the district schools of Whitestown and vicinity. He kept pace with the studies of his class and re-entering college at the third term of the sophomore year, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1849. He was then chosen principal of Ames Academy, at Ames, Montgomery county, New York, where he continued one year, or until he received an election as principal of the Utica Academy at Utica, New York; but in a few weeks his health began to fail and he resigned, determining that as soon as he should regain his strength he would go west. Arriving in Chicago, he found that he had exactly twenty dollars and thirty cents in his pocket. Mr. Newcomb at once looked about for work and obtained employment in the law office of Mark Skinner and Thomas Hoyne, where he commenced the study of law, while acting as clerk with the salary of two dollars per week. The following year Mr. Newcomb was admitted to the bar, his license to practice law being dated February 7, 1853. He gave his attention principally to the real estate branches, as examining titles, conveyancing, settlement of estates, etc., and commenced to loan money of eastern capitalists on real estate security, a business which gradually expanded until it occupied the greater portion of his time.

Since the year 1852 Mr. Newcomb has resided in Chicago, and has taken part in its marvelous growth from village to city, and from city to metropolis; since 1871, just after the great fire, he has had his office as well as his residence on the west side. He married, February 1, 1860, Mary Eliza Eddy, eldest child of Azariah Eddy and Harriet M. (Hooker) Eddy, a direct descendant of Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Massachusetts Bay colony, one of the founders of Hartford, Connecticut, and pastor of the first Congregational church at that place, and also a descendant of Thomas Hart Hooker, of Farmington, Connecticut, a soldier of the American Revolution, who, before leaving for the camp of the army near Boston, freed his only slave, saying: "I cannot fight for liberty and leave a slave behind." Mrs. Newcomb was a woman of great force of character, brilliant in conversation, energetic, vigorous, full of resources, and, as has been said of her, a "large woman," large in her capabilities, in her thoughts and aspirations, and withal kind and gentle, a devout Christian and devoted to her husband and children. She passed to the other side September 11, 1892, leaving her



GEORGE W. NEWCOMB.

husband and six children to mourn their loss, but encouraged and inspired by the example of her devoted life.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb were all born in the house in which Mr. Newcomb and his unmarried children now reside, and which the couple continued to occupy ever since November, 1860, soon after their marriage.

Mr. Newcomb is of an ancestry distinguished for patriotic services; his grandfather, William Newcomb, was a private soldier in the army of Washington when it waded the Schuylkill river several times during a winter's night prior to the battle of Trenton, and was also engaged in the battle of Germantown. Another ancestor was Lieutenant Andrew Newcomb, who was in command of the fortifications at Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, for a period during King William's war, in 1691; a third ancestor was engaged in the Falls fight, above Deerfield, Massachusetts, in 1676; still another ancestor, John Cunnabell, served in Captain Turner's company in the same battle, which occurred in the vicinity of Bernardston, Massachusetts. One of Mr. Newcomb's ancestors, Hezekiah, married the great-granddaughter of William Bradford, of Mayflower fame, the first governor of Massachusetts. The services of Governor William Bradford in establishing and conducting Plymouth colony, and the early government of Massachusetts, and the services of his son, Major William Bradford, in the colonial wars, are matters of history found recorded in any history of the United States.

In politics Mr. Newcomb was an old line Whig and afterwards a steadfast Republican, enthusiastic in supporting the principles and policies of Abraham Lincoln. In character Mr. Newcomb is worthy of his ancestry, and combines the simplicity of the Quaker with the strict integrity of the Puritan.

SPENCER S. CASE,

SON of Grove and Alana Case, was born in the town of Westfield, Chautauqua county, State of New York, February 4, 1822, where he lived with his parents on a farm until he was thirteen years of age, attending common school and Beloit College. In 1836 his parents moved with him to Chicago, where they resided a number of years, when they again changed their residence to Joliet, Will county, Illinois, where he lived until 1849. Mr. Case was one of the forty-niners, being one of the first to cross the plains to California. After remaining in California for a couple of years, he, with one of his brothers, returned to the States by way of South America, when he settled in Kankakee, Illinois.



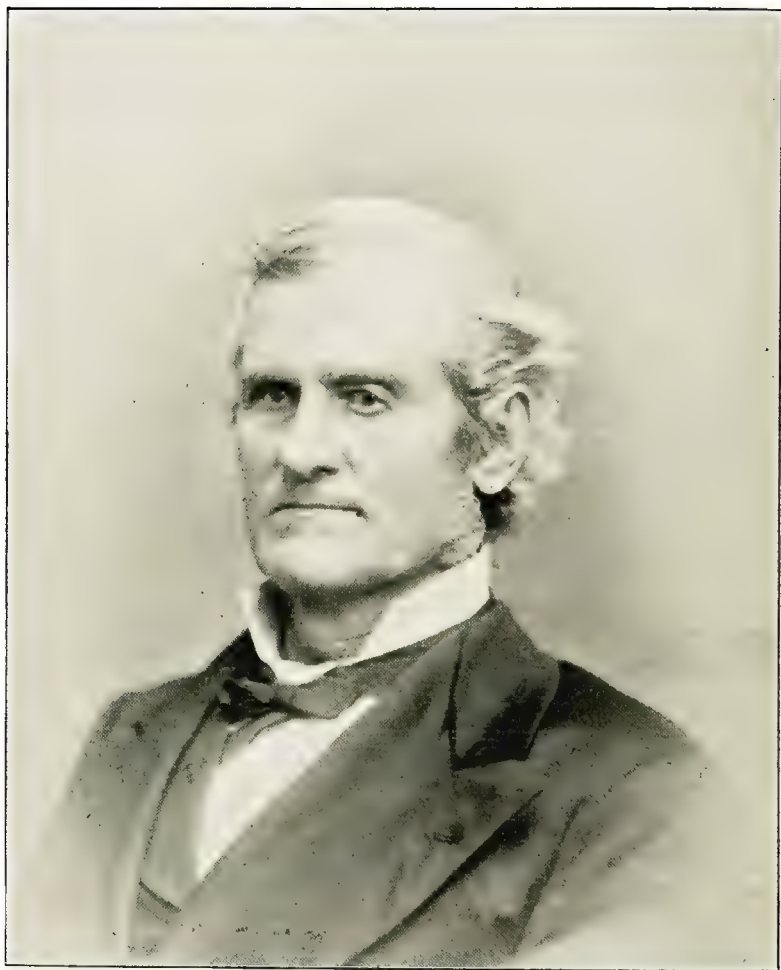
S. S. CASE.
Member of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago.

He was married to Hannah M. Densmore Wilkeson, February 16, 1857, by whom he had one child, Alfred E. Case, now a prominent and well known attorney of the Chicago bar. In 1861 he enlisted in Company F, Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteers for three years, with which company he remained until the close of the war and was mustered out at Chicago, July 22, 1865, when he returned to his home to again engage in his former business, that of mason and general contractor. In 1874 he moved with his family to Chicago, where he has resided for the past twenty years. Mr. Case's brother, L. M. Case, was one of the first settlers in Chicago, having settled there in 1834. Mr. Case now has in his possession the trowel that was used to lay the first stone ever layed for a building in the city of Chicago, also a number of other relics of its pioneer days. In politics he was an old time Whig, then a Democrat, but on the formation of the Republican party was one of its most ardent advocates and never having changed his faith, he is now an active worker in its ranks. Although seventy-three years of age, Mr. Case is a member of Post No. 28, Grand Army of the Republic, and a number of other societies.

REV. PETER WALLACE, D. D.

THE youngest of a family of nine children, was born April 11, 1813, on a farm near Washington, the then county seat of Mason county, Kentucky. His grandfather, a colonel in the British army, died just before embarking with his regiment for America to engage in the Revolutionary War. His father came to America when a youth and settled in Pennsylvania. His maternal ancestry came from Holland, and, in an early day, settled near Little York, Pennsylvania, where they lived until after the war of the Revolution. Here his mother was born. His grandfather was a soldier during the war, entering the service as a private. For meritorious bravery at the battle of Brandywine he was promoted to a commission as an officer of the line. Two brothers of Dr. Wallace enlisted in the War of 1812, one being wounded in the battle of Tippecanoe.

Dr. Wallace's early life was spent on a farm. Educational advantages were denied him. The nearest school house was five miles distant. It was a subscription school. This he attended some three months. By his personal efforts, however, he succeeded in acquiring a fair education. Desirous of having a trade he became an apprentice to a carpenter in Ripley, Ohio. By his skill he was soon placed in charge of fine work. In September, 1833, he decided to go west, and came to Springfield, Illinois. Springfield was then a little



PETER WALLACE, D. D.

village, the capital being at Vandalia. Here he lived a neighbor to Abraham Lincoln, and voted for him for the legislature in 1834. He was well acquainted with Douglas, Ninian W. Edwards, Hon. Ed. Baker (who was killed at Ball's Bluff), Hon. John T. Stewart, who beat Douglas for Congress in 1836. There were only three congressional districts then in Illinois. The third included Springfield and Chicago.

Mr. Wallace married a Miss Johnson in Springfield, in 1835. In 1853 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, Illinois conference, traveling the Danville, Edgar and other circuits in company with Dr. Peter Cartwright, Dr. Peter Akers, Dr. Prentice and other pioneer preachers. At Camargo his wife died. In 1861 he married Mrs. Katie H. Cone, of Chicago. In 1862 he enlisted in the war and was elected captain of company I, Seventy-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He was in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga and minor engagements. At Stone River he was acting major, that officer, the only field officer with the regiment at the time, being wounded early in the fight. After this he was detailed to guard a supply train to Knoxville, Tennessee; on the way he had a tilt with Forrest and defeated him. While at Knoxville Captain Wallace was taken sick with a severe attack of diarrhoea, and the hospital surgeon recommended that he be sent North. His disease was of such a nature that the physicians at the hospital in Cincinnati, when he asked to go to the front, refused to allow him to do so; he then asked for a discharge, which was granted in June, 1864. In 1865 he re-entered the ministry of the Illinois conference, holding important charges. He served four years as presiding elder on the Mattoon district and four years on the Quincy district; here he became interested in Chaddock College, and was for a number of years president of the board of trustees. In recognition of his valuable services the college, in 1882, bestowed upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Wallace has always been a Republican. His political record may be more fully understood by the following tabulated statement of his votes: Abraham Lincoln for the legislature in 1834, William Henry Harrison for president in 1836 and 1840, Henry Clay in 1844, Zachary Taylor in 1848, Winfield Scott in 1852, John C. Fremont in 1856, Abraham Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, Ulysses S. Grant in 1868 and 1872, Rutherford B. Hayes in 1876, Garfield in 1880, James G. Blaine in 1884, and Benjamin Harrison in 1888 and 1892.



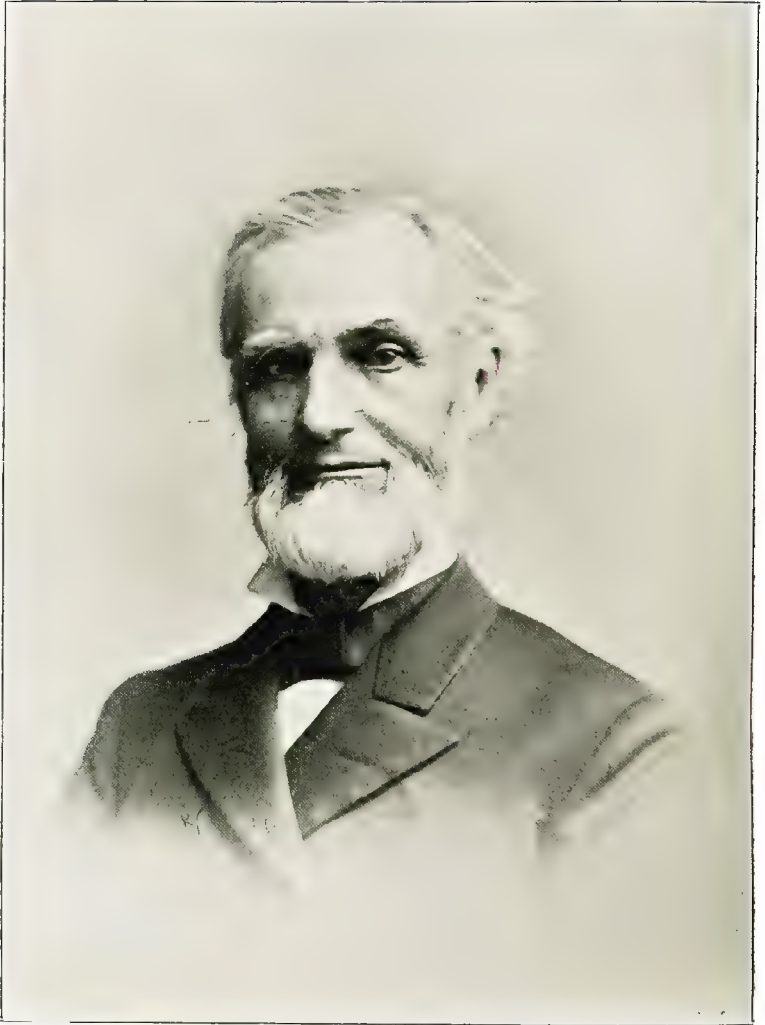
A. G. WARNER.

ARCHELAUS G. WARNER,

A MEMBER of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago, Illinois, was born in LeRoy, Genesee county, New York, February 22, 1817. In boyhood became clerk in a store in Rush, Monroe county and eventually proprietor; came to Chicago in 1853 and to Englewood, where he now resides, in 1867. It was then called Junction, and is now a part of Chicago; has voted the regular Whig and Republican ticket from 1838; cast his first presidential vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840 at Rush. The campaign that year has never been excelled in enthusiasm and hard work. Martin Van Buren was the opposing candidate (Loco-Foco). Their speakers, thinking to make votes, would refer to Harrison as "The Log Cabin," "Hard Cider" and "Old Tippecanoe" candidate. The Whigs accepted all those terms, making them the subject of campaign songs and the battle-cry, all through to the glorious close of the election. The chorus to some of the songs always awakened enthusiasm; three lines were about thus:

"Van, Van, Van, is a used up man, man, man
For we'll all vote for Tippecanoe and Tyler too
And with them beat little Van."

Many of this branch of the Warner family were prominent in the Revolutionary War; Col. Seth Warner and Col. Ethan Allen were cousins to Remember Baker. These three men, noted for their prowess and success in governmental troubles, previous to and in the Revolutionary War, caused a bounty of \$250 offered for the capture of each or either, dead or alive. Baker was captured but re-taken by Col. Seth and his squad. An adroit ambush was laid for Col. Seth and only avoided by the use of his sword, cleaving in twain the head of a young man who clung with a death grip to the bridle rein of his powerful horse. Col. Seth and Thomas, Sr., grandfather of E. S. and A. G. were cousins. Thomas, Jr., their father, the only one of ten children who ever left Connecticut, married Polly T. Smith in Otego, Otsego county, New York, in 1810; settled in LeRoy the same year, served in the War of 1812, was at the burning of Buffalo and later conflicts in Canada. After the war was manager of the noted Tuffts' Flouring Mills in LeRoy, besides carrying on his own farm many years which he eventually sold, investing the avails in business with one Norton in Ypsilanti, Michigan, in April 1828, where he died



JUDGE C. M. HAWLEY.

HON. CYRUS MADISON HAWLEY

WAS born January 27, 1815, in Cortland county, New York. His ancestors were of Norman origin and resided in Derbyshire, England. He was the son of Lewis and Sarah Tanner Hawley, a brother of Hon. Lewis Hawley, of Syracuse, New York, and a relative of General Joseph R. Hawley, United States Senator from Connecticut.

His law studies were begun under the guidance of the distinguished advocate, Joshua A. Spencer, of Utica, New York. On coming to Chicago in 1847, he continued his studies until admission to the local bar in 1849, and in 1862 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States. Says a noted contemporary, "by force of native genius and industry, he soon took a front position in the ranks of his profession."

On April 15, 1869, he was appointed, by President U. S. Grant, a justice of the supreme court of Utah. Of the succeeding four years, through which he sat upon the supreme bench of that polygamy-practicing Territory, it would be quite difficult to speak in full justice. But it can be truthfully said that among the distinguished persons who have figured in the affairs of Utah there is none deserving a more respectful notice than Judge Hawley. Every subject demanding his official attention was grasped firmly and fearlessly, and his written decisions and opinions upon the various legal issues which were submitted to his consideration are noted for their soundness, ability and perspicuity. To him more than to any other person is due the credit for the present improved tone and condition of that Territory, now about to be admitted to our sisterhood of States. He caused the arrest of Bishop Lee, the leader of the Mountain Meadow Massacre, who was indicted, convicted and executed on the identical spot of the massacre.

In 1862 Judge Hawley married Sophia Fellows, whose grandfather, General John Fellows, commanded a brigade at the battle of Saratoga in 1777. Many years after her decease, Judge Hawley married Mrs. Annie Fulton Loomis, of Chicago, who survives him. Her maiden name was Fulton, the family being of Scotch-Presbyterian descent, one branch of which produced the immortal Robert Fulton, inventor of the first steamboat successfully launched on the Hudson river in 1814. Her mother was Elizabeth Moore, a daughter of Major Thomas Moore, famed in connection with the war of 1812.

Judge Hawley was one of the ablest and most influential members of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago. During his long illness the members of the club did everything in

their power to manifest their love for him. He passed away quietly and peacefully August 29, 1894. The veterans of the club attended his funeral as a guard of honor with their banner, and their devotion to their deceased companion was quite pathetic. Eloquent and strikingly appropriate addresses were delivered by John H. Barrows, D. D., and the chaplain of the club, William S. Post, D. D.

"It seemeth well and fitting that the old,
Crowned with feasts of many winter days,
Should leave life's battle field and take their rest."

Feeling deeply their loss, the Tippecanoe club at its next meeting adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of three to present a paper expressive of the profound sorrow of the club for the death of Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley."

The president thereupon appointed the following committee: Dr. J. W. Harmon, Henry Sayrs and Rev. W. S. Post. That committee presented the following report:

"Since our last meeting this club has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Judge Cyrus Madison Hawley. He was one of our most talented and influential members. No member of this club could speak upon questions which were discussed at our meetings with more force and eloquence. He attended our meetings regularly, and always contributed to their interest. Judge Hawley was a patriot. Descended from a long line of Revolutionary and patriotic ancestors, he was a worthy son of such noble sires. He was an able expounder and defender of the foundation principles of this club. In him were embodied the essential and enduring principles which are the foundation of the prosperity of our government. Judge Hawley was a man of great ability. He was a logical and consecutive reasoner. His keen intellect enabled him to see the very pith and essence of questions which he discussed, and he always supported his propositions with consummate skill, force and ability. He was the author of many papers which have been published. He also left a large number of manuscripts, which the writer of this has read, and they all give evidence of profound study and research, and great ability. The death of Judge Hawley is a great loss to this club. We all mourn the sad event. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That by the death of Judge Hawley, the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago loses one of its most esteemed and valuable members, and that we all deeply deplore the sad event.

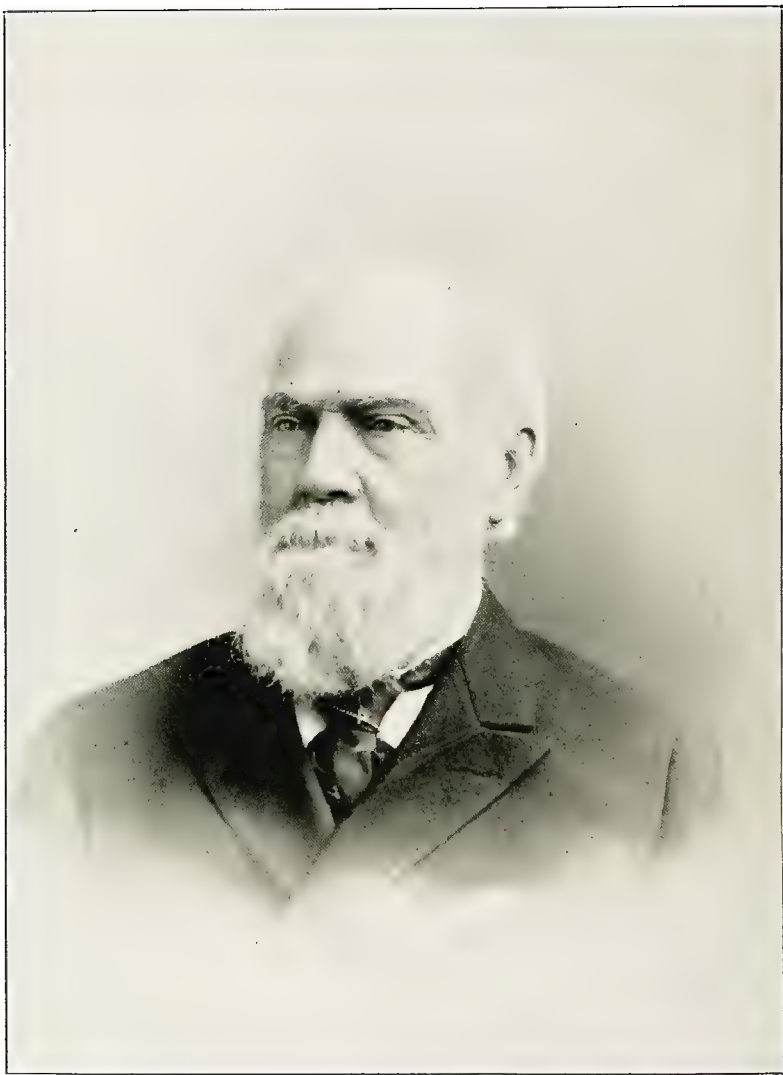
“*Resolved*, That this report be entered upon the records of this club, and that a copy of it be sent to the family of the deceased.”

Elaborate addresses in consonance with the resolutions were delivered by Henry Sayrs, Rev. Post, J. W. Hanson, D. D., and Rev. Leroy Church.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted by a standing vote.

JOSEPH LANE.

THE Lane family is a very ancient one. They came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066, and Job Lane was a son of Colonel James Lane, of Hertfordshire, England, who came to America and was one of the first settlers of Billerica, and his descendants were of the most numerous and influential in the town of Bedford. Job Lane paid for his farm two hundred and thirty pounds, which was bought from Fitz John Winthrop. A part of the farm is in possession of the family now. The Hon. Jonathan Lane, of Boston, has it, with the house built in 1750. My second cousin, Job Lane, was wounded at Concord in 1775, and was pensioned by the government, and I am the seventh generation from Job Lane. The first Job Lane of the Revolution was the son of Job Lane, and was the third generation. All the descendants took part in the Revolution, and when the civil war commenced the flag-pole for the Bedford Common was furnished from our farm. My brother, David, was lieutenant-colonel of the First Wisconsin Regiment. I was born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, October 25, 1822. In early life I taught school for three years; then followed store keeping for eight years, during which time I was alderman for two years in Jeffersonville, Indiana. Moved to Chicago in 1854, and went into the milling business, making flour for twelve years; sold out and was elected the health officer for the city of Chicago for the year of 1870 and part of 1871. My first vote was cast for Henry Clay. I had to content myself and do the shouting in 1840, while my father and three brothers voted for William Henry Harrison, and I hope to continue to work for America. It was dedicated to God by my forefathers on their knees, and it is my duty as a true son to maintain and help on what they have left in my trust and in God's name, who has blessed us in our efforts to establish freedom



JOSEPH LANE.

JOHN MARSHALL CARY

WAS born at Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York, on March 8, 1819, and died at Chicago, Illinois, on March 17, 1895, at the age of seventy-six years. His father, John Cary, was a lineal descendant of another John Cary, who was the original ancestor of the Cary family in America, and emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1634. His mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Knapp, was also a member of an old and well known American family of "York State." In his youth, with an uncle, he joined the westward moving throng. A grievous sickness had left imposed upon him a deafness which increased with years, which greatly hindered him in his daily life and heightened his already marked peculiarities. He became what is usually called "a character," and in after years the mere mention of his name would bring a smile of recognition to the faces of old and almost forgotten acquaintances. His rustic ways and singular personality have provoked many a laugh, though there was in him a rugged honesty and a kind heart. To him an auction was a "vendue," and an unfortunate attraction, too, as his investments showed. He would remind one of Whittier's—

"A simple, guileless, childlike man; content to live where life began."

His inventions in daguerreotyping, photography and roofing might have brought him a competency for his old age if the barriers of deafness and diffidence and meager schooling had not stood between him and the commercial world. His deafness drove him from photography to roofing, of the tar and gravel sort, where his inherited and characteristically American inventiveness asserted itself and made his "Champion roofing" well known and prized by the landlords of Chicago. His face was known at the annual "Old Settlers' reception" at the Calumet Club House and at the annual "Old Settlers' picnic" of our German pioneers. He was always an advocate of freedom, a strong anti-slavery man, helped on "the underground railroad," was one of the earliest Republicans in the stormy days of 1856, cast his first presidential vote for "Old Tippecanoe," voted for each subsequent presidential candidate of the Republican party, including General Benjamin Harrison, and rose from his final three months' bed of sickness on April 2, 1895, to vote for George B. Swift, the successful Republican candidate for mayor of Chicago. His intense interest in politics was always one of his most marked peculiarities. His fondness for his cousins, Alice and Phœbe Cary, was noteworthy.

Doubtless the settlement in Chicago in 1861 of his sister, Delia (the late wife of the late Jonathan W. Brooks, M. D.),



JOHN MARSHALL CARY.

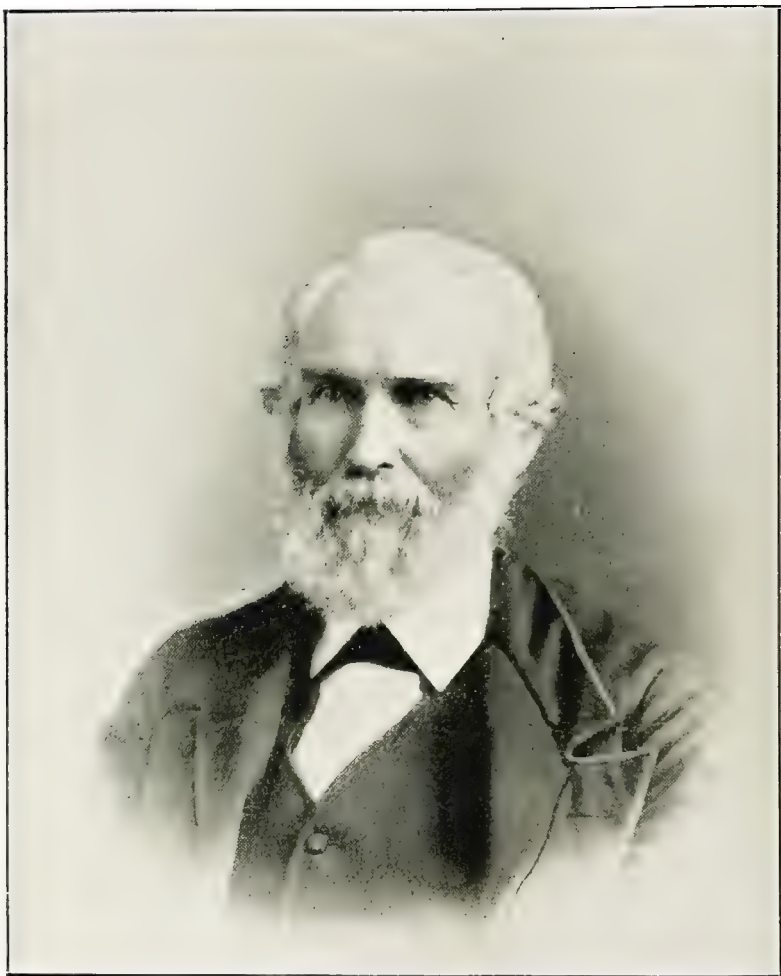
induced him to maintain his long residence in Chicago, and the reunion of brother and sister after long years of separation, afforded an outlet for an affection that was still strong within him, as divers nephews and nieces and other relatives can testify. He survived the rest of his family, and his funeral at the home of his sister's son, John Henry Brooks, called forth a goodly number of comrades of the "Old Tippecanoe Club," and he rests by her side at Graceland.

EVANDER S. WARNER

WAS born March 24, 1814, in LeRoy, Genesee county, New York; his father died October 7, 1828. In 1829 his mother's brother, Dr. A. G. Smith, of Rochester, New York, secured him a situation in a store where he was worked like a slave for two years and then sent home to his mother without remuneration. Soon after the firm failed; worked for neighbors eighteen months, the last ten months drove a team thirty-five miles each week day, then wrote his uncle he was not made for a teamster, who secured him a clerkship in a store near Rochester, remaining three years; then one year in a forwarding office, then five years teller in the old bank of Rochester. Bought produce for a Rochester miller, two years in the west, who failed leaving his name on forty-four thousand dollars of unpaid drafts, for which produce had been bought and shipped East. Cashier for the Exchange Bank of Genesee five years; came to Chicago in 1850. Bookkeeper three years, partner eight years; the firm failed, losing more than all his business gains of the eleven years, equitably many thousand dollars.

In 1862 moved to Ohio; in 1869 to Geneva, Wisconsin; built Lake Geneva Seminary, Mrs. Warner the principal, their children and others teachers, nineteen years; he being secretary and treasurer till it closed in 1888. Moved to Grand View, Louisa county, Iowa, where he now resides. Has voted since 1835 for the presidential nominees of the Whig and Republican parties (except once when not at home on the day of election). On May 22, 1851, was one of the organizers of the First Congregational church of Chicago and nine years its Sunday school superintendent; for fifty-eight years has given much time and money for upbuilding youth in Sunday school, temperance and Christian Endeavor work, active in all benevolent enterprises of the times.

At his father's decease, the family were: Julia B., Evander S., Archelaus G., Sarah T., Peter B., Elvira M., Athalia O. and Grandmother Smith. The only male issue is a son of

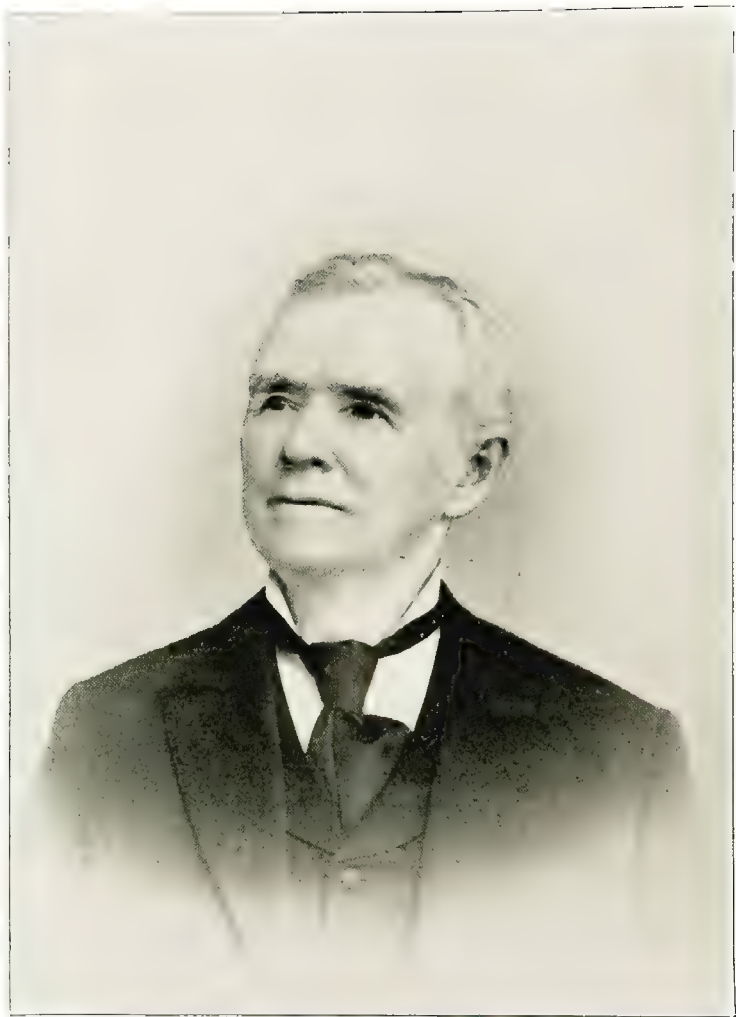


E. S. WARNER, GRAND VIEW, IOWA.

Julia B., who married David E. Lord and gave her life for the life of her infant babe, Julian F. Lord, who was brought up in the family as a younger brother and is professor of music, having been many years organist for various churches in Chicago. In 1868 married Gertrude Van Patten, then and continuously thirty-six years a popular teacher in the public and high schools in Chicago. Though Archelaus G.'s daughter, Julia A., who married Henry L. Kent, has a son Fred, who has a son, Warner Williams Kent; though Sarah T., who married Rev. A. L. Brooks, has a son Rev. Walter A., D. D., of Trenton, New Jersey, also Edward, of Minneapolis; her only daughter, Lillian, being the wife of Judge Robert D. Russell, of Minneapolis, with the decease of Evander S. and Archelaus G., the name of Warner, of their father's branch of the family, will cease.

CAPTAIN JOHN A. REID

WAS born December 11, 1819, at Wattsburgh, Erie county, Pennsylvania. His father was James M. Reid, his mother Elizabeth Jones, both natives of Pennsylvania. His family moved to Crawford county, near Saegerstown, Pennsylvania, when he was eight years old. His education was obtained in the district school in Crawford county, Pennsylvania. In 1837 we find Captain Reid at Erie, Pennsylvania, where he shipped aboard the schooner Philadelphia, bound for Toledo. A cargo of lumber was there taken on for Buffalo; disburdened of her lumber at Buffalo, the Philadelphia reloaded with general merchandise for Chicago, where she arrived July 4, 1837, where he has made his home ever since. Captain Reid, on both father's and mother's side, comes from old Revolutionary stock. His grandfather, Samuel Jones, was actively engaged at the battle of Trenton, New Jersey. Commencing life before the mast, Captain Reid steadily advanced until he was master of the schooner A. V. Knickerbocker, and became proprietor of a number of vessels, which were used for freighting lumber from the pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1881 he sold all his vessel interests and retired to private life, having earned a much needed rest and a competence. He became a member of Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal church in 1888, and is on the official board. Captain Reid belongs to the Calumet Club of old settlers.



JOHN A. REID.

CAPTAIN E. R. LEWIS

WAS born at Northfield, Cook county, Illinois, June 19, 1841, of good Welsh parentage, his father being Joseph Lewis, of Swansea, Wales; his mother's maiden name was Margaret Roberts. Mr. Lewis attended the Northwestern University until the outbreak of the war. Enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry September 2, 1861, and later in the Fifty-first Volunteers; served throughout the war; was a deputy under Hon. Joseph Medill, organizing Union Leagues in northern Illinois; was deputy sheriff of Cook county under John L. Beveridge. In 1885 organized the John A. Logan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, at Evanston, and was the first commander. In the past few years Mr. Lewis has been president of the Union Veteran Club, and is now president of the Cook County Memorial Association, and also a member of the Old Tippecanoe Club of Chicago.

JOHN WESLEY HANSON.

(For Portrait see page 244.)

JOHN WESLEY HANSON was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 12, 1823, of Revolutionary parentage, his maternal ancestor, Seth Ingersoll Browne, having been a member of the "Boston Tea Party," and having served as a non-commissioned officer at the battle of Bunker Hill. His body lies in the Boston cemetery. The youth attended the old Mayhew grammar school until 1832, when, at the age of nine, his widowed mother and her brood of four removed to Lowell, then in its infancy. He entered the high school at the age of ten, and had for classmates Gustavus Vasa Fox, assistant secretary of the navy during the civil war, and Major-General Benjamin F. Butler. He entered the counting-room of the Tremont corporation as errand boy and then served as clerk from 1838 until 1843, about seven years. His duties were light, and, being of studious habits, he improved the time by devouring current literature and acquiring Latin and Greek. He thinks he read nearly or quite every word of the prominent English and American authors as their works appeared, Whittier, Holmes, Longfellow, Emerson, Lowell, Hawthorne, Dickens and Thackeray, besides most of the preceding English Literature, during his



CAPT. E. R. LEWIS.

for the Universalist communion. He prepared for the ministry under the direction of the Reverend Messrs. Abel C. Thomas, Thomas B. Thayer and Alonzo A. Miner, and preached his first sermon December 24, 1842. He was settled in Danvers and Haverhill, Massachusetts, Norridgewock and Gardiner, Maine, and Dubuque, Iowa.

While resident in Haverhill, from November, 1860, to February, 1866, covering the entire period of the war, Mr. Hanson was elected chaplain of the famous Massachusetts Sixth Regiment that had immortalized itself by pouring out the first libation of blood on our country's altar, on the Baltimore pavements, April 18, 1861, and he served in two campaigns, in the nine months, 1862-3, and the hundred days, 1865. He also went out for three months to the seat of war as delegate from the Massachusetts Universalist convention, and as special messenger of Governor Andrew in 1864, to visit Massachusetts regiments from Washington to Florida. At the close of the war he wrote the history of his regiment.

In 1869 Mr. Hanson removed to Chicago and became editor and proprietor of the denominational church journal, *The New Covenant*, now *The Universalist*, which position he held for fifteen years, from May, 1869, to May, 1884. He was a sufferer in the great Chicago fire, having lost all the publishing plant and was left without a dollar, and heavily in debt, but during the next twelve years he succeeded in recovering his losses and was able to discharge all his obligations, and in 1883 he disposed of his interests to the Boston Universalist Publishing House.

In 1885 his wife, Eliza R., nee Holbrook, to whom he was married May 30, 1846, departed this life, and in February, 1886, he went to Glasgow, Scotland, to occupy a mission station of his church for one year. After visiting various parts of Europe he returned in August, 1887. On August 1, 1889, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth L. Judd, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

While residing in Norridgewock, Maine, July, 1850, Mr. Hanson was sent as a delegate to the World's Peace Congress, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Germany, and while in Gardiner, 1856, he was elected to the Maine legislature. This was when Chief Justice M. W. Fuller was reporter on the *Democratic Age*, and the immortal James G. Blaine was doing similar duty on the Republican *Kennebec Journal*. Mr. Hanson was at the same time in the same city, editing the *Gospel Banner*, a work he performed from November, 1854, to April, 1862. In 1867, Lombard University conferred on him the

Doctor of Divinity by Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio. Dr. Hanson is author or compiler of some thirty volumes.

Since 1889 Dr. and Mrs. Hanson have alternated between Chicago and Pasadena, California.

In the Tippecanoe campaign of 1840, the subject of this sketch was not old enough to vote, but he had been gifted with an alto voice and was full of music, and he sang campaign songs as a member of the "Harrison Glee Club," in different parts of Middlesex county, and in consideration of his youthful efforts to elect "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too," he was voted into the Old Tippecanoe Club in 1892, and he has served the club as secretary, and has been very active in its affairs, having addressed it a great many times. His first vote was for Henry Clay in 1844, his next for Van Buren in 1848, and he has uniformly cast his ballot against slavery and for freedom; he was with Sumner, Hillard, John P. Hale and others when the conscience Whigs, Independent Democrats, Free Soilers, and other elements were moving towards fusion into the Republican party; he was always anti-slavery, and has voted the Republican ticket every time—Fremont, Lincoln, Hayes, Garfield, Grant, Harrison, Blaine—and has been heard to say that if he had a drop of Democratic blood in his veins, and could locate it, he would get rid of it by phlebotomy.

ALEXANDER BARNETT

WAS born in county Derry, Ireland, September 28, 1820; arrived in New York, June, 1849, and while not a voter, he sympathized with the Whigs and helped to organize and drill marching clubs in the campaign of William Henry Harrison; he belonged to military organizations in New York and Brooklyn with rank of captain; arrived in Chicago in 1857 and has been connected with the manufacture of type for the past fifty years. Always voted the Republican ticket; has a family of five sons, all Republicans, four of whom reside in Chicago, the other in San Francisco, California. Three of them have been, and two of them still are, connected with the First Regiment Illinois National Guard, one being a captain and a member of the regiment since 1876, and the other a first sergeant since 1888. His son, Joseph H., is secretary of the firm who has done the majority of all the "half tone" engravings in this book, including the reproduction of the photograph of Hon. Thomas B. Reed by Elmer Chickering.



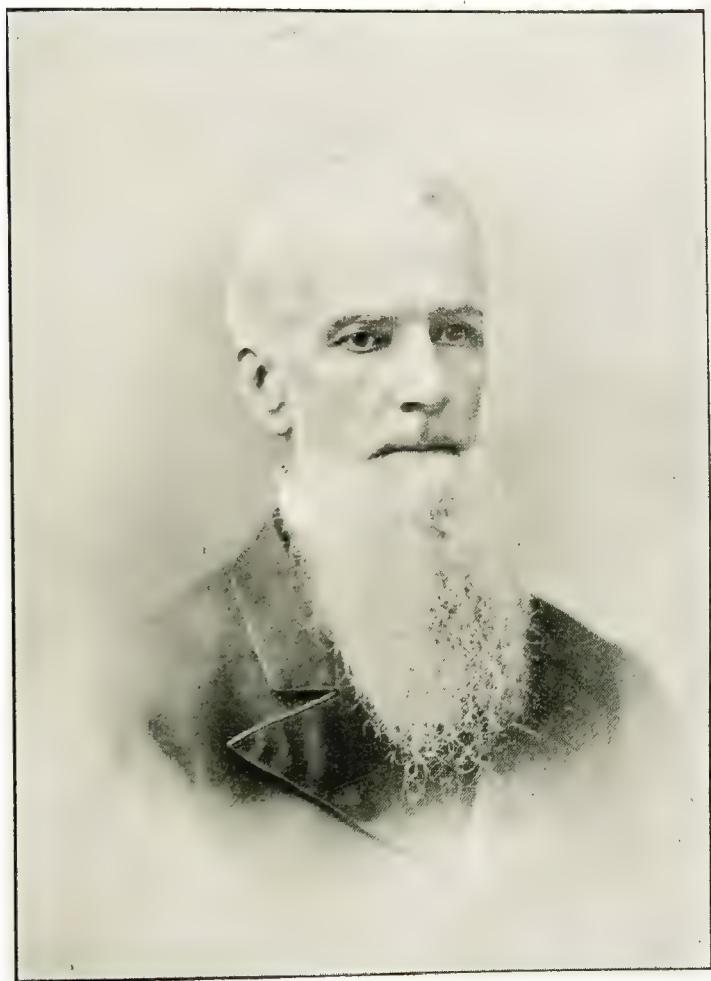
ALEXANDER BARNETT,

LEMAN WOOD GARLICK

WAS born January 1, 1815, in the town of Kent, Litchfield county, Connecticut. His parents, Leman and Mary Garlick, that year moved with seven of their children to New Lisbon, Otsego county, New York. Leman W. lived with his parents until twelve years of age, and was brought up in strict accordance with the teachings of the Bible. He went to live with his oldest brother, Horatio Garlick, who had settled in Mt. Upton, Chenango county, New York, and remained three years, going to school and working in the shop with his brother at the tailoring business. At the age of sixteen, having a strong desire to be a wood-worker, he, by mutual consent, left his brother and went to learn the trade of cabinet-making with James B. Frasier, of Harpersville, Broome county, New York, where he remained for five years. At that time all workmen were required to work from six in the morning until nine at night. During the time of his apprenticeship he formed the acquaintance of the young people of the place, and was invited in society, and for the first time in his life was invited to a sleighride. He, being almost a stranger and but partially acquainted with the young ladies, did not get around to make his choice soon enough, as the other young men had engaged them. He did not know what to do. As he was then attending school he selected a little girl two years his junior, who had never been in company. She accepted and they went off with flying colors for the first time; but it was not the last time, for on December 25, 1835, in the town of Harpersville, Broome county, New York, they were made man and wife, and have lived as such over fifty-three years, in the true love and affection that belongs to man and wife. They have been blessed with four sons, all now living, and one lovely daughter, who died when she was twenty-two years old.

At the time Mr. Garlick was married he took his young wife to Oxford, Chenango county, New York, where he was engaged at his trade. In 1836 he cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison for president of the United States, and in the same town in 1840 he again voted for William Henry Harrison, and he was elected, but, to universal regret, died four weeks after taking the chair. Mr. Garlick has voted at every subsequent presidential election, and is thankful to-day that it has been a Whig and Republican vote, including that for General Benjamin Harrison.

In 1843 Mr. Garlick left Oxford with his family of wife and three children and settled in the village of Tecumseh, Michigan, and lived there nine months; then moved to



L. W. GARLICK.

A Member of the Old Tippecanoe Club Chicago,

Adrian, Michigan, where he remained for over twelve years; then he moved to Hudson, Michigan, remaining two years. His health failing him he sold out and went to Coldwater, Michigan, and remained there three or four years; then to South Bend, Indiana. Not being content there he moved to La Porte, Indiana, where he went into the furniture business. In 1861 his health entirely gave out, so by the advice of friends he went to traveling in the interest of a life insurance company. In 1871 he came to Chicago and engaged in the same business until fall, when the great fire destroyed all its business prospects for the near future. He then went to Tiffin, Ohio, for two years; then returned to Chicago, where he has ever since lived with his sons. He is a member of the Old Tippecanoe Club, and hopes to live to vote for a second term of President General Benjamin Harrison, the true representative of his life-long political principles. Mr. Garlick always lived a quiet, peaceful life. In consequence of age and ill health he was disqualified and could not, therefore, be accepted to perform military service in the war of the Rebellion, but he did what he could for his country, and with that motive uppermost always worked hard to elect, first Whigs, then Republicans, to office.

JONATHAN W. BROOKS, M. D.,

WAS born of parents of English descent in Hanover, Connecticut, November 3, 1813. Aided himself to a classical education; graduated from the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, March 4, 1835; entered immediately upon the practice of medicine in Brooklyn, New York; settled in Chicago in 1861 and continued in the active practice of his profession. Voted for William Henry Harrison in 1836 and 1840, and for his grandson, Benjamin Harrison, in 1888, for president of the United States. The doctor was an intelligent, highly respected, public-spirited citizen. He was a descendant from Thomas Brooks, who sailed from Boston, England, about 1634, and died on the passage, but left two sons. One was Caleb Brooks, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, and from the other, Lorenzo C. Brooks, the writer descended.



JONATHAN W. BROOKS, M. D.



WILLIAM W. INGRAHAM

Was born in Essex, Chittenden county, Vermont, in April, 1818, and in the same town voted for William Henry Harrison in 1840. Located in Chicago in 1846, where he voted for Benjamin Harrison in 1888. His grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution, his father in the War of 1812. The old "Green Mountain State" has always turned out good soldiers and always votes right.

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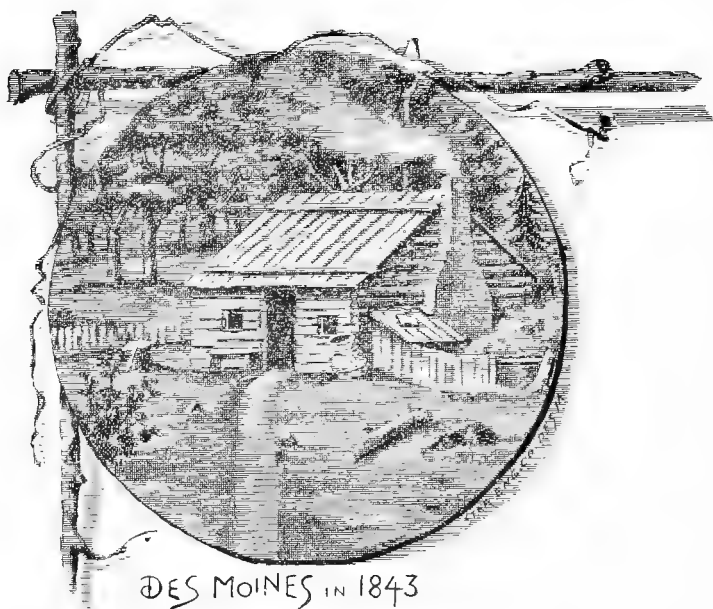
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DES MOINES IN 1843

